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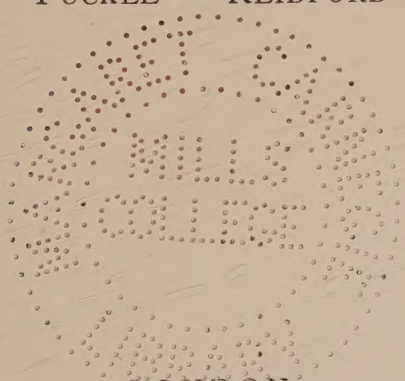
VOL. XLVII.

PUCKLE—REIDFURD



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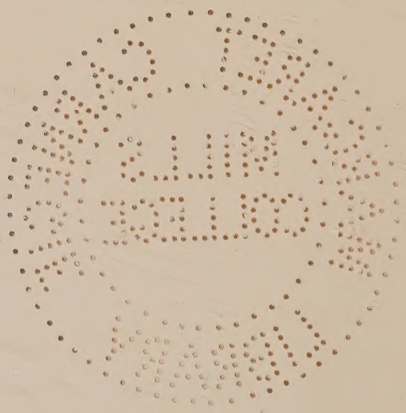

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PUCKLE, JAMES (1667 ?–1724), author of 'The Club,' born about 1667, was son of James Puckle (1633–1690), who was himself third son of Samuel Puckle (1588–1661), a prominent citizen of Norwich, and mayor of that town in 1656. James the younger took out on 16 June 1690 letters for the administration of the estate of his father, who had died a widower beyond sea. Adopting the profession of a notary public, he soon entered into partnership with one Jenkins in Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill. He seems to have aided professionally in the promotion of a company which sought to encourage the fishing industry of England, and was known as 'The Royal Fishery of England.' In order to recommend it to public notice, Puckle issued a pamphlet entitled 'England's Interests, or a Brief Discourse of the Royal Fishery in a Letter to a Friend.' This appeared late in 1696, and reached a second edition in the same year. It was reissued in a somewhat altered form in 1697 as 'A New Dialogue between a Burgermaster and an English Gentleman,' with a dedication addressed to the governor and officers of the 'Royal Fishery.' In 1697 Puckle subjected the work to further changes, and issued it as 'England's Way to Wealth and Honour, in a Dialogue between an Englishman and Dutchman,' with a dedication to the Duke of Leeds, governor of the 'Royal Fishery.' A later version bore the title 'England's Path to Wealth' (1700), of which 'a second edition with additions' was dated 1718, and was included among the 'Somers Tracts,' vol. ii. A Swedish translation was issued at Stockholm in 1723.

Puckle was also interested in mechanical inventions, and on 15 May 1718 took out a patent for a revolver, mitrailleuse, or Gatling gun of his own construction. He described it in a published broadside (1720?) as 'a portable gun or machine called a defence that discharges soe often and soe many bullets, and can be so quickly loaden as renders it next to impossible to carry any ship by boarding.' The broadside supplies an engraving of the machine. The breech of the gun, which was movable, had six chambers, which were discharged in turn through one long barrel. Puckle endeavoured to form a company to develop his invention during the bubble period of 1720, and incurred much unfavourable notice from catchpenny satirists, one of whom stated that the machine was only capable of wounding shareholders (*Cat. of Satirical Prints* in Brit. Mus. Nos. 1620, 1625; *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. viii. 365).

Puckle's surest title to fame is as the author of 'The Club, or a Dialogue between Father and Son, *in vino veritas*,' London, printed for the author in 1711 (*Gent. Mag.* 1822, pt. i. p. 204). The volume is dedicated to two merchants, Micajah and Richard Perry, and to the memory of a third, Thomas Lane, who married Mary Puckle, a cousin of the writer. Puckle's book belongs to the class of collected character-sketches which Sir Thomas Overbury began and Earle brought to perfection in his 'Micro-Cosmographie.' A young man is represented by the author as having met one night at a friend's club, assembled at 'The Noah's Ark,' twenty-five typical personages, including an antiquary, buffoon, critic, quack, rake, and usurer, and he gives next morning a sprightly description of each of his companions to his father. At the close of each of the son's sketches the father interposes much sententious moralising on the habits of life of the person described. The work exhibits shrewd

observation, but the moral reflections are tedious, and the book's long lease of popularity seems to exceed its literary merits. Two new editions appeared in 1713, with a portrait of Puckle, engraved by Vertue, after a painting by Clostermann. A reprint 'from the third edition of the London Copy' was issued at Cork in 1721. In 1723 a revised version, entitled 'The Club, or a Grey Cap for a Greenhead, in a Dialogue between Father and Son,' was described as 'the fourth edition with additions.' The portrait was here engraved by Cole. The title-page supplied the warning, 'These characters being mearely intended to expose vice and folly, let none pretend to a key nor seek for another's picture, least he find his own.' There is a new dedication, addressed to the memory of the former patrons, who were now dead. The additional matter mainly consisted of an appendix of moral 'maxims, advice, and cautions,' with reflections on 'company, friends, and death.' Reprints of this edition appeared in London ('the fifth') in 1733 and at Dublin in 1743. The new sub-title seems to plagiarise Caleb Trenchfield's 'Cap of Grey Hairs for a Greenhead, the Father's Councel to his Son, an Apprentice,' 1710 (5th edit.)

Puckle, who resided in early life in the parish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and afterwards in that of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, was buried in St. Stephen's Church, Coleman Street, London, on 26 July 1724. He married twice. By his first wife, Mary, whom he married before 1690, he had four daughters and three sons, of whom Burton alone seems to have reached manhood. On 21 Feb. 1714–15 he married at New Brentford a second wife, Elizabeth Fownes, a widow of Brentford.

The 1723 edition of Puckle's 'Club' was reissued in 1817, with many charming illustrations by John Thurston [q. v.], and a title-page and a few headpieces by John Thompson [q. v.] Thus embellished, the work reappeared in 1834 at the Chiswick Press, with a preface by Samuel Weller Singer [q. v.] The latter stated that Charles Whittingham, the printer and publisher, owned a manuscript by Puckle containing many moral dialogues between father and son, mother and daughter, and the like; but the bulk of this material had been utilised by Puckle in the appendices to the 1723 edition. The latest reprint, with Thurston's illustrations, was published at Glasgow in 1890.

[The author of The Club Identified, by George Steinman Steinman, 1872 (privately printed); art. by Mr. Austin Dobson in 'Bibliographica,' pt. viii. 407–21; Gent. Mag. 1822, i. 204–7; Noble's Continuation of Granger, iii. 363; Addit. MS. 28875, f. 17 (letter from Puckle to John Ellis, 1676).] S. L.

PUDSEY, HUGH DE (1125?–1195), bishop of Durham and earl of Northumberland. [See PUISET.]

PUGH, ELLIS (1656–1718), Welsh quaker, was born in the parish of Dolgelly in June 1656. In 1686 he and his family sailed for the quaker settlement in Pennsylvania. They had a stormy passage, and were detained for six months at Barbados. Pugh paid a visit in 1706 to Wales, returning in 1708 to Philadelphia, where he died on 3 Oct. 1718. In 1721 there was published at Philadelphia a tract by him entitled 'Annerch i'r Cymry' ('Address to the Welsh People'), which was probably the first Welsh book printed in America. He speaks in particular to the 'craftsmen, labourers, and shepherds, men of low degree, of my own quality,' and bids them be 'wiser than their teachers.' The tract was reprinted in this country in 1782 and 1801 (London); an English translation by Rowland Ellis and David Lloyd appeared at Philadelphia in 1727, and was reprinted at London in 1739.

[Rowlands's Cambrian Bibliography; Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig, by C. Ashton, pp. 158–9.] J. E. L.

PUGH, HERBERT (*fl.* 1758–1788), landscape-painter, was a native of Ireland, and came to London about 1758. He was a contributor to the first exhibition of the Society of Artists in 1760, sending a 'Landscape with Cattle.' In 1765 he gained a premium at the Society of Arts, and in 1766 was a member of the newly incorporated Society of Artists. He continued exhibiting with them up to 1776. He tried his hand at some pictures in the manner of Hogarth, but without success, although some of these pictures were engraved. Pugh lived in the Piazza, Covent Garden. His death, which took place soon after 1788, was hastened by intemperate habits. There is a large landscape by Pugh in the Lock Hospital, and two views of London Bridge by him were contributed to the Century of British Art exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1888, when it was recognised that his work had been unduly neglected.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves and Armstrong; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893.] L. C.

PUGH, PHILIP (1679–1760), dissenting minister, was born at Hendref, Blaenpenal, Cardiganshire, in 1679, and inherited a good

estate. He was trained for the independent ministry at the nonconformist college at Brynllwarch, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. This college, the earliest institution of the kind in Wales, and the parent of the existing presbyterian college at Carmarthen, was founded by Samuel Jones after he was ejected from the living of Llangynwyd in 1662, and on Jones's death in 1697 was transferred to Abergavenny, whither Pugh accompanied it. He was received as church member at Cilgwyn in 1704, and in October 1709 was ordained co-pastor with David Edwards and Jenkin Jones. His social position as a landed proprietor in the county was improved by his marriage with an heiress of the neighbourhood, while his power as a preacher and his piety gave him widespread influence. He and his colleagues were in charge of six or eight churches, with a united membership of about one thousand. Between 1709 and 1760 he baptised 680 children.

Pugh avoided controversy, but he regarded with abhorrence the Arminian doctrines introduced by Jenkin Jones [q. v.] and the Arian doctrines propagated by David Lloyd (1725–1779). He sympathised, however, with the calvinistic methodist movement under Daniel Rowlands [q. v.] (1713–1790), and induced Rowlands to modify the ferocity of his early manner of preaching. Of the churches with which Pugh was more or less connected, three continue to be congregationalist, three have gone over to the methodists, and three are unitarian.

Pugh died on 12 July 1760, aged 81, and was buried in the parish churchyard of Llanddewi Brevi, where the effigy of one Philip Pugh, probably an ancestor, once figured in the chancel (Meyrick, *Cardiganshire*, p. 270). His unpublished diary and the Cilgwyn church-book contain much information about the Welsh nonconformity of the period, and have been utilised by Dr. Thomas Rees and other Welsh historians.

[Enwogion Ceredigion, Do. Sir Aberteifi; Rees's History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales, pp. 309, 310, 340; Williams's Welsh Calvinistic Methodism, xvii. 29, 31, 32; Jeremy's Hist. of the Presbyterian Fund.] R. J. J.

PUGH, ROBERT (1609–1679), Roman catholic controversialist, born in 1609 at Penrhyn in the parish of Eglwys-Ross, Carnarvonshire, was probably a son of Philip Pugh and his wife, Gaynor or Gwynn. Foley says that the family was of better lineage than fortune. He was educated at the Jesuits' College at St. Omer, under the name of Robert Phillips (Foley), and this alias renders him very liable to be confused with Robert Philips [q. v.] the oratorian, who was confessor to Queen Henrietta Maria. After his return to England he is said to have served in Charles I's army with the rank of captain, and to have been ejected by the jesuits in 1645 for not having obtained permission beforehand. He afterwards studied civil and canon law (probably at Paris), and became doctor in both faculties. He was well known to Walter Montagu [q. v.] the abbot. With Montagu's aid, in a pamphlet entitled 'De retinenda cleri Anglicani in sedem Apostolicam observantia,' Paris, 1659, he attacked the philosophical views of Thomas White (*alias* Blackloe) [q. v.], and claimed, in opposition to White, that the regular clergy should be exempt from the jurisdiction of the catholic chapter in England. White replied in 'Monumentum Excantatus,' &c. (Rome, 1660), to which Pugh retorted in 'Amuletum Excantationis' (1670). Subsequently Pugh returned to the conflict in 'Blacklo's Cabal discovered' (2nd edit. 1680, 4to). It contains letters, supplied by Montagu, of White, and of White's friends Sir Kenelm Digby, Henry Holden, and others, the originals of which Pugh had deposited in the English Jesuits' College at Ghent. His reputation as a theologian grew rapidly, and in 1655 he was created by the Pope 'protonotarius publicus apostolicus.' His Latin style was very good. After the Restoration Pugh lived at times in London, and at times at Redcastle in Wales, in the family of the Marquis of Powis.

In 1664 appeared, doubtless from his pen, though the author merely calls himself 'a royal veteran,' 'Elenchus Elenchi; sive Animadversiones in Georgei Batei, Cromwelli parricidæ aliquando protomedici, Elenchum motuum nuperorum in Angliâ,' Paris, 8vo [see Bate, George]. With Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, Pugh was also closely connected and, with him, seems to have written 'The English Papist's Apologie' (1666). The author was diligently inquired after by the House of Commons, but not found. It was answered by William Lloyd, afterwards bishop of Lichfield, and was defended in 'A Reply to the Answer of the "Catholic Apologie,"' 1668 (cf. Butler, *Hist. Mem. of English Catholics*, iv. 457 *n.*) Pugh's 'Bathonensium et Aquisgranensium Comparatio, rebus adjunctis illustratis,' 1676, 8vo, was written 'by way of epistle to his patron, Palmer.'

During the 'popish plot' panic of 1678 Pugh was committed to Newgate, 'having been betrayed by a treacherous miscreant when paying a visit of charity to the catholic gentry confined in a London prison.' He died 'a glorious martyr in chains' on the night

of 22 Jan. 1679. He bore no ill-will to the jesuits, and when *in articulo mortis* 'earnestly desired to be readmitted to the society.' Wood says he had seen his grave, which was in the churchyard belonging to Christ Church, near Newgate, 'under the middle part of a brick wall on the north side of the said yard.' Wood seems to have known Pugh personally, and says 'he was a person of a most comely port, well favoured and of excellent parts.' He was a friend of John Lewgar [q. v.]

Wood says that Pugh left, in manuscript, 'in Castlemaine's hands,' a treatise 'Of the several States and Commonwealths that have been in England since 1642.' He had seen also a Latin ode of Pugh's composition 'made on the immature death of Sidney Montagu,' who perished in the sea-fight with the Dutch in June 1672.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iii. 697, 828–9, iv. 716; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 288–9; Foley's Records of the English Jesuits, vi. 352, vol. vii. pt. i. p. 635; Pugh's Works; Watt's Bibl. Brit. ii. 782; authorities cited.] G. Le G. N.

PUGHE, WILLIAM OWEN, known in early life as William Owen (1759–1835), Welsh antiquary and lexicographer, was born at Tynybryn in the parish of Llanfihangel y Pennant, Merionethshire, on 7 Aug. 1759. His father was a skilled singer to the harp, and he thus acquired at an early age an interest in Welsh poetry, which was deepened by the study of 'Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru,' when that collection appeared in 1773. After some education at Altrincham, Cheshire, he sought his fortune in May 1776 in London. About 1782 he made the acquaintance of Robert Hughes (Robin Ddu o Fôn) and Owen Jones (Owain Myfyr), through whom he became in 1783 a member of the 'Gwyneddigion,' a society of London Welshmen founded in 1771. Owen thereupon began to collect materials for a Welsh-English dictionary. The first section appeared ten years later, on 27 June 1793. Its publication proceeded slowly until 1803, when it was completed and issued in two volumes, with a grammar prefixed to the first. It contained about one hundred thousand words, with English equivalents, and, in a large number of cases, illustrative quotations from old Welsh writers. No fuller complete dictionary of the language at present exists. In definition, too, the work is fairly trustworthy; its system of etymology is its chief blemish. This is based on the assumption that all Welsh words can be resolved into monosyllabic elements of abstract signification, a notion first put forward with regard to English and other languages by Rowland Jones [q. v.] in his 'Philosophy of Words' (London, 1769). An abridgment of Owen's dictionary appeared in 1806, a new edition (revised by the author) in 1832 (Denbigh), and a further edition, with many alterations, in 1857 (Denbigh).

Meanwhile, in 1789, Owen published a volume of poems in English, and with Owain Myfyr edited the poetry of David (or Dafydd) ap Gwilym [q. v.] (London; reprinted at Liverpool, 1873), adding in English a 'sketch of the life and writings' of the poet. In 1792 he published 'The Heroic Elegies and other Pieces of Llywarç Hen' (London), with a translation and a prefatory sketch on bardism. He had become dissatisfied with the orthography of the Welsh language, and throughout this work uses 'ç' for the sound usually written 'ch,' and 'v' for Welsh 'f.' In his dictionary a third innovation appeared—the use of 'z' for 'dd.' In 1800 Owen translated into Welsh 'A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants,' a treatise on agriculture, by Colonel Johnes of Hafod. The next year saw the publication of a far more important work, the first volume of the 'Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales,' an enterprise for which Owen, Owain Myfyr, and Iolo Morgannwg were all nominally responsible, though the main literary work was probably done by Owen, as the cost (above 1,000*l.* for the three volumes) was defrayed by Owain Myfyr. The first volume was an attempt to give from the manuscripts the text of all Welsh poetry to 1370 (excluding that of Dafydd ap Gwilym, already printed). The design of supplementing this with a selection of later poetry (general advertisement of 1 Jan. 1801) was never carried out. Vol. ii., which also appeared in 1801, contains the text of the Trioedd, the Bruts, and other prose documents of an historical nature; vol. iii. (didactic literature, laws, and music) followed in 1807. The three were reprinted, with some additions, in one volume at Denbigh in 1870. Owen was the editor of the 'Cambrian Register,' a publication devoted to Welsh history and literature, of which three volumes appeared, in 1796, 1799, and 1818. In June 1805 he commenced the 'Greal,' a Welsh quarterly of a similar character, which was issued under the patronage of the Gwyneddigion and Cymreigyddion societies of London. Its orthographical peculiarities proved an obstacle to its success, and it was discontinued in June 1807. 'Cadwedigaeth yr Iaith Gymraeg,' a Welsh grammar published by Owen in 1808, was printed at London in the same orthography, but an edition in ordinary spelling also came from a Bala

press. In 1803 had appeared Owen's concise 'Cambrian Biography.'

In 1806 Owen succeeded to a small estate at Nantglyn, near Denbigh, whereupon he assumed the surname of Pughe. During the rest of his life he spent much of his time in Wales, and his literary activity diminished. On 9 Aug. 1790 he had married Sarah Elizabeth Harper, by whom he had a son, Aneurin Owen [q. v.], and two daughters, Isabella and Ellen. His wife died on 28 Jan. 1816, and it was to divert his mind from the loss that he afterwards undertook to translate 'Paradise Lost' into Welsh. 'Coll Gwynfa' appeared in 1819. Though a powerful and fairly accurate version, its ponderous and artificial diction has always repelled the ordinary Welsh reader. Pughe was no doubt the anonymous translator of Dodsley's 'Life of Man' ('Einioes Dyn,' 1821). In 1822 he essayed original verse, publishing a Welsh poem in three cantos on 'Hu Gadarn,' while in the same year he issued a volume of translations from English, which included Gray's 'Bard' and Heber's 'Palestine.' During his later years Pughe was chiefly occupied in preparing an edition of the 'Mabinogion,' or Welsh romances; but though the Cymrodorion Society in 1831 voted 50*l.* for the publication of this work at Denbigh (*Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, iii. 117), it never appeared.

Pughe died of apoplexy on 4 June 1835 in a cottage near Dolydd Cau, in the neighbourhood of his birthplace, whither he had gone for the sake of his health, and was buried at Nantglyn. He had been elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries about 1793, and on 19 June 1822 received from the University of Oxford the degree of D.C.L. (*Alumni Oxon.*) In erudition no student of the Welsh language and literature has ever surpassed him, and his enthusiasm for these studies has deepened the interest generally felt in Celtic history and literature. His influence upon Welsh students was very great, nor has his authority upon questions of spelling and etymology yet ceased to carry weight in Wales. But he was entirely without critical power; his opinions were formed early and underwent no alteration to the close of his life. The eccentricity of his mind may be gauged from the fact that he was one of the followers of Joanna Southcott [q. v.]

[Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig, by C. Ashton, pp. 412–21; introduction to first edition of the Dictionary (1803); preface to Coll Gwynfa; Enwogion Cymru, Foulkes, pp. 864–8; Leathart's Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society, London, 1831.] J. E. L.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS CHARLES (1762–1832), architect, archæologist, and architectural artist, was born in France in 1762, and claimed descent from a distinguished French family. Driven from his country either by the horrors of the revolution or by private reasons connected with a duel, he came to London about 1798, and soon found employment as a draughtsman in the office of John Nash [q. v.] His earliest work with Nash consisted in making coloured perspective views of certain 'Gothic' mansions upon which his master was engaged, and in the working out of an unaccepted design for the Waterloo monument. To increase his powers as an artist, he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where he made the acquaintance of two fellow-students, Martin (afterwards Sir Martin) Archer Shee [q. v.] and William Hilton. He further revived acquaintance with Merigot, an aquatint engraver, who formerly had been a drawing-master to his father's family, and studied under him with advantage.

Nash, who treated his pupils and assistants with great kindness and hospitality, discovered in Pugin a valuable subordinate. Gothic art, though ill understood, was warmly appreciated by the distinguished clients for whom he worked, and Nash set Pugin to produce a collection of trustworthy drawings from ancient buildings which might form the basis of design for himself and other architects. The truthfulness of Pugin's drawings in form and colour at once attracted attention. A change was then coming over water-colour art. The old style—brown or Indian ink outline with a low-toned wash—was giving way to the more modern practice of representation in full colour, and Pugin, though he limited his palette to indigo, light red, and yellow ochre, was an active supporter of the new movement, and to his influence its ultimate predominance was largely due. In 1808 Pugin was elected an associate of the Old Water-colour Society, which had been founded in 1805, and he was a frequent exhibitor at the annual exhibitions held first in Lower Brook Street and subsequently in Pall Mall. Through his connection with the society he formed friendships with Antony Vandyke Copley Fielding [q. v.] and George Fennel Robson [q. v.] About the same time Pugin was employed on Ackermann's publications, notably the 'Microcosm,' for which he supplied the architectural portions of the illustrations, Rowlandson executing the figures. In 1823 he published, in conjunction with E. W. Brayley, a set of views in Islington and Pentonville, for which he had been collecting

the materials at least eleven years before. Islington was, after the French Revolution, the headquarters of royalist emigration, and there Pugin met his future wife, Catherine, daughter of William Welby, barrister, and a relative of Sir William Welby. She was known as the 'Belle of Islington.' After her marriage (2 Feb. 1802) she exercised a firm control over Pugin's pupils as well as his household.

Meanwhile Nash and his works were not altogether neglected. Pugin in 1824 was asked to make the drawings for a volume illustrating the Brighton Pavilion, and while he was engaged upon the work George IV, who came to watch, accidentally upset the colour-box, and, mindful perhaps of illustrious parallels in the past, picked it up with an apology that greatly gratified the artist.

In 1821 there appeared the first number of 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture,' the first-fruits of the mission which Nash had laid upon Pugin; and in 1825 he visited Normandy with some of his pupils. The drawings which he and his assistants made in France on this and later occasions are among the most important of his productions. Pugin's band of pupils included, besides his celebrated son Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin [q. v.], W. Lake Price (still living) and Joseph Nash [q. v.], who became members of the Old Water-colour Society; James Pennethorne [q. v.], Talbot Bury, J. D'Egville, son of the ballet-master of the Italian opera; B. Ferrey, biographer of the Pugins; Francis T. Dollman, architect and author of several architectural works (still living); and Charles James Mathews [q. v.], the comedian. Hints for the character of Monsieur Mallet, which the elder Mathews frequently personated at the old Adelphi Theatre, were drawn from his knowledge of Pugin and of his troubles as a newly arrived foreigner in England.

As an architect on his own account Pugin had little or no practice. He was associated with Sir Marc Isambard Brunel [q. v.] in the designs for the cemetery at Kensal Green, and his drawing for one of the gateways of the cemetery was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1827. He was joint architect with Morgan of the diorama near Regent's Park, now a chapel, and designed the internal decoration of the cosmorama in Regent Street (destroyed by fire). He earned his title to fame partly as an educator of young architects, notably his own son, but chiefly by his work as an illustrator of Gothic architecture; for by his careful drawings of old buildings he paved the way for the systematic study of detail which was the basis of that true revival which followed the hopeless and unlearned period of 'Strawberry-Hill' enthusiasm.

Pugin's office was first at 34 Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, but in his later years he resided at 105 (now 106) Great Russell Street. There he died, after a long illness, on 19 Dec. 1832. Mrs. Pugin survived him till 28 April 1833, and both were buried in a family vault at the church of St. Mary, Islington, where they had been married.

A lithograph portrait is in B. Ferrey's 'Recollections of A. N. W. Pugin,' drawn from memory by his pupil Joseph Nash, and a portrait in oils, by Oliver, is in the possession of the family.

The published works which Pugin produced or in which he participated are: 1. Plates (with Rowlandson) for 'Ackerman's Microcosm of London,' 1808. 2. With Mackenzie, 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture from Oxford,' 4to, n.d. 3. With E. W. Brayley, 'Views in Islington and Pentonville,' 4to, 1823. 4. 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture' (descriptions by E. J. Willson), 2 vols. 4to, 1821–3. 5. With J. Britton, 'Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London,' 8vo, 1825–8. 6. Plates of Gothic Furniture for 'Ackermann's Repository of Arts,' 1810–25–26–27; republished separately about 1835. 7. With Britton and Le Keux, 'Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Normandy,' 4to, 1826–8. 8. 'Examples of Gothic Architecture,' 2 vols. 4to, 1828–31. 9. 'Translation of Normand's Parallel of Orders of Architecture,' with two extra plates, fol. 1829. 10. With Heath, 'Views of Paris and Environs,' 4to, 1828–1831. 11. 'Gothic Ornaments from Ancient Buildings in England and France,' 4to, 1831. 12. 'Ornamental Gables,' 4to, 1831. This and No. 10 with lithographs by J. D. Harding. 13. 'Gothic Furniture,' 1835. Pugin also contributed plates to other publications by Ackermann, such as the volumes on Westminster Abbey, 1812, and the public schools, 1816.

[Ferrey's Recollections of A. W. N. Pugin; Life of C. J. Mathews, edited by C. Dickens; Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; private information.]

P. W.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS WELBY NORTHMORE (1812–1852), architect, ecclesiologist, and writer, born on 1 March 1812 at 34 Store Street, Bedford Square, was son of Augustus Charles Pugin [q. v.], from whom he received his training as an architect and inherited a remarkable facility in draughtsmanship. After being educated at Christ's Hospital as a private student, he joined his father's pupils, and for two or three

years assisted his work as an archæologist, architect, and illustrator. In his thirteenth year he was sufficiently advanced to accompany his father on an architectural visit to Paris; and a drawing of Christ Church, Hampshire (reproduced in Ferrey's 'Recollections'), testifies to his precocious powers of sketching.

In 1826 he was engaged in making investigations and drawings of Rochester Castle, and in the following year was taken ill from overwork while sketching in the cathedral of Notre-Dame at Paris. After assisting his father in preparing a scheme, which resulted in the establishment of Kensal Green cemetery, he engaged in June 1827 in his first important independent work, the designing of the furniture for Windsor Castle. This commission led incidentally to an acquaintance with George Dayes, son of the artist Edward Dayes [q.v.], and it was through him, says Pugin in his 'Diary' (26 June 1827), 'that I first imbibed the taste for stage-machinery and scenic representations, to which I afterwards applied myself so closely.' His enthusiasm for theatrical accessories led him to fit up a small model stage at his father's house in Great Russell Street (on which was presented a moving panorama of 'Old London'), and it culminated in 1831 with the execution, by Pugin, of scenery for the new ballet of 'Kenilworth,' an adaptation of a spectacular piece which had been first presented at Drury Lane in January 1824 (Genest, *Hist.* ix. 232). He was subsequently employed in the rearrangement of the stage machinery at Drury Lane. While still under age and in uncertain health, he developed another taste which exercised a great influence on his life: he became passionately fond of sailing, purchased a smack, and subsequently a lugger, and at one time took to trading by sea in a small way. In 1830 he was shipwrecked off Leith, and made his way to the residence of James Gillespie Graham [q.v.], the architect, to whom he was a complete stranger. Graham gave him, besides some good advice, the compasses which figure in Herbert's portrait of him. His passion for the sea was never subdued. His ordinary costume was that of a pilot, and, but for his hatred of beer and tobacco, he might have been taken for one. 'There is nothing worth living for,' he is reported to have said, 'but Christian architecture and a boat.'

In 1831, at the age of nineteen, he married Ann Garnett (a connection of George Dayes), who died in childbirth on 27 May 1832, and was buried at Christ Church Priory. Soon after the marriage Pugin was imprisoned for debt, and after his release opened in Hart Street, Covent Garden, a sort of workshop of architectural details. His intention was to supply to architects drawings and architectural accessories, such as carving and metal work, for designing which he justly felt he had unequalled capacity. The venture was not pecuniarily successful, and Pugin was forced to abandon it, though he ultimately paid his creditors in full. In 1833 he married his second wife, Louisa Burton, and established himself at Salisbury. In 1835 he bought an acre of ground at Laverstock, an adjoining hamlet, and built on it a house named St. Marie's Grange. In 1841 he left Salisbury for a temporary sojourn at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Subsequently he settled at Ramsgate, where resided his aunt, Miss Selina Welby, who eventually made him her heir. At Ramsgate he built for himself a house with a church adjoining on the West Cliff, and was wont to assert that these were the only buildings in which, being his own paymaster, his designs were not hampered by financial restrictions. Soon after his second marriage he was received into the Roman catholic church. He took this step under a sense of its spiritual importance, though on his own admission he was first drawn to Roman catholicism by his artistic sympathies. He believed the Roman catholic religion and Gothic art to be intimately associated, and came to regard it as almost a religious obligation for catholics to encourage Gothic architecture and no other (cf. *W. G. Ward and the Oxford Movement*, pp. 153–5). At Ramsgate, profiting by the propinquity of his church, he spent much time in the observance of religious rites, and practised a rigid asceticism.

Meanwhile Pugin began a regular architectural practice. Accident had made him acquainted with the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whose patronage he owed some of his most congenial opportunities of architectural work. He designed for the earl the additions to Alton Towers, the church at Cheadle, and the chapel and other buildings at St. John's Hospital, Alton, and rebuilt the castle on Alton Rock. In 1835 he first appeared as an architectural author, publishing his 'Gothic Furniture in the Style of the Fifteenth Century' (London, 4to). This was followed in 1836 by his 'Ancient Timber Houses' (London, 4to), and by a more remarkable and very polemical publication, the celebrated 'Contrasts' (Salisbury, 4to), in which, by means of satirical sketches and cutting sarcasm, the so-called 'Pagan' method of architecture is compared to its disadvantage with the 'Christian.'

In the same year (1836) the report of the

commissioners on the competing schemes for the new houses of parliament was issued. No design had been sent in under Pugin's name, but it was well known that he had assisted one of the competitors, Gillespie Graham. The design of Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Barry [q. v.] was chosen, and Barry was appointed the architect for the new building. Barry employed Pugin in the gigantic task of providing the detail drawings during six or seven following years. In 1867, after both Pugin and Barry were dead, the former's son, Edward Welby Pugin [q. v.], claimed that his father originated the design which Sir Charles Barry submitted in the competition, and was the guiding spirit of the design as carried out. Edward Pugin declared that Barry adopted a scheme of his father's conception, and sent it in after it had been redrawn in his own office in order to conceal its likeness in handiwork to the design which was nominally Graham's. This claim was hardly substantiated; but it is probable that while Barry initiated the design—and he must in any case be allowed the whole credit of the arrangement of the plan—Pugin was called in as a skilled draughtsman to assist in the completion of Barry's half-finished drawings. In such work a man of his originality could hardly have acted as a mere copyist; and it may therefore be concluded that he had at least a share at this stage in the elegance and artistic merit which won for Barry's design the first place in the competition. With regard to the working drawings prepared after the competition, every witness, including Sir Charles Barry, acknowledges that the detail drawings all came from Pugin's hand; and when it is considered how largely the effect of that building is due to its details, no critic will deny to Pugin an all-important share in the credit of the completed work (cf. Edward Welby Pugin, *Who was the Art Architect of the Houses of Parliament?* 1867; Alfred Barry, *The Architect of the New Palace of Westminster*, 1867; E. W. Pugin, *Notes on Dr. Barry's Reply to the 'Infatuated Statements' made by E. W. P.*, 1867).

Pugin's practice rapidly increased. Working with little assistance, and largely without the usual instruments (he never used a T square), he achieved a vast amount of work. In 1839, besides Alton Towers, he was engaged upon St. Chad's Church at Birmingham, Downside Priory near Bath, and the churches of St. Mary, Derby, and St. Oswald, Liverpool; while the churches of St. Mary, Stockton-on-Tees, St. Wilfrid, Hulme, near Manchester, St. Mary, Dudley, St. Mary, Uttoxeter, St. Giles, Cheadle, St. Anne, Keighley, St. Mary-on-the-Sands, Southport, and St. Alban, Macclesfield, belong to about the same period. In 1841 appeared Pugin's 'True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture' (London, 4to), a book which shows that the author combined with his enthusiasm a remarkable power of logical analysis. There followed 'An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England' (London, 4to, 1843), the 'Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume' (London, 4to, 1844), and two articles in the 'Dublin Review' on 'The Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England' (republished separately 1843). These articles, which he did not sign, met with some severe and not undeserved criticism. They largely consist of appreciative accounts, with illustrations, of the works of Pugin himself.

Pugin had already made many sketching tours in France and the Netherlands, and his masterly sketches are not the least of his artistic achievements (see Ayling's reproductions of the sketches, 2 vols. 8vo, 1865). In 1847 he made, for the first time, a tour in Italy. He visited Florence, Rome (with which he was disappointed), Assisi, Perugia, Arezzo, Cortona, and Verona, besides many French towns—Avignon, Carcassonne, Mülhausen, Besançon. Although his practice at this period was in full vigour, and the pressure on his time, powers, and eyesight was terrific, he published in 1849 a work in chromolithograph on 'Floriated Ornament' (London, 8vo), and in 1850 'Remarks on Articles in the "Rambler"' (a pamphlet containing some autobiographical notes). In 1851 he was appointed a commissioner of fine arts for the Great Exhibition, but before the close of the year his mind, overwrought with excess of occupation, became unhinged. Next year found him a patient in a private asylum, whence he was subsequently removed to Bedlam. On 14 Sept. 1852 he died in his own house at Ramsgate. His second wife had died in 1844, and, after paying addresses to two other ladies, for one of whom he had designed as a wedding gift the jewellery shown by him at the Great Exhibition, he married, in 1849, a third wife, daughter of Thomas Knill. She survived him, with eight children. His son, Edward Welby Pugin [q. v.], had taken charge of his professional work during his last illness.

Pugin was never a candidate for personal honour, and when his name was proposed for the associateship of the Royal Academy, it was without his sanction. The Pugin travelling studentship, controlled by the

Royal Institute of British Architects, was established as a memorial after his death.

An indomitable energy was the basis of Pugin's character; his guiding principle was his belief in Gothic architecture, and his reputation lies in his chronological position as a Gothic artist. It may almost be said that he was the first to reduce to axioms the fundamental relationship of structure and ornament in architecture, and the first productive architect of modern times who gave a complete, serious, and rational study to the details and inner spirit of mediæval architecture. A few contemporaries were working on the same conscientious lines, but they recognised him as their leader. His work is open to adverse modern criticism, and shows certain errors in the light of later knowledge. Occasionally it exhibits a meagreness in the use of materials, which, to do Pugin justice, is often attributable to false economy on the part of his clients. None the less it was in its day the most sincere, most faithful, and most Gothic work that had been executed in England since the fifteenth century.

In the midst of his pressure of work Pugin formed an extensive library of books bearing on mediæval art and worship. A fine collection of prints, carvings, enamels, and objects of ancient art also adorned his Ramsgate house. As a landscape artist in water-colour he displayed appreciable skill.

Pugin was of moderate stature, rather thick set, with a heavy complexion, high brow, and keen grey eyes. Quick in movement, a frank and voluble talker whether at work or at table, master of a fund of anecdote and a dramatic manner of narration, he fairly overflowed, when in health, with energy and humour. His hands, which worked in drawing with marvellous rapidity, were thick and dumpy, with short fingers tapering off to small tips; in these a stump of pencil, his compasses, and a carpenter's rule, sufficed for even the most elaborate work; and he could turn out his exquisite drawings under the most untoward circumstances—even in a Ramsgate steamer rolling off the North Foreland.

The chief portrait of Pugin is the oil-painting by J. R. Herbert, R.A., now in the possession of the Pugin family, which is only moderately good as a likeness. It was etched by the painter, and a lithograph from it by J. H. Lynch was published, with a short memoir, in the first issue of the 'Metropolitan and Provincial Catholic Almanac,' 1853. A different lithograph portrait of Pugin in youth is printed in Ferrey's 'Reminiscences.'

Although chiefly employed by Roman catholics in his ecclesiastical designs, the restorations at St. Mary's, Beverley, and at the parish churches of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, and Winwick, Lancashire, are examples of his work for the church of England. The following are the principal works which have not already been specially mentioned: The cathedrals of Southwark (St. George's), Killarney, and Enniscorthy; churches at Liverpool (St. Edward and St. Mary); Kenilworth; Cambridge; Stockton-on-Tees; Newcastle-on-Tyne; Preston; Ushaw; Warwick; Rugby; Northampton; Stoke-on-Trent; Woolwich; Hammersmith; Pontefract; Fulham; Walham Green; St. Edmund, near Ware (with adjoining buildings); Buckingham; St. Wilfrid, near Alton; Nottingham (with a convent and a chapel); Lynn; St. John, Salford (design not carried out); Salisbury; Kirkham; Whitwick; Solihull; Great Marlow; Blairgowrie; Guernsey; besides various designs for Australia and the colonies. Conventual buildings at Birmingham, Nottingham, Liverpool, London, Bermondsey, Waterford, and Gorey; St. Bernard's Monastery, Leicestershire; a small chapel at Reading, a chapel and convent at Edge Hill; the Jesus Chapel near Pontefract; colleges at Radcliffe, Rugby and St. Mary's Oscott (completion); Sibthorpe's almshouses, Lincoln; the restoration of Tofts, near Brandon, a chapel for Sir William Stuart in Scotland; the church, and restoration of Grace Dieu Manor for Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, and the gateway of Magdalen College, Oxford. He made plans (which were never executed) for the rebuilding of Hornby Castle for the Duke of Leeds; and his domestic work was further represented by Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire; Bilton Grange, Warwick; Lord Dunraven's seat at Adare, co. Limerick, in Ireland, and the restorations at Chirk Castle, Denbighshire. A fuller list (not, however, free from inaccuracies) will be found in Ferrey's 'Recollections.'

J. G. Crace, the decorative artist, who was engaged in much of the work at the houses of parliament, was associated with Pugin in the carrying out of many of his designs for interiors, such as Eastnor Castle, Leighton Hall, near Liverpool, and Abney Hall. He also executed from Pugin's cartoons a set of stained-glass windows for Bolton Abbey. Among builders Pugin preferred and generally employed a man named Myers, whose enthusiastic and rugged temperament suited his own.

In addition to his more important architectural works, mentioned above, Pugin published: 1. 'Designs for Gold- and Silver-

Smiths,' 4to, London, 1836. 2. 'Designs for Brass and Iron Work,' 4to, London, 1836. 3. 'Treatise of Chancel Screens,' &c., 4to, London, 1851.

Besides various pamphlets of small importance setting forth his religious views, his desire for the reunion of the churches, and similar topics, he issued in tract form in 1850 'An Earnest Appeal for the Revival of Ancient Plain Song.'

[Ferrey's Recollections of A. W. N. Pugin; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists; Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary; Eastlake's Gothic Revival; Ward and the Catholic Revival; Builder, 1852, 1862, 1896; Ecclesiologist, 1852; Royal Inst. Brit. Arch. Journal, 1894, pp. 517, 519, 598; Mozley's Reminiscences; private information.] P. W.

PUGIN, EDWARD WELBY (1834–1875), architect, eldest son of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin [q. v.], by his second wife, Louisa Burton, was born on 11 March 1834. He received his professional training under his father, and, owing to the latter's failing health, found himself at the age of seventeen in control of a large practice. His father dying in 1852, there devolved upon Pugin the task of bringing to completion various important buildings then unfinished. He was thus launched at an early age with a large number of architectural engagements, which he soon succeeded in augmenting on his own account.

He was on several occasions an exhibitor of designs in the Royal Academy (see *Catalogues*, 1855, 1860–1–3–6–7, 1873–4); some of these were executed with Ashlin, a former pupil, who was his partner for a few years, and joined him in several buildings in Ireland, the chief of them being the cathedral at Queenstown. James Murray of Coventry, who died in 1863, was also his partner for a short time.

During Pugin's fourteen years of practice a very large number of works, chiefly Roman catholic churches, were entrusted to him. His principal undertakings were the following: The completion of his father's buildings at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, and at Chirk Castle; the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Dadizeele, Belgium (1859), for which he received the papal order of St. Sylvester from Pius IX; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Cork; the Augustinian Church at Dublin; the College of St. Cuthbert and the Schools of St. Aloysius, Ushaw; several churches at Liverpool; the château of the bishop of Bruges (1861), in the style of the fourteenth century; churches at Kensington, Peckham, Stratford, Leeds, Preston, Sheerness, Stourbridge, Gorton, Kingsdown, and elsewhere; orphanages at Hellingly and Bletchingley; the restoration of the palace at Mayfield, Sussex; Harrington House, Leamington; Benton Manor; Croston Hall, Meanwood, near Leeds; Seels Buildings, Liverpool; additions to Garendon Hall, Leicester, and Carlton Towers, Yorkshire, for Lord Beaumont. In a design for the château of Baron von Carloon de Gouray at Lophem he was associated with J. Bethune of Ghent. He added to St. Augustine's Church, Ramsgate, and built the monastic buildings opposite the church.

In spite of his great success as an architect, which is said to have secured him during five years an average income of 8,000*l.* a year, his life was one of disappointment, and was marred by an apparently irresistible impulse to disputation. The celebrated discussion as to the true authorship of the houses of parliament was not a solitary instance of his aptitude for controversy [see under PUGIN, AUGUSTUS WELBY NORTHMORE].

In architectural style he adhered to the lines in which he had been trained. His short career coincided with the high tide of the great Gothic revival, of which his father had been the leader. Although a facile and rapid draughtsman, he did not work with the same perception of the spirit of Gothic art; his work was harder and less thoughtful, and the uncouth Granville Hotel at the north end of the Ramsgate cliffs presents a woful contrast in style and other aspects to the buildings by his father at the south end of the town. This gigantic hotel, designed originally as a range of separate houses, was as great a blow to Pugin's finances as to his artistic fame. He was speculator as well as architect, and lost heavily by the venture.

Though Pugin dates from a Birmingham address in 1855, and in 1859 from 5 Gordon Square, he seems to have resided and worked principally at a house in Victoria Road, Westminster, where, on 4 June 1875, he died of syncope.

He is commemorated at Ramsgate by a marble bust in the gardens on the cliff.

[Builder, xxxiii. 523, and the Building News, xxviii. 670 (where lists of his works are given); Builder and Building News; Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary; private information.] P. W.

PUISET or PUDSEY, HUGH DE (1125?–1195), bishop of Durham and earl of Northumberland, born about 1125, was in all probability the son of that Hugh de Puiset, viscount of Chartres, who was for many years

the opponent of Louis VI of France. His mother, Agnes, must have been an otherwise unknown daughter of Count Stephen of Blois and Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror; for King Stephen, in a charter to Hugh as bishop, describes him as his nephew. Hugh is also called the king's nephew by Geoffrey of Coldingham; other writers speak of him as 'cognatus regis' (*Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores tres*, pp. 5, xxvii, xxxii). Hugh's elder brother Ebrard was viscount of Chartres, and his great-uncle, Hugh de Puiset, had been made first count of Jaffa by his kinsman Baldwin I of Jerusalem (cf. a notice of the family pedigree ap. Stubbs, *Pref. to* Rog. Hov. vol. iii. p. xxxiii *n.*)

Hugh was probably born in the latter part of 1125 (Will. Newb. ii. 436; but cf. Geoffrey of Coldingham, p. 4). He perhaps came to England under the protection of his uncle, Henry of Blois [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, who made him his archdeacon. In September 1143 his cousin William was consecrated archbishop of York, and from him Hugh received the treasurership of that church, thus commencing his lifelong connection with the north of England (John of Hexham, p. 155). This connection Hugh strengthened by an alliance with Adelaide de Percy, who was certainly mother of his son Henry, and perhaps of his other son Hugh also. After Hugh became bishop, Adelaide seems to have married a Morevill, and thus Hugh was closely connected with two great northern families (Stubbs's Pref. to Rog. Hov. vol. iii. p. xxxiv *n.* 3). Hugh, who styled himself 'Dei gratia Ebor. thesaurarius et archidiaconus' (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, v. 315), supported his cousin William in his contention for the archbishopric, and in 1147 was one of those who joined in the election of Hilary (*d.* 1169) [q. v.] in opposition to Henry Murdac [q. v.] In 1148 Murdac excommunicated Hugh, who replied by excommunicating the archbishop, but soon after withdrew to his uncle Henry in the south. When, in 1151, Henry of Winchester went to Rome, Hugh was left in charge of his uncle's possessions, and kept his castles and trained his soldiers. Henry of Winchester obtained from Pope Eugenius an order for his nephew's absolution, and after Hugh had been taken into favour at Yarm, the trouble in the northern province for a time was healed (John of Hexham, pp. 155, 158, 162; Norgate, *Angevin Kings*, i. 382). It was, however, renewed when, on 22 Jan. 1153, Hugh was chosen bishop by Prior Lawrence (*d.* 1154) [q. v.] and the monks of Durham. Murdac, supported by Bernard of Clairvaux, quashed the election on the score of Hugh's uncanonical age, worldly character, and lack of the requisite learning (Geoffrey of Coldingham, pp. 4, 5). In the consequent quarrel between Murdac, the monks of Durham, and their supporters, Hugh, who was still in the south of England, took no part. But in August he made a fruitless visit to York, and soon after set out for Rome in the company of Lawrence of Durham, and with the approval of Theobald of Canterbury. Before Hugh and his supporters reached Italy they heard that Eugenius, the Cistercian pope, was dead; Anastasius, his successor, approved Hugh's election, and on 20 Dec. consecrated him bishop (*ib.* p. 6).

Hugh returned to England in the spring of 1154, and on 2 May was enthroned at Durham. Murdac had died in the previous October, and William of York had recovered his archbishopric, according to Gervase, through Hugh's influence with the new pope (Gervase of Canterbury, i. 157). William had hardly reached home when he died in June 1154, and one of Hugh's first acts as bishop was to celebrate the funeral of his cousin and metropolitan. During the first years of his episcopate Hugh was chiefly engaged in securing his position in the north, and took little part in general affairs. He was, however, present at the coronation of Henry II on 19 Dec. 1154, and he seems to have attended at the royal court with tolerable frequency. Thus he was with the king at York in February 1155, and at Windsor in September 1157, and in Normandy when Henry made peace with Louis VII in May 1160 (Eyton, *Itinerary of Henry II*, i. 5, 30, 49). He was again at Rouen in April 1162, and was an assessor in the royal curia at Westminster on 8 March 1163 (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi. 1275). In May 1163 he was one of the English bishops who attended the council of Tours (Ralph de Diceto, ii. 310). In 1166, on the occasion of the marriage of Matilda, daughter of Henry II, he made a return of the military tenures and services within his franchise (Surtees, *Hist. Durham*, vol. i. pp. xxiv, cxxvi). He steered comparatively clear of the quarrel between the king and Thomas Becket, probably sympathising with the archbishop's ecclesiastical principles, but not wishing to compromise his own political position by decided action. He was, however, present with Roger (*d.* 1181) [q. v.], archbishop of York, at the coronation of the young king on 14 June 1170, and was in consequence suspended by Alexander III; but he received absolution without having to take an oath of submission to the pope (*Gesta Henrici*, i. 5–6; *Materials for the History of T. Becket*, vii. 477–8).

Three years later, when the king's sons rebelled, Hugh, perhaps influenced by his connection with the French court, for the first time endeavoured to play an important part in political affairs. Though he did not actually join in the rebellion, he permitted William the Lion to enter England unopposed in 1173, and in January 1174 held a conference with the Scottish king at Revedale and purchased a truce for himself for three hundred marks (Ralph de Diceto, i. 376; *Gesta Henrici*, i. 64). He also fortified Northallerton Castle, and put it in charge of his nephew Hugh, count of Bar, who brought over a force of Fleming mercenaries to his uncle's aid. When the failure of the rebellion was manifest, Hugh came to the king at Northampton on 31 July. But his temporising policy had displeased Henry, and the bishop had to purchase peace by the surrender of his castles of Durham, Norham, and Northallerton; it was with difficulty that he could obtain permission for his nephew and his Flemings to go home undisturbed (*ib.* i. 73).

During 1174 Hugh made an agreement with Roger of York as to the rights of Hexham and the churches belonging to the see of Durham in Yorkshire (Rog. Hov. ii. 70–1; Raine, *Historians of Church of York*, iii. 79–81). He was with the king at Woodstock and Nottingham in July–August 1175, and at Westminster in March 1176 (Eyton, *Itinerary*, pp. 192–3, 200). In March 1177 he was again present in the council at Westminster when the king arbitrated between the kings of Castile and Navarre, and in the following May was allowed to purchase his peace for two thousand marks and obtained a grant of the manor of Whitton for his son Henry. About this time Northallerton Castle was dismantled; nor does the bishop appear to have recovered his castles of Norham and Durham till somewhat later (*Gesta Henrici*, i. 160). After keeping Christmas 1178 with the king at Windsor, Hugh went abroad to attend the Lateran council at Rome in March 1179. In the following year he was commissioned with Roger of York to excommunicate William the Lion for his action with reference to the bishopric of St. Andrews. In 1181 Hugh and Roger, by the pope's orders, threatened the clergy of St. Andrews with suspension, and put Scotland under an interdict. Hugh was afterwards, in 1182, present at the meeting of Bishop John of St. Andrews with the papal legates (*ib.* i. 263, 281–282). On 26 June 1181 he had been employed on another papal commission at London on the matter of the dispute between the monks of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and the archbishop (Gervase of Canterbury, i. 296). Roger of York had died in November 1181, and the long vacancy of the northern primacy which ensued tended to increase Hugh's power and importance. After Roger's death Hugh refused to account to the king for three hundred marks which he had received from the archbishop for charity. Henry, in wrath, ordered the castle of Durham to be taken into his hands; but Hugh's disgrace was not of long duration. He seems to have owed his reconciliation to the king to Geoffrey, the future archbishop of York (Gir. Cambr. iv. 367). He was with Henry at Windsor for Christmas 1184, and in the following March was present at the council at Clerkenwell, where, like many other magnates, he took the cross. On 16 April he passed over to Normandy with the king, and seems to have spent the next twelve months abroad. In March 1186 Henry sent him back to England; Hugh rejoined the king at Carlisle in July, and during the autumn was with Henry at Marlborough and Winchester (Ralph de Diceto, ii. 33–4; Eyton, *Itinerary*, pp. 263–273). He was at Canterbury on 11 Feb. 1187, when Henry intervened in the dispute between Archbishop Baldwin and the monks of Christchurch, and was afterwards one of the bishops to whom the monks appealed in January 1188 (Gerv. Cant. i. 353; *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*, p. 148). At the council of Geddington in February 1188, when the news of the fall of Jerusalem was considered, Hugh, with many others, renewed his crusading vows, and afterwards was sent to collect the Saladin tithe from William the Lion, whom he met for this purpose at Birgham in Lothian.

During the last years of the reign of Henry II Hugh had been taking a more prominent part in general English politics. The commencement of the new reign, and the intention of Richard to go on the crusade, opened to him the opportunity to turn his position in the north and his accumulated wealth to further advantage. The appointment of Geoffrey, the new king's half-brother, to be archbishop of York, threatened to interfere with his plans, and Hugh at once joined with Hubert Walter in appealing against the election. On 3 Sept. he was present at Richard's coronation, and walked on the king's right hand. In the subsequent general sale of offices Hugh's wealth placed him at a great advantage; the manor of Sadberge was purchased for his see for six hundred marks, and for the earldom of Northumberland he paid two thousand marks. The latter transaction Richard completed with a jest, saying: 'See what a fine workman I am, who have made

an old bishop into a new earl' (WILL. NEWB. i. 305; ROG. HOV. iii. 13, 15, and Preface, p. xxviii; *Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores tres*, Appendix, pp. lix–lxii). At the council of Pipewell on 15 Sept. Hugh was also made justiciar as the colleague of William de Mandeville, third earl of Essex [q. v.], paying one thousand marks for the office. Hugh had thus expended the money which he had accumulated for the crusade, and he now procured exemption from his vow, either on the plea of age or because his presence was needed in England (*ib.* App. p. lxiii). He had, however, obtained the political position which he aimed at, and endeavoured to secure it by preventing Geoffrey's consecration. Geoffrey had refused to be ordained priest by Hugh in September, and Hugh would not recognise his claims as archbishop, styling himself not only bishop of Durham and earl of Northumberland, but also custos of the church of York (GIR. CAMBR. iv. 375, 377).

During the latter part of 1189 Hugh was chiefly engaged in the south of England; on 1 Dec. he was with Richard at Canterbury when the quarrel between Baldwin and his monks was settled. Four days later he once more appealed against Geoffrey's election, but under pressure from the king withdrew and accepted confirmation of his privileges from the archbishop-elect. Through the death of Mandeville in November, a resettlement of the justiciarship had become necessary. Before Richard left England, on 11 Dec., William Longchamp, Hugh Bardulf, and William Brewer were assigned to Hugh de Puiset as his colleagues. Hoveden actually makes Longchamp co-justiciar with Hugh; but the latter may have been really chief justiciar for a short time; it was probably during the ensuing months that the pleas were held in Hugh's name in Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Cumberland (*Pipe Roll*, 1 Richard I, pp. 84, 139, 243). The real power was, however, in the hands of Longchamp, who held the Tower of London, while Hugh held Windsor. Longchamp would not admit Hugh to the exchequer, nor recognise him as in charge of Northumberland, probably because the payment for the county had not actually been made. In March 1190 Hugh was summoned to the king in Normandy, and the chief-justiciarship was bestowed on Longchamp, Hugh's jurisdiction being confined to the district north of the Humber. Longchamp went back to England before Hugh, and in May visited York to punish those who had been concerned in the persecution of the Jews. Whether justly or not, the punishment fell most heavily on Richard Malebysse [q. v.] and the Percys, the allies and relatives of Hugh of Durham. Hugh's position was too strong for Longchamp to accept it without a struggle, and the chancellor may have deliberately intended to assert his authority within his rival's jurisdiction. Meantime Hugh had come back from Normandy, and now met Longchamp at Blythe in Nottinghamshire. Hugh displayed his commission as justiciar; but Longchamp contrived to postpone a settlement, and when the rivals met again a week later, at Tickhill, produced a commission to himself of later date than the one held by Hugh. The bishop of Durham, who had been forced to enter the castle alone, was then arrested by his rival and taken prisoner to Southwell, where he was kept in custody till he consented to surrender his castles, justiciarship, and earldom, and to give his son Henry and another knight as hostages for his good behaviour (DEVIZES, p. 13; *Gesta Ricardi*, ii. 109). As Hugh proceeded northwards he was again arrested, at Howden, and compelled to give security that he would reside there during Longchamp's pleasure. Hugh at once sent messengers to Richard at Marseilles, and the king, perhaps feeling that the bishop had been harshly treated, ordered the manor of Sadberge and earldom of Northumberland to be restored to him (*ib* ii. 110; ROG. HOV. iii. 38).

In the complicated politics of the next few years Hugh's first purpose was to avoid making formal submission to Geoffrey of York, and in 1190 he accordingly obtained from Pope Clement the privilege of exemption (GIR. CAMBR. iv. 383, says he did so by bribery). This privilege was, however, reversed through the intervention of Queen Eleanor in the following year, when Celestine III ordered Hugh to attend and make his profession of obedience at York (RAINE, *Historians of the Church of York*, iii. 88; ROG. HOV. iii. 78). Nevertheless when the outrage on Archbishop Geoffrey furnished the pretext for an attack on Longchamp, Hugh joined the opposition. He had been one of the mediators in the agreement between Earl John and Longchamp at Winchester on 30 July 1191 (*ib.* iii. 134), but his own wrongs were now made a ground of complaint against the chancellor, and he was present at the deposition of Longchamp on 8 Oct. (*ib.* iii. 145). No sooner was his more formidable rival disposed of than Hugh resumed his quarrel with Geoffrey. He refused to make his profession, declaring that he had made it once and for all to Archbishop Roger, and appealed to the pope. Geoffrey, after three citations, excommunicated Hugh in

November or December 1191. In spite of the sentence, Earl John spent Christmas with the bishop of Durham at Howden. On 2 Feb. 1192 Geoffrey repeated his sentence, and rejected the offer of arbitration which Hugh made in the following month. Shortly afterwards the excommunication of Hugh was annulled by a papal letter, and delegates were appointed to deal with the dispute. After several adjournments the matter was at length decided in October 1192, and Hugh was ordered to make his submission (*ib.* iii. 171–2; Will. Newb. i. 371; Gerv. Cant. i. 513; *Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres*, App. p. lxiii).

In February 1192 Hugh had been sent to France by Queen Eleanor to mediate with the legates whom the pope had sent to decide the dispute between Longchamp and Walter de Coutances, but his intervention was attended with little success (*Gesta Ricardi*, ii. 246–50). Hugh was summoned by Walter de Coutances to the council held at Oxford on 28 Feb. 1193 to consider the measures rendered necessary by the king's captivity, and in April joined Archbishop Geoffrey in besieging John's castle of Tickhill. It was with reluctance that Hugh abandoned the siege on the conclusion of a truce, and when the war broke out again in February 1194 he collected a fresh force, and in the following month captured the castle (Rog. Hov. iii. 196–197, 208, 238). On 27 March he met Richard at Nottingham, and was favourably received; three days later he was present at the great council. On 11 April Hugh was appointed to provide for the escort of William the Lion to the court. Next day he went to his manor of Brackley, and there quarrelled with the king of Scots, who complained of his conduct to Richard. On 17 April Hugh attended the coronation at Winchester, and a week later was still with Richard at Portsmouth (*Ancient Charters*, p. 102, Pipe Rolls Soc.) Richard appears to have rebuked him sharply for his conduct at Brackley, and Hugh, observing the change in the king's disposition, thought fit to surrender his earldom of Northumberland, which was promptly bestowed on Hugh Bardulf (Rog. Hov. iii. 245–7; *Vita S. Godrici*, p. 178; Will. Newb. ii. 416). Almost immediately afterwards Bishop Hugh offered two thousand marks for a renewal of his grant, and refused to give Bardulf possession. Richard agreed to Hugh's request if security were given for the payment. Bardulf then cheated Hugh by a trick, and deceived the king, who ordered the bishop to be deprived not only of his county and castles, but of the two thousand marks and manor of Sadberge as well (Rog. Hov. iii. 260–1). On 29 Sept. Hugh came to York under a papal commission, and declared Archbishop Geoffrey's sentences against his opponents null and void (*ib.* iii. 273). He was still endeavouring to recover his position, and Geoffrey of Coldingham (p. 15) says that the king was appeased and Sadberge restored on payment of two thousand marks. According to William of Newburgh, Hugh wished to repurchase the earldom, and Richard, though he gave an evasive reply, offered, if Hugh would bring the money to London, to associate him in office with Hubert Walter. Hugh accepted gladly, and started southwards. On Shrove Tuesday (15 Feb.) he was at Craike, and on the following day came to York. From York he rode to Doncaster, where he was taken so ill that he had to proceed to Howden by boat. He reached Howden on 20 Feb., and, growing steadily worse, died there on 3 March. His body was taken back to Durham and buried in the chapter-house. Both Geoffrey of Coldingham and William of Newburgh assert that Hugh's death was due to his having partaken too freely of the Shrovetide feast at Craike. St. Godric was said to have prophesied that Hugh would be blind for seven years before his death, and the bishop, deceived by his unimpaired vigour, thought he had still long to live. After his death men interpreted the prophecy as referring to the moral blindness which immersed him for the last years of his life in political affairs (Will. Newb. ii. 439–40; Geoffrey of Coldingham, p. 15; Rog. Hov. iii. 284–5).

Hugh de Puiset was in many respects one of the most remarkable men of his time. In person he was tall and handsome, and preserved his remarkable bodily vigour till the end of his life. In public affairs he was keen and energetic, eloquent in speech, affable in manners, and prudent in action. His secular ambition and thirst for riches made him selfish, but he was nevertheless lavish and splendid in the use that he made of his power and wealth. His position as a bishop was unique in England; as earl-palatine of Durham he was a secular as well as an ecclesiastical potentate, and his secular authority extended over much of the present county of Northumberland, the whole of which lay within his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Thus the duty of keeping the marchland between England and Scotland devolved naturally upon him. In Hugh's own case the importance of this position was enhanced by his long tenure of office, by the vacancy of the metropolitan see of York after 1181, and by his acquisition for a time of the earldom of Northumberland. Had he realised his ambitions to the full, he would have filled a place more exactly resembling that held by the

great ecclesiastical princes of Germany than anything that has ever existed in England. Even as it was, he left a mark upon the north which is not yet effaced (Stubbs). At first he won golden opinions as bishop by his affable and prudent bearing, but as his position became more secure his attitude changed. He governed his bishopric and palatinate with a strong hand, and with a not too scrupulous regard for their ancient customs; but though he would brook no interference from his subjects, he was firm in the maintenance of their joint privileges against king and archbishop. If his government was vigorous, it was on the whole beneficent; and if his subjects groaned under his exactions, they nevertheless took pride in his magnificence. He was a great builder of castles and churches, had a royal love for the chase, and lived in almost kingly state. Northallerton Castle, the keep at Norham, the galilee at Durham Cathedral, the church and bishop's mansion at Darlington, all owed their existence to him; while at Durham he also repaired the castle, built the Elvet bridge, and completed the city wall. When he was preparing to go on the crusade he had equipped a number of fine ships, one of which was sailed by Robert de Stockton to London for the king's service (Madox, *History of the Exchequer*, i. 493). In the forest of Weardale he had his 'great chace' (*Boldon Buke*, p. liv). Hugh's benefactions were not less splendid; at Sherburn, near Durham, he founded a hospital for lepers, which still exists as an almshouse for the poor (Surtees, *Hist. Durham*, i. 127-37, 283), and at Norham he established another hospital of St. James. At Durham he provided a shrine for the relics of Bede, and gave a cross and chalice of gold to the cathedral (for his buildings and benefactions see Sym. Dunelm. i. 168, Rolls Ser.; Geoffrey of Coldingham, pp. 11, 12; *De Cuthberti Virtutibus*, p. 215; Surtees, vol. i. p. xxvi). If Hugh was not himself a man of learning, he was a patron of learning in others. Reginald of Durham dedicated his life of St. Godric to him (*Vita Godrici*, p. 1), and Alan de Insulis addressed his 'Historia Bruti' to him in a preface in which he compared him to Mæcenas (Laurence of Durham, *Poemata*, pp. 88-89, Surtees Soc.) At his death Hugh left a number of books to Durham Cathedral, among them a bible in four volumes, which is still preserved there, and also, as it would appear, a collection of the letters of Peter of Blois, who had benefited by Hugh's protection after the death of Henry II (*Wills and Inventories*, i. 4, Surtees Soc.; Peter of Blois, *Epist.* 127). It is not improbable that Roger of Hoveden may have lived under Hugh's protection at Howden, and derived some of his information from this connection. The bishop had a chaplain, William of Howden, who was perhaps a brother of the historian (Stubbs's Pref. to Roc. Hov. vol. i. pp. xiv, lxviii). A letter from Hugh to Archbishop Richard, describing a miracle worked by Thomas Becket, is printed in the 'Materials for the History of T. Becket,' i. 419. There are letters to Hugh from Gilbert Foliot and from Roger of York among the 'Epistles' of Foliot (Migne, *Patrologia*, vol. cxc. cols. 911, 1106), and from John of Salisbury, Ep. 25 (*ib.* vol. cxcix.) Charters of Bishop Hugh's are to be found in the 'Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis,' 'Finchale Priory,' and 'Historiæ Dunelmensis Scriptores tres' (all published by the Surtees Society). There is an engraving of his seal in Surtees's 'History of Durham,' vol. i. plate 5.

At the feast of St. Cuthbert in 1183 Bishop Hugh ordered a survey to be made of all settled rents and customs due to him from the bishopric. This survey may be described as the 'Domesday Book' of the Durham Palatinate, and is popularly known as 'Boldon Buke.' The original manuscript has not been preserved, although four transcripts have survived, the earliest of which dates from about 1300. 'Boldon Buke' was printed in the appendix to Domesday, and was again edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. W. Greenwell in 1852.

William of Newburgh (ii. 440-1) states that Hugh de Puiset, before he became bishop, had three bastards by different mothers. Henry, the eldest, whom we know to have been the son of Adelaide de Percy (cf. a charter of Henry de Puiset, ap. Roc. Hov. vol. iii. *Pref.* p. xxxiv), was brought up to a military career, and received considerable grants of land from his father (cf. *Priory of Finchale*, Surtees Soc.) He was in disgrace in 1198 (Madox, *Hist. Exchequer*, i. 366). In May 1201 he was sent by John on a mission to the king of Scots (Roc. Hov. iv. 163). That same year he went on the crusade (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* i. 3), but survived to come home, and died in 1212. He was a great benefactor of Finchale Priory and of Sallay Abbey (Roc. Hov. iv. 39, 43; Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, v. 310). He married Dionysia, daughter of Odo de Thilli (Madox, *Hist.* i. 513), but, as his estates escheated to the crown (*Cal. Rot. Claus.* i. 124), presumably left no issue. It does not therefore appear that the later family of Pudsey, in Craven, can have traced their descent from Bishop Hugh, as is sometimes supposed (cf. Whitaker, *Hist. of Craven*, 3rd edit. p. 126). According to William

of Newburgh, the bishop's second son was Bouchard, archdeacon of Durham, for whom Hugh purchased the treasurership of York in 1189; but Bouchard is generally described as the bishop's nephew. He died in 1196 (Rog. Hov. iii. 16–18, 31, iv. 14). The third son, Hugh, was chancellor to Louis VII of France in 1179, and attests charters of Philip Augustus from 1180 to 1185, in which latter year he died (*ib.* ii. 193). The bishop's nephew, Hugh, count of Bar, died in 1189, and was buried in the galilee at Durham (*ib.* iii. 19).

[Roger of Hoveden's Chronicle, Gesta Henrici Secundi and Gesta Ricardi, ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, William of Newburgh ap. Chron. Stephen, Henry II and Richard I, Gervase of Canterbury, Epistolæ Cantuarienses, Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Ralph de Diceto, Raine's Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops, Giraldus Cambrensis De Vita Galfridi ap. Opera, vol. iv. (all in the Rolls Series); Geoffrey of Coldingham ap. Historiæ Dunelmensis Scriptores tres, John of Hexham's Chronicle, Vita S. Godrici, and Libellus De Cuthberti Virtutibus of Reginald of Durham (these last five in Surtees Society); Chronicon de Mailros (Bannatyne Club); Richard of Devizes (Engl. Hist. Soc.). For modern authorities, see Surtees's History of Durham; Raine's North Durham; Foss's Judges of England; Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II; Norgate's England under the Angevin Kings; Stubbs's Prefaces to Hoveden, vols. i. and iii.]

C. L. K.

PULCHERIUS, Saint (*d.* 655). [See Mochaemog.]

PULESTON or **PULISTON, HAMLET** (1632–1662), political writer, born at Old Alresford, Hampshire, in 1632, was the son of Richard Puleston, and nephew of John Puleston [q. v.] Hamlet's father was born in 1591 at Burcott in Oxfordshire, but was descended from a Flintshire family; he graduated from Hart Hall, Oxford, B.A. in 1611, M.A. in 1613, B.D. in 1620, and D.D. in 1627; obtained a fellowship at Wadham, which he resigned in 1619; was prebendary of Winchester in 1611–16, rector successively of Leckford, Hampshire (1616), Kingworthy (1618), and Abbotsworthy; and was moderator of philosophy in 1614, and humanity lecturer in 1616 at Oxford (see Gardiner, *Wadham Register*, p. 10; Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, and Wood). Hamlet, admitted scholar of Wadham on 20 Aug. 1647, graduated B.A. on 23 May 1650, and M.A. on 25 April 1653. He at first declined to subscribe to the ordinances of the parliamentary visitors (Wood, *Antiquities of Oxford University*, ed. Gutch, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 703), but subsequently became a fellow of Jesus, and was nominated moderator dialecticæ on 19 May 1656. Wood says also that he became 'a preacher in those parts,' presumably Oxfordshire. He ultimately settled in London, where he died at the beginning of 1662 'in a poor condition and in an obscure house.' Puleston published in 1660 'Monarchiæ Britannicæ singularis Protectio; or a brief historical Essay tending to prove God's especial providence over the British Monarchy.' It was reissued as the 'Epitome Monarchiæ Britannicæ . . . wherein many remarkable observations on the civil wars of England, and General Monk's Politique Transactions in reducing the Nation to a firm Union, for the resettlement of his Majesty, are clearly discovered,' 1663, 4to.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses (Bliss), iii. 544, iv. 721, and Fasti, ii. 160, 176; Burrows's Reg. Parl. Visitors, pp. 505, 560; Gardiner's Wadham Register, pp. 166–7; Foster's Alumni Oxon.]

G. Le G. N.

PULESTON, JOHN (*d.* 1659), judge, a member of an old Flintshire family, was son of Richard Puleston of Emral, Flintshire, by Alice, his wife, daughter of David Lewis of Burcott in Oxfordshire. He was a member of the Middle Temple, and reader of his inn in 1634, was recommended by the commons as a baron of the exchequer in February 1643, and, the king not appointing him, received by their order the degree of serjeant on 12 Oct. 1648. He was appointed by parliament a judge of the common pleas on 1 June 1649, and with Baron Thorpe tried John Morris (1617?–1649) [q. v.], governor of Pontefract Castle, at York assizes for high treason in August of the same year. He was also, with Mr. Justice Jermyn, appointed in the same year to try Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne (*State Papers*, Dom. 1649, p. 335), was a commissioner in April 1650, under the proposed act for establishing a high court of justice, and was placed in the commission of December 1650 for the trial of offenders in Norfolk. Apparently Cromwell, on becoming Protector in 1653, did not renew his patent. He died 5 Sept. 1659. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Woolrych, predeceased him in 1658. By her he had two sons, to whom Philip Henry [q. v.] was appointed tutor on 30 Sept. 1653. His nephew, Hamlet Puleston, is separately noticed.

[Foss's Judges of England; Dugdale's Origines, p. 220; Clarendon's Rebellion, bk. vi. par. 231; Whitelocke's Memorials, pp. 342, 405; State Trials, iv. 1249; Life of Philip Henry, by Matthew Henry.]

J. A. H.

PULLAIN, PULLAYNE, or PULLEYNE, JOHN (1517–1565), divine and poet, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at New College, Oxford, of which he was either clerk or chaplain, or both successively (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 345). He graduated B.A. in 1540 (from New College) and M.A. in February 1543–4. In 1547 he was admitted senior student of Christ Church. He made some reputation as a writer of Latin and English poetry, and became a frequent preacher and a zealous reformer. On 7 Jan. 1552–3, being then B.D., he was admitted to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill (Strype, *Memorials*, II. ii. 272), but was deprived of it on Mary's accession, when, for a time, he preached secretly in the parish (Foxe, *Acts and Mon.* viii. 738, where St. Michael, Cornhill, is given for St. Peter). He joined friends in Geneva in 1554, and co-operated in the Genevan translation of the Bible. In 1557 he was secretly in England under the name of Smith, acted as chaplain to the Duchess of Suffolk [see Bertie, Catharine], and held services at Colchester as well as in Cornhill. Stephen Morris laid an information against him before Bishop Bonner (*ib.* viii. 384; Strype, *Memorials*, III. ii. 64). He escaped again to Geneva, and was there as late as 15 Dec. 1558, when he signed the letter of the Genevan exile church to other English churches on the continent, recommending reconciliation (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 152; *Troubles at Frankfort*, p. 188). Returning to England on Elizabeth's accession, he was restored to St. Peter's, Cornhill, but almost immediately incurred Elizabeth's wrath for preaching without licence, contrary to her proclamation (*Acts of the Privy Council*, 1558; Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 63). Pullain's name, however, appears in a list of persons suggested for preferment in 1559 (*ib.* I. i. 229). On 13 Dec. in that year he was admitted, on the queen's presentation, to the archdeaconry of Colchester, and on 8 March following (1559–60) to the rectory of Copford, Essex. He resigned his Cornhill living on 15 Nov. 1560 (Newcourt, ii. 192). On 12 Sept. 1561 he was installed prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. As a member of the lower house in the convocation of 1562 he advocated Calvinistic views (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 512). He died in the summer of 1565. He had married in Edward VI's reign, but some of the relatives sought to deprive his children of his property on the ground that they were illegitimate.

Pullain contributed a metrical rendering of the 148th and 149th Psalms to the earlier editions of Sternhold and Hopkins's version (1549 et seq.) The latter psalm is printed in 'Select Poetry' published by the Parker Society (ii. 495). He is known to have written other verse, but none of it has survived. Warton quotes as by Pullain a stanza from William Baldwin's 'Balades of Salomon' (1549). Bale, who seems to have had some personal knowledge of Pullain, assigns to him a 'Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs' [see Golding, Arthur; Gilby, Anthony], a 'Tract against the Arians,' histories of Judith, Susannah, and Esther, and a translation into English verse of Ecclesiastes, none of which are known to survive.

[Calfhill's Works (Parker Soc.), p. vii; Le Neve's Fasti; Addit. MS. 24491; Hazlitt's Handbook; Warton's Engl. Poetry; Wood's Fasti, i. 111, 115, Athenæ, i. 345; Bale's Script. Angl. ix. 83; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Lansd. MS. 981, f. 26; Davids's Nonconformity in Essex.]

W. A. S.

PULLAN, RICHARD POPPLEWELL (1825–1888), architect and archæologist, born at Knaresborough in Yorkshire on 27 March 1825, was son of Samuel Popplewell Pullan, solicitor, of that town. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and became a Grecian, and was afterwards a pupil of R. Lane, architect and surveyor, of Manchester. Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., was a fellow-pupil. At Manchester Pullan earnestly studied old missals and illuminated manuscripts in the Chetham Library, and became an early convert to mediævalism. He developed a passion for heraldry, and amused himself with emblazoning pedigrees in colour. In 1844, when not more than nineteen, he sent in a design for the robing-room of her majesty the queen at the House of Lords, which attracted notice from its richness of colour, but he was considered too young to carry it out. Subsequently he made designs for stained glass, and never relinquished the study and practice of polychromy.

During a visit to Italy he mainly studied church architecture. On his return he assisted Sir Digby Wyatt in the polychromy of the Byzantine and Mediæval Courts of the Crystal Palace, opened by the queen on 10 June 1854. In October Pullan went to Sebastopol during the siege, and made sketches and models of the *contours* of the district. On coming home he exhibited a model of the country and the fortifications about Sebastopol.

In 1856, in conjunction with Mr. Evans, he sent in a competition design for Lille Cathedral, and obtained a silver medal. Next year he was appointed by the foreign office architect to the expedition sent to survey the mausoleum at Halicarnassus, which Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Newton

had excavated in 1856. Pullan arrived at Budrum on 25 Aug. 1857. He not only measured the architectural remains, but attempted a restoration of the mausoleum, in accordance with the descriptions of Pliny the Elder, Hyginus, and Guichard. He displayed great ingenuity in showing a construction of the pyramid that admitted of the stone trabeation between the peristyle and the pteron. Pullan, in conformity with Newton's instructions, went to Cnidus, and discovered a gigantic figure of a lion, ten feet long, six feet high, weighing, with its case, eleven tons, which he sent to England. It is now in the Elgin Room of the British Museum. He made a restoration of the tomb which the lion crowned, a survey of the principal sites in the island of Cos, and drawings of the remains. All these restorations are depicted in 'A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ, by C. T. Newton, M.A., assisted by R. P. Pullan,' London, 1862–63. Afterwards the Society of Dilettanti employed him on further investigations of a like kind. In April 1862 he began excavations on the site of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos. Pullan found the temple to be hexastyle, as described by Vitruvius (lib. iii. cap. iii. p. 8), and with eleven columns on the flanks, but not pseudodipteral, and consequently not the one built by Hermogenes. In his opinion it was erected in Roman times. In 1862 Pullan visited the remains of the temple of Apollo Smintheus, or the Mouse-queller, near Kulakli, in the Troad, which had been discovered by Lieutenant Spratt in 1853. He returned thither from Smyrna on 5 Aug. 1866, and completed the excavation and drawings on 22 Nov. 1866. There were sufficient remains found to show that it was an octastyle pseudodipteral temple, with only fourteen columns on the flank. It is rather superior to the temple of Minerva Polias at Priene, and probably of about the same date. In 1869 Pullan, under an order from the society, excavated the site of the temple of Minerva Polias at Priene, which had hitherto been encumbered with ruins. Accounts of Pullan's work on the three temples were published in the fourth part of 'The Antiquities of Ionia' in 1881. At the same time Pullan visited most of the Byzantine churches in Greece and Asia Minor, and published an account of the examples of Byzantine and classical work that had been accumulated by himself and Charles Texier, in two volumes, entitled respectively 'Byzantine Architecture,' 1864, and 'Principal Ruins of Asia Minor,' 1865. By Pullan's advice, too, Lord Savile, the British ambassador at Rome, undertook excavations on his property at Civita Lavinia, on the Alban hills (Lanuvium), where the ruins of the imperial villa of Antoninus Pius were discovered, and magnificent fragments of sculpture, as well as some archaic terra-cottas.

Pullan contrived to combine with his archæological exploration a good architectural practice in London. He competed for the memorial churches at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, for Truro and Lille cathedrals, the war and foreign offices, the Liverpool Exchange buildings, the Natural History Museum (South Kensington), the Glasgow municipal buildings, the Dublin Museum, and the Hamburg town-hall.

His principal executed works were churches at Pontresina and Baveno, and the conversion of Castel Aleggio, between Lago Maggiore and Lago d'Orta, into an English Gothic mansion. The church at Baveno is octagonal in plan, and of the Lombard type, and was built for Mr. Henfrey in the grounds of his villa. The whole of the coloured decoration was designed by Pullan, and much of it was executed with his own hand; a view of it was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1882. On the death of Pullan's brother-in-law, William Burges [q. v.], in 1881, he completed all Burges's unfinished works.

Pullan, who had long suffered from bronchitis, died at Brighton on 30 April 1888. He married, on 24 Feb. 1859, Mary L. Burges, sister of William Burges, A.R.A., the architect. Mrs. Pullan shared the dangers and hardships of a residence in Asia Minor with her husband. On Burges's death they removed to the house Burges built for himself in Melbury Road, Kensington. Mrs. Pullan survived her husband. There was no issue of the marriage.

Besides the works already noticed, Pullan published: 1. 'The Altar, its Baldachin and Reredos,' pamphlet, 8vo, London, 1873. 2. 'Catalogue of Views illustrative of Expeditions to Asia Minor,' pamphlet, 8vo, London, 1876. 3. 'Remarks on Church Decoration,' 8vo, London, 1878. 4. 'Eastern Cities and Italian Towns,' 8vo, London, 1879. 5. 'Elementary Lectures on Christian Architecture,' 8vo, London, 1879. 6. 'Studies in Architectural Style,' fol., London, 1883. 7. 'Architectural Designs of W. Burges,' fol., London, 1883. 8. 'The House of W. Burges, A.R.A., edited by R. P. Pullan,' fol., London, 1886. 9. 'Architectural Designs of W. Burges,' 2nd ser., fol., London, 1887. 10. 'Studies in Cathedral Design,' fol., London, 1888.

Before the Royal Institute of British

Architects, Pullan read papers on 'Classic Art' on 24 May 1871; 'Decoration of Basilicas and Byzantine Churches,' 15 Nov. 1875; 'Works of the late W. Burges,' 17 April 1882; 'Decoration of the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral,' 4 Dec. 1882.

[Personal knowledge; Pullan's Works.] G. A–N.

PULLEIN. [See PULLEN.]

PULLEN, JOSIAH (1631–1714), vice-principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, born in 1631, matriculated at Oxford in 1650. He graduated B.A. in 1654 and M.A. in 1657, and in the same year became vice-principal of the hall, which office he retained till his death. Among his pupils were Robert Plot in 1659, Richard Stafford in 1677, and Thomas Yalden the poet. Magdalen Hall under Dr. Henry Wilkinson [q. v.] was a stronghold of puritanism; but Pullen appears to have stood well with the royalist authorities. In September 1661 Clarendon, visiting Oxford as chancellor, refused the invitation of Wilkinson, the president, to the hall with the remark that he 'entertained factious people, and but one honest man among them,' meaning, says Wood, Pullen (WOOD, *Life*, ed. Clark, i. 415). About this time Pullen became 'domesticall chaplain' to Robert Sanderson [q. v.], bishop of Lincoln, was present at his death on 10 Jan. 1663, and preached the sermon at his funeral (SANDERSON, *Works*, ed. Jacobson, vi. 344–9, cf. ii. 142, and WOOD, *Athenæ Oxon.* iii. 626, 628).

In 1675 Pullen became minister of St. Peter's-in-the-East at Oxford, and in 1684 rector of Blunsdon St. Andrew, Wiltshire; he held both livings till his death (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.*) In 1684 he was one of the original members of the Oxford Chemical Society. He died on 31 Dec. 1714, and was buried in the lady-chapel on the north side of St. Peter's-in-the-East, where there is a slab with a short epitaph by T. Wagstaffe.

Pullen, who was familiarly known as 'Joe Pullen,' was long remembered in the university on account of his eccentricities. The many stories which were related of him in 'common rooms' mainly illustrated his simplicity and absence of mind. He was a great walker. His constant walking companion was Alexander Padsey (1636–1721), fellow of Magdalen. An elm tree, which he planted at the head of the footpath from Oxford to Headington, was for a century and a half called by his name (*Gent. Mag.* 1795, ii. 962). It grew to great proportions, but in 1894 was cut down to a mere stump.

There is a half-length portrait of Pullen at Hertford College (formerly Magdalen Hall), and a shorter copy of the same in the Bodleian picture-gallery; the latter is attributed to one Byng, was engraved in stipple by E. Harding, and published on 1 Oct. 1796.

[Authorities cited above; Bloxam's Reg. Magdalen College, i. 109, v. 245, vi. 113; Noble's Biogr. Hist. ii. 138; Wood's Life and Hearne's Diaries, passim.] H. E. D. B.

PULLEN, ROBERT (*d.* 1147?), philosopher, theologian, and cardinal, whose name also appears as Polenius, Pullenus, Pullein, Pullan, and Pully, is said to have come from Exeter to Oxford, and to have remained at Oxford for five years (*Annals of Oseney*). In 1133 'he began to read at Oxford the divine scriptures, the study of which had grown obsolete in England.' He is thus, with one exception (Theobaldus Stampensis), the first master known to have taught in the schools —not yet the university—of Oxford. According to John of Hexham (Continuation of SYM. DUNELM. in RAINE'S *Priory of Hexham*, Surtees Soc. i. 152), Pullen refused a bishopric offered him by Henry I. Subsequently he taught logic and theology at Paris. John of Salisbury was his pupil there (*Metalogicus*, i. 24) in 1141 or 1142, and describes him as a man 'whom his life and learning alike commended.' In 1134 and 1143 Pullen is mentioned as archdeacon of Rochester (LE NEVE), and, probably a little before the latter date, St. Bernard (*Ep.* 205) wrote to apologise to Pullen's diocesan, the bishop of Rochester, for detaining him at Paris, 'on account of the wholesome doctrine that is in him.' St. Bernard reproached the bishop, however, for 'stretching out his hand upon the goods of the appellant after his appeal was made,' which looks as if the bishop had taken proceedings against him for non-residence.

In the same letter St. Bernard spoke of Pullen as 'of no small authority in the court' (i.e. probably of Rome). There is no doubt that Pullen settled in Rome in his last years, but the exact date of his arrival there is uncertain. According to Ciaconius, Robert Pullen was 'called' to Rome by Innocent II (who died in September 1143), and was created a cardinal by Cœlestine II, Innocent II's successor. This is probably correct. The 'Annals of Oseney' state less convincingly that Pullen, after both the Anglican and Gallican churches had profited by his doctrine, was called to Rome by Lucius II, who became pope in 1144 ('Annals of Oseney,' in *Annales Monastici*, ed. Luard, Rolls Ser. iv. 19, 20; *Bodl. MS.* 712, f. 275, quoted in RASHDALL, *Universities of the Middle Ages*, ii. 335). All authorities agree that Pope Lucius promoted Pullen to the chancellorship of the

holy Roman church. He was certainly chancellor in 1145 and 1146 (Jaffé, *Reg. Pont. Rom.* 1851, pp. 609, 616). On the accession to the papacy of St. Bernard's friend and pupil, Eugenius III, in 1145, St. Bernard wrote (*Ep.* 362) to Pullen warmly commending the new pontiff to him, and inviting him to become Eugenius's 'consoler and counsellor.' In an extract, printed by Migne, from a work of St. Bernard's biographer, William, abbot of St. Theodoric at Reims, against the 'De relationibus Divinis' of Gilbert de la Poirée (which does not appear in the printed works of the abbot), Robertus Pullen, 'chancellor of the apostolic see,' is appealed to, with Anselm of Laon, Hugh of S. Victor, and others, against Gilbert's doctrine, which makes the persons of the Trinity into 'proprietates,' and in favour of the view that 'whatever is in God' is God.

The praise bestowed on Pullen by Bernard and by Bernard's biographer, the abbot of St. Theodoric, clearly indicates the position of Pullen as an upholder of the orthodox conservative cause against the Abelardian influence. But the influence of Pullen's 'Sententiarum Theologicarum Libri VIII,' in which he embodied his views, was soon supplanted by the treatise of Peter the Lombard, 'the Master of the Sentences,' who was a pupil of Abelard. Peter's book, representing Abelard's full-blown scholastic method, and (with some modification) Abelard's doctrine of the Trinity, gradually triumphed, over its opponents. Another cause of the superior popularity of the Lombard is said to be the fact that he suggests more questions, and decides them less peremptorily, than his predecessor; hence his book lent itself better to the purposes of a text-book for lecturers and a basis for endless disputation.

Some writers make Pullen die in 1147, and, as he does not appear as chancellor of Rome after 1146, this date is probably not far wrong. His 'Sententiarum Theologicarum libri VIII' was published by the Benedictine Hugh Mathoud at Paris in 1655, and is reprinted by Migne in 'Patrologiæ Cursus, series Latina.' Pits (*De Angliæ Scriptoribus*, 1619, p. 211) ascribes to him the following works: 'In Apocalypsim S. Johannis;' 'Super aliquot Psalmos;' 'De Contemptu Mundi;' 'Super Doctorum dictis;' 'Prælectiones;' 'Sermones.' Of the last work a manuscript is preserved in the Lambeth Library (No. 458). The sermons, which breathe a very ascetic spirit, were evidently delivered to scholars.

Pullen is undoubtedly a different person from the Robert who became archbishop of Rouen in 1208. It is also impossible to identify him with a Robert who, according to Ciaconius, was made a cardinal by Innocent II in 1130, and was afterwards chancellor of the holy Roman church. Cardinals were at that time usually resident at Rome, and it is scarcely possible that Cardinal Robert should, as Pullen did, have taught at Oxford and Paris after 1130, the year of his elevation to the cardinalate.

[The passage from William, abbot of Theodoric and St. Bernard's biographer, coupled with the statement of the Oseney chronicler and of John of Salisbury (Met. i. 5), sufficiently establishes the identity of the eminent theologian with the archdeacon of Rochester, St. Bernard's correspondent, and of the archdeacon with the Roman chancellor, a point about which Bishop Stubbs (Lectures on Med. and Mod. Hist. p. 133) has raised some ingenious doubts. The fullest abstract of Pullen's Sentences is given in Ceillier's Hist. Gén. des Auteurs Sacrés et Ecclés. xiv. 391–9. There are also notices in Brucker's Hist. Crit. Phil. (1766–7), iii. 767; Dupin's Hist. des Controverses Ecclés. 1696, pp. 719–23; Oudin, De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, 1722, ii. 1118–21; Cave, De Scriptoribus Eccles. (1745), iii. 223; Tanner's Bibliotheca Brit.-Hib. 1788; Fabricius's Bibl. Med. Ævi, 1858, iii. 406. The rhetorical and no doubt apocryphal details of Pullen's life and work at Oxford, which some of the writers mentioned in the article reproduce, seem to have come from Boston of Bury.] H. R–L.

PULLEN, PULLEIN, or PULLEYNE, SAMUEL (1598–1667), archbishop of Tuam, son of William Pullein, rector of Ripley, Yorkshire, was born there in 1598. He commenced M.A. at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and in 1624 was appointed the first master, under the second endowment, of the Leeds grammar school, and lecturer in the parish church. In both offices he was succeeded in 1630 by his brother Joshua Pullen, father of Tobias Pullen [q. v.] Joshua continued master until 1651.

Samuel accompanied the Marquis (afterwards James, first duke) of Ormonde to Ireland as private chaplain in 1632. He was installed a prebendary of the diocese of Ossory on 5 June 1634, appointed rector of Knockgraffon, Tipperary, and chancellor of Cashel in 1636. On 14 Nov. 1638 he was created dean of Clonfert in Galway. On the outbreak of the catholic rebellion in October 1641, Pullen, who was then living in Cashel, Tipperary, was plundered of all his goods, to the value of four or five thousand pounds, and, with his wife and children, only escaped murder by the protection of a jesuit father named James Saul, who sheltered him for three months. On his escape to England, Pullen became chaplain to Aubrey de Vere, twentieth earl of Oxford. Invited by the Countess of Oxford to hear a sermon of a popular puritan preacher, an alleged shoemaker, Pullen recog-

nised in the preacher his former benefactor, the jesuit, in disguise. Pullen contrived that Saul should quit Oxfordshire without exposure (Nalson, *Foxes and Firebrands*, 1682, pt. ii. p. 98).

Pullen was collated on 28 Oct. 1642 to a prebend in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, which he held until the Restoration, when he was incorporated D.D. of Dublin, and, through the Duke of Ormonde's influence, elevated to the see of Tuam, with that of Kilfenoragh (19 Jan. 1661). He died on 24 Jan. 1667, and was buried in the cathedral at Tuam.

Pullen married, first, on 8 June 1624, Anne (*d.* 1631), daughter of Robert Cooke, B.D., vicar of Leeds, by whom he had three sons, Samuel, Alexander, and William. Pullen's second wife was a sister of Archbishop John Bramhall [q. v.]

[Cotton's Fasti Eccles. Hib. i. 114, 433, ii. 137, 316, iv. 15, 178, 179; Ware's Ireland, ed. Harris, i. 621, ii. 617, 626; Thoresby's Hist. of Leeds, ed. Whitaker, pp. 84, 209, 263; Loidis et Elmete, pp. 31, 71; Carte's Life of Ormonde, fol. 1736, i. 267; Killen's Eccles. Hist. of Ireland, 1875, ii. 51; Reid's Hist. of Presb. Church in Ireland, ii. 450; Mant's Church of Ireland, i. 609; Kennett's Register, pp. 366, 440; Life of Archbishop Bramhall, prefixed to his Works, fol. 1677; Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, i. 855; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iv. 863.] C. F. S.

PULLEN or PULLEIN, SAMUEL (*fl.* 1758), writer on the silkworm, probably grandson of Tobias Pullen [q. v.], obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, 1732, graduated B.A. 1734, and M.A. of Trinity in 1738. He translated from the Latin of Marcus Hieronymus Vida, bishop of Alba (*d.* 1566), 'The Silkworm: a Poem in two Books,' published at Dublin, 1750, 8vo; and 'Scacchia Ludus: a Poem on the Game of Chess,' Dublin, printed by S. Powell for the author, 1750. A relative, William Pullein, was governor of Jamaica, and Pullen became greatly interested in the introduction of silk cultivation into the American colonies. He wrote 'The Culture of Silk: or an Essay on its rational Practice and Improvement,' London, 1758. On the same subject he read two papers before the Royal Society: 'A New and Improved Silk-reel,' illustrated with plans (1 Feb. 1759), and 'An Account of a Particular Species of Cocoon, or Silk-pod, from America,' 8 March 1759 (*Philosoph. Trans.* 1759, vol. li. pt. i. pp. 21, 54). He was also the author of 'Observations towards a Method of preserving the Seeds of Plants in a state fit for Vegetation during long Voyages,' London, 1760, 8vo; and of a poem 'On the Taking of Louisburgh' (America), published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1758, p. 372.

[Works; Cat. of Graduates Trin. Coll. Dublin; Cat. of Trin. Coll. Libr. Dublin; Watt's Bibl. Brit. ii. 781; four letters from Pullein are in Sloane MS. 4317.] C. F. S.

PULLEN, TOBIAS (1648–1713), bishop of Cloyne and of Dromore, born at Middleham, Yorkshire, in 1648, was, according to Cotton, grandson of Samuel Pullein (1598–1667) [q. v.], archbishop of Tuam. He was more probably a son of that prelate's brother, Joshua Pullen. Tobias entered Trinity College, Dublin, on 11 March 1663. In January 1666, being then in holy orders, although aged only eighteen, he became a vicar-choral of Tuam, and held the post until 1671. In 1668, after he had graduated B.A., he was elected scholar of Trinity College, and he held a fellowship there from 1671 to 1677. In 1668 also he graduated B.D. and D.D., and was appointed rector of Tullyaughnish, Raphoe. He resigned this living in 1682 on being made dean of Ferns, rector of Louth and Bewley, and vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda.

Pullen was attainted of treason by James II in 1689, but after the accession of William and Mary he was created bishop of Cloyne by letters patent dated 13 Nov. 1694. Within a few months he was translated to the see of Dromore, co. Down (7 May 1695). Soon afterwards he issued an anonymous 'Answer' to the 'Case of the Protestant Dissenters in Ireland,' by Joseph Boyse [q. v.], a presbyterian minister, who advocated toleration, with immunity from tests, for dissenters in Ireland. Pullen protested that toleration would multiply sects, and deprive episcopalians of the power to 'show tenderness to their dissenting brethren.' The sacramental test for civil offices he described as a 'trivial and inconsiderable mark of compliance.' When a bill 'for ease to Dissenters' was introduced by the Earl of Drogheda in the Irish House of Lords on 24 Sept. 1695, Pullen was one of the twenty-one bishops (out of forty-three peers) by whose votes the measure was defeated. In 1697 Pullen (again anonymously) published 'A Defence of' his position, and suggested that presbyterians before coming to Ireland should undergo a quarantine (in the shape of tests), like persons from a country infected with the plague.

Pullen built an episcopal residence at Magherellin. Two-thirds of the sum expended was refunded by his successor, pursuant to the statute. He died on 22 Jan. 1713, and was buried at St. Peter's, Drogheda. He married, on 16 May 1678, Elizabeth Leigh (*d.* 4 Oct. 1691), by whom he

had five children. The youngest, Joshua, born in 1687, entered Trinity College, Dublin, on 11 June 1701, graduated M.A., and was chancellor of the diocese of Dromore from 1727 until his death in 1767 (Cotton, v. 252).

Besides two sermons and the pamphlets already noticed, Pullen is said to be the author of a scarce tract, 'A Vindication of Sir Robert King's Designs and Actions in relation to the late and present Lord Kingston,' 1699, no printer's name or place (Trin. Coll. Libr., Dublin) [see King, Robert, second Lord Kingston].

[Brady's Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Clovne, and Ross, 1864, iii. 106; Cotton's Fasti Eccles. Hib. ii. 350, iii. 42, 282, iv. 48; Ware's Ireland, ed. Harris, i. 267, 580, ii. 288, 361; Cat. of Graduates, Dublin, p. 471; Reid's Hist. of the Presbyt. Ch. in Ireland. ed. Killen, ii. 450, 458, 476; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 456; Witherow's Hist. and Lit. Mem. of Presbyter. in Ireland, 1st ser. 1879, pp. 79, 112; Cat. of Trin. Coll. Libr. Dublin.] C. F. S.

PULLEN, WILLIAM JOHN SAMUEL (1813–1887), vice-admiral, born in 1813, after serving for some years in the navy, quitted it in 1836, and accepted the post of assistant-surveyor under the South Australian Company. Returning to the navy, he passed his examination on 20 July 1844, and was appointed to the Columbia, surveying ship on the coast of North America, with Captain Peter Frederick Shortland [q. v.] He was promoted to be lieutenant on 9 Nov. 1846, but continued in the Columbia till she was paid off in 1848. He was then appointed to the Plover with Captain Thomas Moore for a voyage to the Pacific and the Arctic through Behring Straits [see Hooper, William Hulme]. In the summer of 1849 he and Hooper were ordered by Captain (afterwards Sir Henry) Kellett [q. v.] of the Herald to search the coast from Point Barrow to the mouth of the Mackenzie. After wintering on the Mackenzie, at Fort Simpson, he, with Hooper, in the following summer searched the coast as far as Cape Bathurst; thence returning together, they wintered at Fort Simpson, travelled overland to New York, and arrived in England in October 1851. He had, during his absence, been promoted to the rank of commander, on 24 Jan. 1850; and in February 1852 was appointed to the North Star for service in the Franklin search expedition under the orders of Sir Edward Belcher [q. v.] The North Star spent the next two winters at Beechey Island, and returned to England in October 1854, bringing back also Kellett and the crew of the Resolute. In the following January Pullen was appointed to the Falcon, attached to the fleet in the Baltic during the summer of 1855. On 10 May 1856 he was advanced to post rank, and in September 1857 was appointed to the Cyclops paddle-wheel steamer on the East India station. In 1858 he conducted the soundings of the Red Sea with a view to laying the telegraph cable from Suez to Aden, and through 1859 and 1860 was employed on the survey of the south and east coasts of Ceylon. The Cyclops returned to England early in 1861, and from 1863 to 1865 Pullen was stationed at Bermuda, where he carried out a detailed survey of the group. From 1867 to 1869 he commanded the Revenge, coastguard ship at Pembroke, and on 1 April 1870 was placed on the retired list under the provisions of Mr. Childers's scheme. He became a rear-admiral on 11 June 1874; vice-admiral on 1 Feb. 1879; was granted a Greenwich Hospital pension on 19 Feb. 1886, and died in January 1887.

[Times, 19 Jan. 1887; Hooper's Tents of the Tuski; Belcher's Last of the Arctic Voyages; M'Dougall's Voyage of the Resolute; Dawson's Mem. of Hydrogr. ii. 117; Navy Lists.] J. K. L.

PULLER, Sir CHRISTOPHER (1774–1824), barrister-at-law, son of Christopher Puller, merchant, of London, and director of the bank of England, 1786–9, was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he matriculated from Christ Church on 4 Feb. 1792, gaining the Latin-verse prize in 1794, graduating B.A. 1795, and being elected fellow of Queen's College. He was called to the bar in 1800 at the Inner Temple, but he migrated in 1812 to Lincoln's Inn, where he was elected a bencher in 1822. In early life he was associated as a law reporter with Sir John Bernard Bosanquet [q. v.] In 1823 he was knighted on succeeding Sir R. H. Blossett as chief justice of Bengal. He died on 31 May 1824, five weeks after his arrival in the presidency.

Puller married Louisa King, niece of Daniel Giles of Youngsbury, Hertfordshire.

[Stapylton's Eton School Lists; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1786 pt. i. p. 349, 1789 pt. ii. p. 1211, 1825 pt. i. p. 273; Georgian Era; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby.] J. M. R.

PULLER, TIMOTHY (1638?–1693), divine, born about 1638, was son of Isaac Puller, who was mayor of Hertford in 1647, author of 'A Letter to the Hon. Committee at Derby House concerning the capture of the Earl of Holland,' 1648, 4to, and M.P. for Hertford in 1654, 1656, and 1658–9.

Timothy graduated B.A. from Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1656–7, M.A. 1660, was incorporated in that degree at Oxford on 9 July 1661, and proceeded B.D. in 1667 and D.D. in 1673. In 1657 he was elected fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and on 12 Feb. 1658 was admitted student of Gray's Inn. He soon abandoned law for the church, and on 11 July 1671 was presented to the living of Sacomb, Hertfordshire. On 23 Sept. 1679 he received in addition the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, where he died and was buried in the autumn of 1693, his successor being appointed on 21 Nov. On 23 Dec. 1676 he was licensed to marry Alice Codrington, spinster, of Kingston, Surrey. His son William graduated B.C.L. from Hart Hall, Oxford, on 29 Nov. 1704, aged 18, and was presented in 1724 to the rectory of Yattendon, Berkshire, which he held till his death in 1735; fine crayon drawings of him and his sister are at Yattendon rectory.

Puller was author of 'The Moderation of the Church of England,' London, 1679, 8vo. It advocates the claims of the Anglican church as a *via media* between popery and puritanism; it is 'a calm and argumentative statement of the views of the church as conclusively set forth in her liturgy, articles, and homilies' (*Church of England Quarterly Rev.* January 1844, pp. 222–7). This book was reprinted, with introduction, notes, &c., by the Rev. Robert Eden, vicar of Wymondham, Norfolk, 1843, 8vo (another edit. 1870). An abridged edition was published in 1818 by the Rev. Daniel Campbell, vicar of Buckland, as 'The Church her own Apologist,' and chapter xi. (section 4 to the end) was printed in 'Tracts of the Anglican Fathers,' 1841–2, iii. 301–10.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714, and Gray's Inn Reg. p. 285; Wood's Fasti, ii. 250; Newcourt's Repert. i. 440; Chester's Westminster Abbey Reg.; Chauncy's Hertfordshire, p. 336; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, ii. 147, 149, 428; Official Returns of Members of Parliament; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.] A. F. P.

PULLING, ALEXANDER (1813–1895), serjeant-at-law and legal author, was the fourth son of George Christopher Pulling, who retired from the naval service with the rank of post-captain and the reputation of a gallant officer. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Moser of Kendal, Westmoreland. He was born at the Court House, St. Arvans, Monmouthshire, on 1 Dec. 1813, and educated at a private school at Llandaff and at the Merchant Taylors' School, which he entered in April 1829. He was admitted on 30 Oct. 1838 a member of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar on 9 June 1843. He went, first, the western, and afterwards the South Wales circuit, where he became a leader. While yet in his pupilage he published 'A Practical Treatise on the Laws, Customs, and Regulations of the City and Port of London' (London, 1842; 2nd edit. 1849), in which he not only concentrated a vast amount of previously inaccessible legal and antiquarian lore, but sketched a bold scheme of metropolitan municipal reform, which in essential particulars anticipated that embodied in the Local Government Act of 1888. In November 1853 he gave evidence before the royal commission on the state of the corporation of London (*Parl. Papers* H. C. 1854, vol. xxvi.); and in 1855 he was appointed senior commissioner under the Metropolitan Management Act of that year. He frequently represented the city both in court and before parliamentary committees.

Pulling was an energetic member of the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law and of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and a principal promoter and original member of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting. He advocated the payment of jurors, the relief of parliament by the transference of private-bill business to local authorities (see his article on that subject in *Edinburgh Review*, January 1855), and the supersession of election petitions by a system of scrutiny as of course. In 1857 he was appointed revising barrister for Glamorgan, and in 1864 was made a serjeant-at-law. From 1867 to 1874 he resided at Newark Park, near Wootton-under-Edge, was in the commission of the peace for Gloucestershire, and took an active part in local administration, acting frequently as deputy county-court judge and commissioner of assize under the Welsh circuit commission. He died on 15 Jan. 1895.

Pulling married, on 30 Aug. 1855, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Luke Hopkinson, esq., of Bedford Row, Middlesex, by whom he had issue two sons, who survive.

Pulling was one of the last surviving members of the Ancient Order of Serjeants-at-Law, of which he wrote the history. His work 'The Order of the Coif' (London, 1884, 8vo) is a curious and entertaining contribution to our legal antiquities. His other writings, all of which appeared in London, are as follows: 1. 'A Practical Compendium of the Law and Usage of Mercantile Accounts,' 1846, 8vo. 2. 'Observations on the Disputes at present arising in the Corporation of London,' 1847, 8vo. 3. 'A Summary of the Law of Attorneys and Solicitors,' 1849, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1862. 4. 'The Law of Joint

Stock Companies' Accounts,' 1850, 8vo. 5. 'The City of London Corporation Inquiry,' 1854, 8vo. 6. 'Private Bill Legislation: Can anything now be done to improve it?' 1859, 8vo. 7. 'Proposal for Amendment of the Procedure in Private Bill Legislation,' 1862, 8vo. 8. 'Our Law-reporting System: Cannot its Evils be prevented?' 1863, 8vo. 9. 'Crime and Criminals: Is the Gaol the only Preventive?' 1863, 8vo. 10. 'Our Parliamentary Elections: Can no Laws protect the Honest Voter from the Dishonest?' 1866, 8vo.

[Times, January 1895; Foster's Men at the Bar; Law List; private information; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Daniel's History and Origin of the Law Reports, 1884.] J. M. R.

PULMAN, GEORGE PHILIP RIGNEY (1819–1880), antiquary, born at Axminster, Devonshire, on 21 Feb. 1819, was son of Philip Pulman (1791–1871), who married Anne Rigney (1818–1885), both of whom were buried in Axminster churchyard (*Book of the Axe*, 4th edit. p. 669). Pulman was in early life organist at Axminster parish church, and wrote for local newspapers. In 1848 he acquired a printing and bookselling business at Crewkerne, and was long settled there (cf. *Collection of Correspondence relative to the Election of an Organist for Axminster Church*, 1849). For some years he was editor of the 'Yeovil Times,' and on 10 March 1857 he set on foot a paper called 'Pulman's Weekly News and Advertiser,' the first paper that was established at Crewkerne. Through his energy it soon attained the leading circulation in that district of Dorset, Devon, and Somerset, and for more than twenty years it was both owned and edited by him (*ib.* p. 340). He disposed of his newspaper and business in June 1878, and retired to The Hermitage at Uplyme, between Axminster and Lyme Regis. He died there on 3 Feb. 1880, and was buried at Axminster cemetery on 7 Feb. (cf. ROGERS, *Memorials of the West*, p. 32). He married at Cattistock, Dorset, on 12 Dec. 1848, Jane, third daughter of George Davy Ewens of Axminster. She survives, with one son, W. G. B. Pulman, solicitor at Lutterworth.

Pulman was an ardent fisherman. He obtained, at the exhibition of 1851, a bronze medal for artificial flies. His chief work, 1. 'The Book of the Axe,' published in numbers, was published collectively in 1841 (other editions 1844, 1853, and 1875, the last being 'rewritten and greatly enlarged'). It was a piscatorial description of the district through which the Axe, a river noted for trout, flows, and it contained histories of the towns and houses on its banks. Pulman also published 2. 'The Vade-mecum of Fly-fishing for Trout,' 1841; 2nd edit. 1846, 3rd edit. 1851. 3. 'Rustic Sketches, being Poems on Angling in the Dialect of East Devon,' Taunton, 1842; reprinted in 1853 and 1871. 4. 'Local Nomenclature. A Lecture on the Names of Places, chiefly in the West of England,' 1857. 5. A version of the 'Song of Solomon in the East Devonshire Dialect,' 1860, in collaboration with Prince L. L. Bonaparte. 6. 'Rambles, Roamings, and Recollections, by John Trotandot,' with portrait, Crewkerne, 1870; this chiefly described the country around Crewkerne. 7. 'Roamings abroad by John Trotandot,' 1878.

Pulman published about 1843 for Mr. Coxybeare 'The Western Agriculturist: a Farmer's Magazine for Somerset, Dorset, and Devon,' and the 'United Counties Miscellany' from 1849 to July 1851. He supplied the music for songs entitled 'The Battle of Alma' (1854) and 'I'll love my love in the winter,' with words by W. D. Glyde, and composed a 'Masonic Hymn' and 'Psalms, Hymn-tunes, and twelve Chants' (1855).

[Works of Pulman, and information from his son; Academy, 14 Feb. 1880, p. 120; Pulman's Weekly News, 10 Feb. 1880; Davidson's Bibl. Devoniensis, p. 14, Supplement, pp. 3, 25.] W. P. C.

PULTENEY, DANIEL (*d.* 1731), politician, was the eldest son of John Pulteney (*d.* 1726), commissioner of customs and M.P. for Hastings, who married Lucy Colville of Northamptonshire. His grandfather, Sir William Pulteney, represented Westminster in many parliaments, and is mentioned in Marvell's satire, 'Clarendon's House-warming' (*Poems*, &c., ed. Aitken, passim). Daniel was first cousin of William Pulteney, earl of Bath [q. v.] He matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 15 July 1699, at the age of fifteen, as a fellow-commoner 'superioris ordinis,' but left without a degree. He contributed in 1700 a set of Latin verses to the university collection of poems on the death of the young Duke of Gloucester. In the reign of Queen Anne he was sent as envoy to Denmark, and from 1717 to 1720 he served as a commissioner for trade. In March 1720–1 he was returned for the Cornish borough of Tregony, and when he vacated his seat on 7 Nov. 1721, by his appointment as a lord of the admiralty in Walpole's ministry, he was returned by William Pulteney for his pocket borough of Hedon or Heydon, near Hull. At the general election in March 1721–2 he was again elected for Hedon, but he preferred to sit for Preston in Lancashire, which had also chosen him, and he represented that borough

until his death. In May 1726 he was appointed clerk of the council in Ireland.

Married to the sister of Lord Sunderland's last wife, Pulteney was deep in Sunderland's secrets. He would have been secretary of state in Sunderland's projected administration had that statesman overthrown Walpole and Townshend. While at the admiralty Pulteney was a secret opponent of Walpole's policy. When he resigned that post he drew his cousin William, though they were dissimilar in character and not in friendly relations, into open opposition. His hatred of Walpole was implacable. He 'gave up pleasures and comforts and every other consideration to his anger,' and took infinite pains in uniting politicians of all shades and characters against his enemy. His failure preyed upon his spirits; he lived much with Bolingbroke, and this 'threw him into an irregularity of drinking that occasioned his death.' Otherwise he was 'a very worthy man, very knowing and laborious in business, especially in foreign affairs, of strong but not lively parts, a clear and weighty speaker, grave in his deportment, and of great virtue and decorum in his private life, generous and friendly' (Coxe's *Walpole*, ii. 558–60).

Pulteney died at Harefield, Middlesex, on 7 Sept. 1731, and was buried at St. James's, Westminster, on 14 Sept. His remains were removed to the east end of the south cloister in Westminster Abbey on 17 May 1732, and a monument lauding his independence in politics was erected to his memory. He married, on 14 Dec. 1717, Margaret Deering, daughter and coheiress of Benjamin Tichborne, by Elizabeth, daughter of Major Edward Gibbs of Gloucester city. She died on 22 April 1763, aged 64, and was buried in the south cloister of Westminster Abbey on 29 April. Three sons and three daughters died early in life. To two of these, Margaret and Charlotte, Ambrose Philips addressed odes. Frances Pulteney, their fourth and youngest daughter and eventually sole heiress, married William Johnstone. She succeeded to the great Bath estates in 1767, and her husband took the name of Pulteney.

[Chester's Westminster Abbey Reg. pp. 335, 402, 433; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Pink and Beavan's Lancashire Parl. Rep. pp. 162–3; Courtney's Parl. Rep. of Cornwall, pp. 174–5; Coxe's Sir Robert Walpole, ii. 185–97; Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 319–20.] W. P. C.

PULTENEY, Sir JAMES MURRAY (1751?–1811), general. [See Murray.]

PULTENEY or **POULTNEY**, Sir JOHN de (*d.* 1349), mayor of London, was son of Adam Neale de Clipston of Weston, Sussex, and grandson of Hugh de Pulteney, of Pulteney, Poutenei, or Pultonheith, in Misterton, Leicestershire. His father succeeded to the estate at Pulteney in 1308, and had married Maud de Napton. John de Pulteney was mainpernor for certain merchants on 9 Nov. 1316, and is mentioned as a citizen of London on 5 May 1322 (*Close Rolls, Edward II*, 1313–18, p. 443, and 1318–23, p. 322). He was a member of the Drapers' Company, and by the beginning of the reign of Edward III had acquired a considerable position as a merchant at London. On 23 Jan. 1329 he was one of twenty-four good men of the city who were chosen to wait on the king at St. Albans, and were there ordered to inquire whether the city would punish those who had sided with Henry of Lancaster (*Ann. Lond.* ap. *Chron. Edward I and Edward II*, i. 241). On 13 Dec. 1330 he had licence to alienate to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Bartholomew certain shops, &c., in St. Nicholas at Shambles to endow a chantry, and on 18 Jan. 1331 had a grant of lands in recompense for debts due from Edmund, earl of Kent, being on each occasion described as citizen of London (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward III*, ii. 22, 41).

He was mayor of London in 1331 and 1332, and the king's escheator in the city (*ib.* pp. 118, 338; *Fœdera*, ii. 805, 819). On 27 Jan. 1332 he was on a commission of oyer and terminer as to the staple of wools established by certain merchants at Bruges in defiance of the statute, and on 10 March was guardian of the peace for Middlesex. On 20 Oct. he was appointed on a commission of oyer and terminer in Essex, and on 12 Dec. on a similar commission in Middlesex and Surrey (*ib.* ii. 845; *Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III*, ii. 283, 288, 386–8). In 1331 he obtained a charter of privileges for the citizens of Louvain, and on 2 Feb. 1334 was employed in negotiations with Flanders. In 1334 he was again mayor of London, and on 21 April was on a commission of oyer and terminer in Middlesex (*ib.* p. 577). In this same year the aldermanry of Farringdon was devised to him by Nicholas de Farndon; but if Pulteney held it at all, it can only have been for a short time (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i. 405, ii. 59 *n.*) On 12 Aug. 1335 he was appointed one of the leaders of the Londoners in case of an invasion, and on 26 Aug. had directions as to the arrest of Scottish vessels at London (*Fœdera*, ii. 917, 920). During 1336 he was frequently employed on commissions of oyer and terminer in Middlesex and Kent (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III*, iii. 283, 293, 374–375, &c.)

In 1337 he was for the fourth time mayor

of London, and was knighted in February, when Edward, prince of Wales, was made Duke of Cornwall (*Chron. Edward I and Edward II*, i. 366). On 19 March he had a grant of a hundred marks yearly for his better support in the order of knighthood (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III*, iii. 419). In 1338 he was employed on an inquisition as to the decay of business at Westminster (*Fœdera*, ii. 1059). In March 1340 he was appointed with William de la Pole [q. v.] and others to discuss the 'chevance de Brussel' with the merchants (*Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 113*b*), and on 18 Oct. had permission to send 160 sacks of wool free of custom to Bruges as provision for the ransom of William de Montacute, first earl of Salisbury [q. v.] (*Fœdera*, ii. 1139). Pulteney's management of commercial matters had not satisfied the king, and when Edward suddenly returned to England on 30 Nov., he was one of those who were for a time put under arrest, and was imprisoned at Somerton Castle (Murimuth, p. 117; Aungier, p. 85). He died on the Monday after Trinity Sunday 1349; by his will he gave directions that he should be buried at St. Lawrence, Candlewick Street, and according to a statement made by the chapter of St. Paul's in 1439 his wish was carried out (*Rolls of Parliament*, v. 9); but Stow says he was buried at St. Paul's (*London*, i. 260); and another account implies that he was buried at Coventry (*Cotton MS. Vesp.* D. xvii. f. 76).

Pulteney acquired great wealth, and, like other merchants, often advanced money to the king (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward III*, ii. 225, 275, 338, 345, iii. 311, 321–2, 413, 416, 432). On 15 Sept. 1332 he had a grant of the manors of Ditton Camoys, Cambridgeshire, and Shenley, Hertfordshire; he also acquired property at Newton-Harcourt, Leicestershire (*ib.* ii. 340, 402, 417, 491, 543, 559, iii. 5, 250, 252). In 1347 he obtained the manor of Poplar and other property, including the messuage called Cold Harbour in the parish of St. Lawrence. On the site of the latter he built a house on a scale of great magnificence, which after his death was the residence of Edward, prince of Wales, down to 1359 (Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, p. 14). Eventually the house became royal property, and after belonging to various owners was pulled down in 1600. By his will Pulteney made numerous charitable bequests. In September 1332 he had obtained a letter from the king to the pope for a chantry in honour of Corpus Christi, which he proposed to found by the church of St. Lawrence, Candlewick Street (now Cannon Street); this was in 1336 enlarged to form a college for a master, thirteen priests, and four choristers (*Fœdera*, ii. 845; Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi. 1458; *Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III*, iii. 60, 262, 308, 319, 325; Bliss, *Cal. Papal Registers*, ii. 383, 536, 542; cf. *Rolls of Parliament*, iv. 370, v. 9). He also built the church of Allhallows the Less, Thames Street, founded a chantry for three priests at St. Paul's Cathedral, and a house for the Carmelite friars at Coventry (Dugdale, *Hist. of St. Paul's*, p. 381; *Hist. of Warwickshire*, p. 117). His wife Margaret, daughter of John de St. John of Lageham, whom he married before 1330 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward III*, ii. 22), afterwards married Sir Nicholas de Loveyn. His son, William de Pulteney, was born in 1341, and died on 20 Jan. 1367 without issue. His heir was his cousin Robert, son of Ellen, sister of John de Pulteney, by William Owen. Robert Owen de Pulteney was ancestor of the later Pulteneys of Pulteney and of Shenley; William Pulteney, earl of Bath [q. v.], was descended from him, as also were the earls of Harborough, barons Crewe, and the present Earl of Crewe. Pulteney's arms were argent, a fesse dancette gules, in chief three leopards, faces sable. The parish of St. Lawrence Pountney, anciently known as St. Lawrence, Candlewick Street, owes its later name to its connection with John de Pulteney.

[Aungier's French Chron. of London, pp. 64–7, 85 (Camden Soc.); Greyfriars Chron. ap Monumenta Franciscana, ii. 152–3; Munimenta Gildhallæ, ii. 448–9; Fabyan's Chronicle; Rymer's Fœdera, Record edit; Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. App. i. 2, 6, 7, 14, 47, 52, 55; Sharpe's Cal. of Wills in the Court of Husting, i. 609–10; Stow's London, edit. 1720, i. 260–1, ii. 189, 206, v. 109; Pennant's London, ii. 209; Wilson's Hist. of St. Lawrence Pountney, pp. 25–72; Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 319; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, i. 474; other authorities quoted.]

C. L. K.

PULTENEY, RICHARD (1730–1801), botanist, born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, 17 Feb. 1730, was the only one of the thirteen children of Samuel Pulteney who reached maturity. The father, who, with his mother, belonged to the sect known as old anabaptists, and attended a meeting-house at Sheepshead, near Loughborough, was a tailor in easy circumstances, owning some land and house property, which Pulteney inherited and held through life. His mother, Mary Tomlinson, was a native of the neighbouring village of Hathern. Pulteney was educated at the Old Free School, Loughborough, and was then apprenticed for seven years to an apothecary of Loughborough, named Harris, who, during Pul-

teney's apprenticeship, moved to Mountsorrel. His maternal uncle, George Tomlinson of Hathern, a life of whom he contributed to Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire' (iii. 846), directed his tastes in early boyhood towards natural history, and especially to botany. His apprenticeship over, Pulteney began to practise as a surgeon and apothecary at Leicester, but met with little success, owing to the prejudice that his nonconformity excited.

In 1750 he contributed his first literary work to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (vol. xx.), and afterwards became a constant contributor to that periodical. Most of his articles were either anonymous or signed with the initials R. P. They are mainly on botanical topics, such as the works of Linnæus, fungi, and the sleep of plants. Pulteney communicated several botanical and medical papers to the Royal Society, through Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Watson, and was by him introduced, among others, to Lord Macclesfield, then president of the society, and to William Hudson (1730?–1793) [q. v.], the botanist. In 1764 he accompanied his friend, Maxwell Garthshore, to Edinburgh to obtain a degree. In spite of opposition to him as a non-resident, he graduated M.D. in May 1764, his inaugural dissertation, 'De Cinchona Officinali,' being selected for inclusion in the 'Thesaurus Medicus' (1785, iii. 10). Pulteney then came to London, and was introduced by Mrs. Montagu to William Pulteney, earl of Bath [q. v.], who acknowledged him as a kinsman, and appointed him his physician, and invited him to accompany him abroad; but the earl died in the same year (1764). Thereupon Pulteney secured a practice as physician at Blandford, Dorset, where he passed the remainder of his life. His circuit included all Dorset and parts of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset, and in time he made a considerable fortune. He occupied his leisure chiefly with botany and conchology, maintaining a regular correspondence with Hudson, John Martyn, Withering, Sir James Edward Smith, Relhan, and A. B. Lambert, constantly examining the gardens of Henry Seymer of Hanford, the Rev. Thomas Rackett of Spettisbury, and other neighbours, and assisting Seymer and the Dowager Duchess of Portland in naming their collections of shells. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1762, an extra-licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1765, and a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1790.

Pulteney died of pneumonia at Blandford, 13 Oct. 1801, and was buried in the neighbouring churchyard at Langton. In 1779 he had married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Galton of Shapwick, Dorset, who died 28 April 1820. There were no children of the marriage, but Pulteney adopted a relative of his wife as a daughter. His valuable library, many of the books in which he had indexed in manuscript, was sold by Leigh & Sotheby in 1802; but his museum of shells and minerals and his herbarium were bequeathed to the Linnean Society, to be either kept as a separate collection, or to be sold to provide funds for an annual medal. The collections were sold in 1863, but the medal was not established. The herbarium is now in the British Museum. There is an oil painting of Pulteney, by Thomas Beach, dated 1788, in the rooms of the Linnean Society, to whom it was presented by his widow. It was engraved for Nichols by J. Basire, and published in folio in 1804 in the 'History of Leicestershire' (iii. 848), and in octavo in 1814 in the 'Literary Anecdotes' (viii. 196). There is also an engraving by P. Roberts, apparently after another portrait by Beach, in the second edition of the 'General View of the Writings of Linnæus.' Sir James Edward Smith [q. v.] commemorated Pulteney's name in the Australian genus of papilionaceous plants, *Pultenæa*.

Pulteney's chief works were: 1. 'A General View of the Writings of Linnæus,' 1781, 8vo. This work is said by Sir J. E. Smith, in his memoir of Pulteney in Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' to have 'contributed more than any work, except perhaps the Tracts of Stillingfleet, to diffuse a taste for Linnæan knowledge in this country.' It was translated into French by L. A. Millin de Grandmaison (Paris, 1789, 2 vols. 8vo), and, all the first English edition being sold by 1785, a second much enlarged edition, with portraits of Pulteney and Linnæus, was brought out by Dr. W. G. Maton in 1805. 2. 'Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England,' 1790, 2 vols. 8vo, was meant originally to be merely prefatory to an abbreviated 'Flora Anglica,' giving synonyms and names of first observers; the manuscript of Pulteney's 'Flora' is now in the Botanical Department of the British Museum. The 'Sketches' were translated into German by Karl Gottlob Kuehn (Leipzig, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo), and into French by M. Boulard (Paris, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo). In 1790 Pulteney contributed a 'Catalogue of rare Plants found in the Neighbourhood of Leicester, Loughborough, and Charley Forest' to Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' and in 1799, 'Catalogues of the Birds, Shells, and rare Plants of Dorsetshire' to the second edition

of Hutchins's 'History of Dorset,' which Maton describes as 'one of the most valuable provincial catalogues connected with natural history that has hitherto been published in England.' Pulteney was revising a plate for this catalogue, representing fossils found by him at Melbury, when he was seized by his last illness. Separate copies of both catalogues were published, and an enlarged edition of the latter, with a memoir of the author, was published in 1813; but in the third edition of Hutchins's 'History' it is replaced by lists by Mr. J. C. Mansel Pleydell. Pulteney also contributed to Aikin's 'England Delineated,' and assisted Emanuel Mendes da Costa [q. v.] with his 'British Conchology,' and Coxe with the literary history of naturalists connected with the countries described in his 'Travels.' His reasons for approving of vaccination are embodied in Pearson's 'Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow-pox' (1798). Besides some medical papers, he contributed seven papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions' (vols. xlix–lxviii.), and three to the Linnean Society's 'Transactions' (vols. ii. and v.)

[Nichols's History of Leicestershire, iii. 848; Memoir by Maton in 'General View of Writings of Linnæus,' 2nd ed. 1805; Memoir by Sir J. E. Smith in Rees's Cyclopædia.] G. S. B.

PULTENEY, WILLIAM, Earl of Bath (1684–1764), statesman, was descended from an old family said to have been of Leicestershire origin. From his grandfather, Sir William Pulteney, knt. (who gave his name to Pulteney Street, Golden Square), he is said to have inherited his eloquence; from his father, another William, a love of money (Fitzmaurice, *Lord Shelburne*, i. 45); and whig politics from both. A younger brother of his father, John, sat at the board of trade in the earlier years of Queen Anne (Boyer, *Annals*, pp. 288, 514, 540, 638), and this John's son Daniel Pulteney [q. v.] was closely associated with his cousin William during part of his public career.

William Pulteney was born in London on 22 March 1684. He was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford, where, on account of his scholarly attainments, he was chosen to deliver the congratulatory speech to Queen Anne on her visit in 1702. He never lost his love of the classics; in his old age it was said to be a sign that he had lost his appetite when he desisted from Greek and punning (Stanhope, ii. 75 *n.*) On quitting Oxford, he made the grand tour, from which he is said to have returned with a mind enlarged and morals uncontaminated (*Life of Bishop Pearce*, p. 408). Pulteney's father having died before he was of age, he was placed under the guardianship of Sir John Guise, bart. (*Memoirs of Life and Conduct*, &c., p. 10). He inherited a considerable property, and his guardian afterwards left him a legacy of 40,000*l.* and an estate of 500*l.* a year. His entrance into parliament was therefore a matter of course. By his late guardian's interest he was in 1705 elected for Hedon (or Heydon) in Holderness; and this Yorkshire borough, from which he afterwards took one of his titles as a peer, he continued to represent till 1734.

Pulteney was at first a silent member of the whig majority. His earliest speech was in favour of the place bill of 1708 (Coxe, iii. 25–6). In the debates on the Sacheverell sermon towards the close of 1709, he loyally anathematised the heresies of passive obedience and non-resistance. When the tories came into power in 1710, his uncle John was removed from the board of trade, and his enthusiasm for the whigs accordingly increased. On the occasion of the charges brought against Walpole and others in the House of Commons in December 1711, Pulteney upheld him in debate, and, after his imprisonment, visited him in the Tower. He is also said to have composed the ironical 'Dedication to the Right Hon. the Lord ——' (understood to be Oxford) to the 'Short History of a Parliament' published by Walpole in 1713. During the peace negotiations he was one of the subscribers to a secret fund which was raised to enable the emperor to maintain his refusal to accept the arrangement (Coxe, *Walpole*, iii. 28).

In 1714 Pulteney's wealth and social importance were increased by his marriage with Anna Maria, daughter of John Gumley of Isleworth, who brought him a large portion, and did her utmost through life to augment their combined resources. Lord Hervey (i. 10) denies her 'any one good, agreeable, or amiable quality but beauty;' Miss Carter (*Memoirs*, p. 240) states that she 'checked the tendency of' her husband's 'own heart in the direction of lavish expenditure;' Sir Charles Hanbury Williams made venomous attacks on Pulteney's 'vixen,' 'Bath's ennobled doxy,' 'Mrs. Pony,' &c. (*Works*, i. 134, 177–8, &c.) According to Lord Hervey (iii. 132–3), the vacillating part played by Pulteney in reference to the proposal made by Sir J. Barnard in 1737 for the reduction of the interest on the national debt was mainly due to the fact of his wife's separate fortune being invested in the stocks. Bishop Newton relates that after their marriage Pulteney assigned ten thousand pounds to her

as a nest-egg, which her speculations increased to sixty thousand pounds. He adds that she refused to make any will, desiring all her wealth to go to her husband (*Life*, pp. 122–3).

In the course of the debates on the civil list of George I (before the king's arrival in this country), Pulteney supported the proposal of the elder Walpole that a reward of 100,000*l.* should be paid to anybody apprehending the Pretender in case of his attempting to land (Coxe, *Walpole*, iii. 28; cf. *Memoirs of* (the elder) *Horatio Walpole*, 2nd ed. 1808, i. 16). In the new ministry appointed by the king, Pulteney was included as secretary at war; and in April 1715 he was chosen by the House of Commons one of the committee of secrecy to which the papers concerning the late peace negotiations were referred. On 16 July 1716 he was named of the privy council (Doyle). He remained an uncompromising adherent of the whig party so long as it continued under the joint guidance of Stanhope and Walpole; indeed, the three politicians were spoken of as 'the Three Grand Allies.' On 9 Jan. 1716 he moved the impeachment of Lord Widdrington, one of the rebels of 1715, and soon afterwards he opposed the motion for an address to the king to pardon those of the Scottish rebels who would lay down their arms (Coxe, iii. 29). When, in April 1717, the split in the government led to Townshend's dismissal from the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland and Walpole's resignation, Pulteney and Methuen resigned on the following day (11 April) (Stanhope, i. 262–3). His alliance with Walpole continued apparently unbroken until 1721, when Walpole became first lord of the treasury. Then, to his profound mortification, Pulteney was not offered office. Walpole told him that 'a peerage had been obtained for him,' but this he brusquely declined. On the discovery of the so-called Atterbury plot in 1722, he was chosen to move an address of congratulation to the king, and acted as chairman of the select committee which drew up the report on the inquiry (*ib.* ii. 42–3). On 28 May 1723 he was appointed cofferer of the household, the (second) Earl of Godolphin being induced to make way for him, and for a time he supported the administration of which he had thus become a subordinate member. But the sop proved insufficient. In April 1725 he resisted Walpole's proposal for discharging the debts of the civil list, and then, for the first time, he and Walpole indulged in bitter personalities at each other's expense. Pulteney finally voted for the ministerial proposal. He explained afterwards that the king had personally appealed to him, and he felt that he had prevented the transaction from becoming a precedent (*An Answer*, &c., p. 52). But before the month was out, he was dismissed from his post as cofferer of the household; open war was thereupon declared between Walpole and himself (Coxe, iii. 32–5; Stanhope, iii. 74–5). It was a personal quarrel, and did not spring from differences as to public policy.

On 9 Feb. 1726 Pulteney, seconded by his cousin Daniel, moved for a committee to report on the public debts, but he was decisively defeated (Coxe, iii. 36–8). The floodgates of partisan violence were now opened, and Pulteney concluded an unholy alliance with Bolingbroke, which found its most significant expression in the establishment of the journal called 'The Craftsman.' The first number, published 5 Dec. 1726, announced the purpose of the periodical to be the revelation of the tricks of Robin, the imaginary servant of the imaginary Caleb d'Anvers, bencher of Gray's Inn; and the design of exposing the wiles of that 'craftsman' continued to give unity to this journalistic effort, till it came to an end, 17 April 1736. It appeared (after the first) as a rule on Saturdays, and was republished, with a dedication to the people of England, in 1731–7, in 14 vols. 12mo. Its conductor was Nicolas Amherst [q. v.]; but Bolingbroke and Pulteney were its mainstays, together with Daniel Pulteney and a pseudonymous 'Walter Raleigh,' whom Pulteney himself was never able to identify. Bishop Newton (*Life*, pp. 127–9) is responsible for the information that Pulteney's papers were those signed 'C.,' or when written conjointly with Amherst, 'C. A.'; he may also be suspected to have been concerned in some of those signed 'C. D.' (cf. Horace Walpole, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, ii. 329; Lecky, *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, 2nd ed. i. 375 *n.*) Pulteney's contributions exhibited a journalistic versatility of no ordinary kind, coupled with scholarship and general literary ability. Ridicule was his favourite weapon, but no form of journalistic composition, from the elaborate essay to the brief letter with its string of unanswerable queries, came amiss to his hand. The bulk of his contributions fell between 1727 and 1729, but they extended over the whole life of the paper, and never lost sight of the paper's special aim of hunting down the prime minister.

In parliament Pulteney joined the Jacobite Sir William Wyndham [q. v.] in forming a new party out of malcontent whigs and Jacobites. They called themselves the 'Patriots;' and Wyndham and Pulteney

were designated the 'consuls of the Patriots' (cf. HERVEY, i. 29). In the first instance the Patriots attacked the foreign policy of the government, which centred in the much-misrepresented treaty of Hanover (1725). In the commons (16 Feb. 1726) Pulteney's proposal to condemn it as solely intended to serve Hanoverian interests was outvoted by a sweeping majority (COXE, ii. 237). The emperor, Charles VI, indulged the hope of overthrowing Walpole's ministry, and thus bringing about a change in foreign policy by means of the intrigues of his resident Palm with both the Hanoverian clique and Pulteney and the opposition. But Pulteney supported Walpole in the address of 13 March 1727, provoked by Palm's indiscretions. On the outbreak of war with Spain the emperor was detached from his ally by the pacific efforts of Walpole and Fleury. When at this crisis George I died (10 June 1727), the efforts of all parties were immediately directed to the supersession of his chief minister. Pulteney had been on the best of terms with George II when Prince of Wales (*An Answer*, &c., p. 57). He now actively intrigued against Walpole. Lord Hervey asserts that he tried to secure the king's favour by first proposing a civil list of 800,000*l.*—the amount which George actually obtained from Walpole—with certain additional profits (*Last Ten Years*, i. 42; but see Croker's note, *ib.*) But, perhaps owing to his failure to secure Queen Caroline's support, Pulteney's advances fell flat with George II, and he is said to have been refused permission to stand for Westminster in the court interest (*ib.* i. 49). In 1727 Pulteney issued a pamphlet 'On the State of the National Debt, as it stood December 24th, 1716,' &c. (cf. *Craftsman*, No. 90, vol. iii.) He argued that between 1716 and 1725 the debt had increased by at least nine millions, and was likely to rise by five millions more, the operation of the sinking fund having been rendered nugatory by the South Sea scheme and its consequences. In the new parliament which assembled 23 Jan. 1728 Walpole, whose reputation as the saviour of the national credit was thus called into question, brought (22 Feb.) the whole subject of the working of the sinking fund before parliament, and Pulteney (29 Feb.) undertook to prove, and more than prove, the contentions of his pamphlet. But in the debate, granted on his demand, the minister's counter-assertions were approved by a large majority (8 March) (COXE, *Walpole*, ii. 307–11; STANHOPE, ii. 214).

In 1729 the criticisms of Pulteney and his friends on Walpole's foreign relations, with Spain in particular, were deprived of point by the conclusion of the treaty of Seville (9 Nov.), which was highly favourable to British interests. In 1730 Walpole openly broke with Townshend, who resigned office (16 May). It is said that at this crisis Pulteney was offered, through Walpole's most consistent supporter, Queen Caroline, a peerage and one of the secretaryships of state. He abruptly declined both. (COXE, *Walpole*, iii. 35). A bitter quarrel followed between Pulteney and Lord Hervey, his former friend. The efforts of Pulteney, assisted by his steady ally, Hervey's wife, to detach Hervey from Walpole had been only temporarily successful (*Memoirs of Lord Hervey*, i. 128–31). In 1731 there was issued a pamphlet entitled 'Sedition and Defamation displayed,' with a caustic 'Dedication to the Patrons of the "Craftsman."' Hervey was responsible for the dedication only, but, in the belief that he had written the pamphlet as well, Pulteney retorted, under the signature of 'The Craftsman,' in 'A Proper Reply to a late Scurrilous Libel.' The 'Reply' was most offensive in tone, and gave Pope hints for his character of Hervey as 'Sporus' (*Epistle to Arbuthnot*, pp. 305–333; cf. POPE, *Works*, ed. Elwin and Courthope, iii. 266, and note). Demands for avowal or disavowal of authorship were made on both sides, without much effect. A bloodless duel was consequently fought between the disputants, 25 Jan. 1731, on the site of the present Green Park (see Croker's Introduction to HERVEY'S *Memoirs of George II*, i. 34–7; SIR C. H. WILLIAMS, *Works*, i. 204; *Caricature History of the Georges*, p. 100). This is said to have been Pulteney's solitary duel; but he escaped another, with his constant adversary, Henry Pelham, only by intervention of the speaker (COXE, *Memoirs of the Pelham Administration*, i. 9).

Of more importance was a controversy between Pulteney and Walpole, provoked by a letter contributed by Bolingbroke to the 'Craftsman,' 22 May 1731 (No. 255, vol. vii.), in support of his own and Pulteney's conduct as politicians. A reply, entitled 'Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Honourable Patrons,' loaded Pulteney with personal abuse, and he suspected that Walpole had inspired the writer. Pulteney's reply, entitled 'An Answer to one Part of an Infamous Libel entitled Remarks,' &c. (1731), which may be called an 'Apologia' for the whole of Pulteney's earlier relations with Walpole, so enraged Walpole as to cause him to order the arrest of the printer of the 'Answer,' and

to strike Pulteney's name (1 July 1731) off the list of privy councillors and the commissions of the peace on which it had been placed (Doyle).

Walpole's proposal in 1733 to borrow for purposes of current expenditure half a million from the sinking fund was carried in spite of the vigorous resistance of Pulteney and other members of the opposition. Undismayed, Pulteney next energetically attacked the ministerial excise scheme. In his speech against the alienation of the sinking fund he had incidentally denounced the 'plan of arbitrary power' contemplated in connection with 'that monster, the Excise.' The phrase struck fire (cf. *Caricature History*, p. 103); and the 'Craftsman' added fuel to the popular agitation by a series of articles said to have been supplied by Pulteney's own hand (*Craftsman*, Nos. 342, 367, 389, in vol. xi.) The real conflict took place in 1733-4. In the debate on 15 March 1733 on Walpole's test proposal of excise duties on tobacco, Sir William Wyndham appears to have carried off the chief honours on the opposition side; but Pulteney made a signal hit by his reference to a passage in Ben Jonson's 'Alchemist' as illustrating the gap between ministerial promise and performance (Coxe, *Walpole*, iii. 208–9), and he had his full share in the subsequent overthrow of the whole ministerial scheme. The attempt made in 1734 to renew the clamour against the pretended designs of the government broke down, and other manœuvres of the opposition met with no better success. Among these was a proposal for the repeal of the Septennial Act, which was supported by Pulteney, although he confessed himself to have favoured the act at the time of its introduction (*ib.* p. 131). Personal differences among the leaders doubtless accounted for the opposition's failure. 'Pulteney and Lord Bolingbroke,' wrote Lord Hervey, 'hated one another; Lord Carteret and Pulteney were jealous of one another; Wyndham and Pulteney the same; whilst Lord Chesterfield had a little correspondence with all, but was confided in by none of them' (*Memoirs*, i. 305).

At the general election of 1734 Pulteney was returned for Middlesex, which he continued to represent so long as he held a seat in the House of Commons. But the 'Country Interest' (as the 'Patriots' now called themselves) were again in a minority; and Bolingbroke—largely, according to one account, by Pulteney's advice—retired to France (Morley, *Walpole*, p. 83). The opposition was in 1735 further weakened by the fall from royal favour of Lady Suffolk, who had been intimate with Pulteney, and who now married his friend, George Berkeley. The parliamentary warfare between Walpole and Pulteney went on, but after the intrigues of the imperial agent, the bishop of Namur (Abbé Strickland), with Pulteney and other opposition leaders had come to nothing (Hervey, *Memoirs*, ii. 58; cf. Stanhope, ii. 182), the signing of the Vienna preliminaries (October 1735) was patriotically approved by Pulteney himself (Hervey, ii. 243). Earlier in the year he had interchanged parting civilities in the house with Sir Robert, and had, 'when rather dead-hearted and sick in body,' paid a friendly visit to the elder Horace Walpole at The Hague (Stanhope, ii. 180 *n.*) In November he wrote to George Berkeley from Bath that he must recruit for the winter, but that he had for some time been making up his mind to give himself less trouble in parliament, in view of the inutility of 'struggling against universal corruption' (*Suffolk Letters*, i. 146).

During the session of 1736 Frederick, prince of Wales, became the figure-head of the opposition (Morley, *Walpole*, p. 193), and the relations between Walpole and Pulteney grew more strained. Pulteney was at the time on amicable terms with the court, and on 29 April he moved the congratulatory address on the prince's marriage (cf. Hervey, ii. 193–7, iii. 48–9). He seems to have at first offered the prince and his political allies counsels of moderation, but when the prince was egged on to decline a conciliatory offer from the king as to his income, Pulteney remarked that the matter was out of his hands. On 22 Feb. 1737 he moved, however, an address requesting the king to settle 100,000*l.* a year on the heir-apparent. His speech was deemed languid, and the motion was lost (*ib.* pp. 70–3; Coxe, *Walpole*, iii. 343; Stanhope, ii. 203). He had no concern in the subsequent rash proceedings of the prince, in which he believed the latter altogether in the wrong, but he thought that his apologies ought to have atoned for his misconduct. He was shooting in Norfolk when the king's message expelled the prince from St. James's, and had to be summoned by an express to Kew (Hervey, iii. 195, 208, 245–6).

During 1737 Pulteney played a subordinate part, but in 1738 he found more effective means of attack. The grievances brought forward by British merchants against Spain's claim to search for and seize contraband goods gave him an opportunity, of which he made the most (Stanhope, ii. 277). He eagerly fanned the agitation occasioned by

the story of Jenkins's ear. He was implacable in his condemnation of the Spanish convention of January 1739, and a partner in the futile secession of which, on the reassembling of the house, he delivered an elaborate defence (Smollett, *Hist. of England*, ed. 1822, iii. 89–90; Coxe, u. s. iv. 139–41; Stanhope, iii. 3–4). In October of the same year the agitation excited by the opposition drove the government into war with Spain. Pulteney's popularity was at its height, but at the moment, while staying at Ingestre in Staffordshire with his old schoolfellow, Lord Chetwynd, he fell dangerously ill. The general alarm was changed into joy by his unexpected recovery; his illness had cost him seven hundred and fifty guineas in physicians' fees, and was cured by a draught of small-beer (*Life of Bishop Newton*, pp. 45–6).

In 1740 the unpopularity of the ministry was increased by the widespread impression that the war was slackly conducted (see *Caricature History*, &c., p. 123). On 13 Feb. 1741 Sandys brought forward his celebrated motion asking the king to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his councils for ever. Pulteney took a prominent part in the debate which ensued. He denounced Walpole's foreign policy as consistently aimed at depressing the house of Austria and exalting the house of Bourbon. But the 'motion,' and its counterpart in the lords, ended in collapse (see *Caricature History of the Georges*, p. 129, the famous caricature in which

> Billy, of all Bob's foes
> The wittiest in verse and prose,

appears wheeling a barrow filled with bundles of the 'Craftsman' and the 'Champion,' a periodical, it is said, of coarser grain, which had superseded the former).

Pulteney threw himself ardently into the contest of the general election in the summer of 1741, subscribing largely towards the expenses of his party (*ib.* p. 233). Walpole's majority was greatly reduced. In the debate on the address (December) Pulteney attacked his policy along the whole line (*ib.* pp. 244–5), and obtained a day for considering the state of the nation. Before, however, that day arrived the government suffered defeat (*Suffolk Letters*, ii. 190–2). On 13 Jan. 1742 Pulteney moved to refer to a select committee the papers connected with the war, and the motion was lost in a very full house by a majority of three (Walpole, *Letters to Sir Horace Mann*, i. 120–2). A week later the ministry was placed in a minority of one on the Chippenham election petition. Walpole made up his mind to bow to the storm, and George II directed Newcastle and the lord chancellor, Hardwicke, to invite Pulteney to form a government (cf. Stanhope, iii. 108), on condition that he screened Walpole from any inquiry. Pulteney received the king's messengers in his own house, and in the presence of Carteret declined their proposal, remarking incidentally that 'the heads of parties were somewhat like the heads of snakes, who were urged on by their tails'—alluding, apparently, to Pitt and the younger whigs. At the same time he offered to go publicly to court to receive any communications with which he might be honoured by the king (*Life of Bishop Newton*, pp. 48–9; cf. *Life of Bishop Pearce*, p. 393; Morley, *Walpole*, p. 240). A second (or third) message thereupon reached Pulteney, through Newcastle. The previous offer was renewed, without conditions; the king trusted to Pulteney's generosity and good nature not to 'inflame' any proceedings against Walpole. Pulteney replied that he was 'no man of blood,' but refused to accept the headship of the government or any post in it. He merely stipulated that he should be named of the cabinet council (*Life of Bishop Newton*, pp. 49–54; cf. *Life of Bishop Pearce*, u. s.) His refusal of office was apparently inspired 'by a sense of shame that made him hesitate at turning courtier after having acted patriot so long and with so much applause' (Morley, *Walpole*, p. 243). He could afford to resist personal temptations, but a certain lack of public spirit may have contributed to the result.

For the position of first lord of the treasury he recommended Carteret, for the chancellorship of the exchequer Sandys, and for other posts other members of the party. Soon, however, a section which had not been consulted in these arrangements, headed by Cobham, grew jealous. At a large opposition meeting at the Fountain tavern complaints were openly made that too many of Walpole's followers were to be kept in office, and bitter words passed between Argyll and Pulteney (Coxe, *Walpole*, iv. 271–6). At a subsequent meeting the presence of the Prince of Wales alone prevented an open rupture. Pulteney was, however, persuaded to acquiesce in the substitution of Sir Spencer Compton, earl of Wilmington [q. v.], as first lord in place of Carteret (Walpole, *Last Ten Years*, i. 155 *n.*), and changes were made in some minor nominations that Pulteney had proposed. The new ministers accepted their seals on 16 Feb. 1742; Pulteney entered the cabinet without office, and was readmitted to the privy council (20 Feb.)

Early in March Pulteney lost his only daughter, 'a sensible and handsome girl' (Walpole, *Letters*, i. 144). During his

temporary absence from the House of Commons a motion for an inquiry into the administration of the last twenty years was defeated by a narrow majority. On his return a similar motion, extending over ten years only, was brought in, at his instance, by Lord Limerick, and carried; but Pulteney excused himself from serving on the committee. A few months later he made his last speech in the commons in opposition to a resolution reflecting on the lords for throwing out the bill indemnifying witnesses in the Oxford inquiry.

Pulteney had, on the formation of the new ministry, resolved to accept the king's offer of a peerage, but he delayed his withdrawal to the House of Lords in the twofold hope of being able to leaven the ministry with a larger proportion of opposition members, and of pushing through the commons certain measures—a place bill and some bribery bills with which his name had been associated (Newton, *Life*, pp. 53-69). After bringing into the government a few only of those for whom he wished to find places, he, on 13 July 1742, became Earl of Bath. His political prestige was at once ruined. Walpole unjustifiably boasted that he had 'turned the key' upon Pulteney, who, after 'gobbling the honour,' perceived his error too late, and on the day when he took his seat in the lords dashed the patent on the floor in a rage (Walpole, *Letters*, ix. 379; cf. *Edinburgh Review*, u.s. p. 197). Bath afterwards told Shelburne that during the political crisis of 1742 he 'lost his head, and was obliged to go out of town for three or four days to keep his senses' (Fitzmaurice, i. 46–7; *Caricature History*, p. 145). Yet, if he behaved unwisely, he acted, according to Chesterfield, deliberately and disinterestedly (Stanhope, iii. 118). He had not conciliated the king, who 'hated him almost as much for what he might have done as for what he had done.' Nor had he treated his enemies vindictively. And Lady Hervey wrote with great truth on the eve of his downfall: 'Sure the people who adhered to him in particular have no reason to find fault with him; he has taken sufficient care to provide for them' (*Letters of Lady Hervey*, p. 5). But the public failed to understand his position, and assailed him with virulent abuse. To gain a title for himself and for the 'wife of Bath,' as she was called in a ballad which caused him great annoyance, he had sold himself to his former adversaries (see also Hanbury Williams, 'A Dialogue between the Earl and the Countess of Bath,' *Works*, i. 174–5; Walpole, *Letters*, i. 121; Hanbury Williams, *Works*, iii. 86–9; Coxe, *Walpole*, iv. 295–6, and note). The wittiest verse-writer of the day (unless Pulteney himself deserve that name) and the least scrupulous, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, persecuted him in a series of odes which did more execution in six months than the 'Craftsman' had done in twice the number of years (cf. *The Country Girl*, i. 132–6; the *Ode to the Earl of Bath*, i. 146–9; and *The Statesman*, i. 150-2). In another ballad he was compared to Clodius, and, with more point, to Curio by Akenside in his famous 'Epistle' (cf. *Gent. Mag.* November 1744; *Poetical Works of Akenside*, Aldine edit. vol. xxvi.) In 1743 Lord Perceval (afterwards Earl of Egmont) ventured, in a pamphlet called 'Faction Detected,' attributed to Bath himself by Williams (*Works*, i. 194–7), to defend his conduct; but, according to Horace Walpole (*Last Ten Years*, i. 31), with no other result than that of losing his own popularity. It was answered with acrimonious minuteness in 'A Review of the whole Political Conduct of a late Eminent Patriot and his Friends' (1743), at the close of which (pp. 156–9) the charge of personal corruption was brought forward against him with renewed vehemence.

On 2 July 1743 Wilmington died, and it then appeared, if the information of Coxe (*Memoirs of the Pelham Administration*, i. 82–5) is to be trusted, that during the interval Bath had nursed the ambition of recovering the position which he had let escape his grasp in 1742. He despatched a private messenger to Carteret, who was at Hanau with George II, asking for the vacant headship of the treasury. But, though Carteret supported the application, the king decided in favour of the Pelhams (Coxe, u. s. 103, 110–13; cf. Hanbury Williams, *Works*, iii. 108–200; and the ballad on the 'Triumvirate—Carteret, Sandys, and Bath,' in *Caricature History*, p. 150).

Until 1746 Bath made no outward effort to shake Pelham's position. He and Granville, however, maintained a personal connection with George II, through Lady Yarmouth, and tacitly encouraged the king's dislike of the ministry (Walpole, *Last Ten Years*, i. 149). Early in 1746 the king grew desperate when he was requested by Pelham to assent to Pitt's admission to the government. At the moment the Dutch were remonstrating against the ineffectiveness of British support, and George addressed complaints to Bath and Granville as to the impotence to which he found himself reduced. After some hesitation, Bath agreed to form an administration of which he should be the head and Granville the right arm, and from which Pitt should be excluded. But Harrington refused to co-operate, and on

10 Feb. the Pelhams and their following resigned in a body. The king now invited Bath to take the treasury and select a second secretary of state with Granville; but it speedily became manifest that a majority in either house was out of the question, and that the government, if formed at all, would have to be formed of nonentities. Two days afterwards the king sent for Pelham, and the *status quo ante* was restored, except that Bath's remaining adherents were dismissed from the ministry. The attempt to turn him once more out of the privy council was, however, frustrated (Coxe, u. s. i. 192–6). The air was again thick with pasquinades and caricatures (cf. *Caricature History*, pp. 160–161).

Bath played no other part of consequence in public affairs, though he still occasionally appeared on the scene in the character described by Sir C. H. Williams (*Works*, i. 213) as that of 'an aged raven.' He was in Paris in 1750, and on his return he made a 'miscellaneous' speech, alternately pathetic and facetious, on the Regency Bill (1751); and there are notes of further speeches by him on Scottish and other business in the two following years and in 1756. In 1758 he supported the Navy Bill in another miscellaneous speech which 'resembled his old orations, except that in it he commended Sir Robert Walpole' (Walpole, *Last Ten Years*, i. 100–2, 128, 237, 240, 293, ii. 46, 290).

The accession, in 1760, of George III, to whom he had long been a familiar figure, gratified him (*Life of Bishop Pearce*, pp. 402, 403). He inspired in that year the 'Letter to Two Great Men [Pitt and Newcastle] on the Prospect of Peace and on the Terms,' by his chaplain, Dr. Douglas. It exerted no influence, though it was much applauded (Walpole, ii. 412). Among the old watchwords of the 'Craftsman' which reappear in it are the necessity of distrusting 'French faith' and the dangers of a standing army. It was Bath's last political effort. His remaining years were chiefly given up to social and literary dalliance with the amiable coterie of which Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu [q. v.] was the most interesting figure. Another member of it, Miss Catherine Talbot (see Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, ed. Birkbeck Hill, i. 232 *n.*), introduced him to Elizabeth Carter [q. v.], who has left an account of his life and ways at Tunbridge Wells (*Memoirs of Mrs. E. Carter*, i. 223 seqq.) He shared in a 'plot' to make her publish her poems, and affably composed the (laconic) dedication to himself prefixed to them. After the peace of Paris he and Dr. Douglas joined the Montagus and Miss Carter in a trip to Spa, the Rhine, and the Low Countries, from June to September 1763 (*ib.* pp. 249–50, 362). In 1764 a chill, said to have been caught by 'supping in a garden,' brought on a fever, and on 7 July he died, 'not suddenly but unexpectedly' (*Memoirs of Mrs. Carter*, i. 386–7; *Life of Bishop Pearce*, pp. 407–9; *Suffolk Letters*, i. 201 *n.*) He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

His great wealth, including that of his late wife, who had left everything to him, descended by his will to his only surviving brother, General Pulteney. He left no issue, his only son, Viscount Pulteney, having died on his way home from Spain, at the age of seventeen, on 12 Feb. 1743. He was a youth of promise, and had obtained a commission in the army after his father had paid his debts (*Life of Bishop Newton*, pp. 122–4; *Suffolk Letters*, i. 146–7, 167).

Bath's character is very differently estimated by his friends and foes. They agree only in censuring his 'too great love of money.' He certainly was no stranger to the instinct of accumulation which is a besetting temptation to very rich men. On the other hand, he frequently responded with munificence both to public and private claims, and as a landlord was good to the church (*Life of Bishop Pearce*, pp. 376–9; *Life of Bishop Newton*, pp. 138–9). His intellectual gifts were unquestionably of a high order, and he seems to have preserved to the last that freshness of mind which in his younger days he combined with great activity of body (*Suffolk Letters*, i. 112). His skill in diversifying his recreations is celebrated by Ambrose Philips in an ode dated 1 May 1723. He excelled in conversation without ever seeking to 'soliloquise or monopolise.' Of the effectiveness of his wit abundant illustrations remain (cf. *Suffolk Letters*), and he was specially happy in quotation from Shakespeare and the classics (Walpole, *Last Ten Years*, i. 40 *n.*) He was author, among other 'ballads' and cognate productions, of a political song, 'The Honest Jury, or Caleb Triumphant' (written on the acquittal of the publisher of the 'Craftsman' from a charge of libel), which has been described as 'once among the most popular in our language' (Lecky, *History of England*, i. 375 *n.*; Wilkins, *Political Ballads*, 1870, ii. 232–6). The 'Craftsman' itself is an enduring monument of his wit and literary ability. According to Horace Walpole (note to Hanbury Williams's *Works*, i. 132), Pulteney also had a hand in 'Mist's' and 'Fog's' journals.

It is, however, as an orator that he is chiefly to be remembered. Ample evidence

supports Mr. Lecky's conclusion that Pulteney was 'probably the most graceful and brilliant speaker in the House of Commons in the interval between the withdrawal of St. John and the appearance of Pitt' (*History*, &c., i. 374). Lord Shelburne wrote that he was 'by all accounts the greatest House-of-Commons orator that had ever appeared.' Speaker Onslow described him as 'having the most popular parts for public speaking of any great man he ever knew.' When at his best he went to the point with unsurpassed directness. Walpole said that he feared Pulteney's tongue more than another man's sword. The irresistible power of passion possessed Pulteney so notably in his younger days that in the 'Characteristic List of Pictures' mentioned by Lady Hervey in 1729 (*Suffolk Letters*, i. 341) he is credited with 'A Town on Fire.' Yet his most distinctive gift as a parliamentary orator must have been his versatility—his power of 'changing like the wind,' as Chesterfield put it, from grave to gay, and alternating pathos and wit, which, naturally enough, degenerated into that 'miscellaneousness' of style so amusingly illustrated by Horace Walpole (Coxe, *Walpole*, iv. 24–6).

As a politician, Pulteney showed to a remarkable extent the 'defects of his qualities,' which came to overshadow and overwhelm these qualities themselves. According to Lord Hervey, he was 'naturally lazy,' and 'resentment and eagerness to annoy first taught him application, and application gave him knowledge' (*Memoirs*, i. 9). There may be truth in this, and in the remarks of the same biassed critic as to his jealousy when in opposition of his associates. But the gist of the matter is that his career exhibits a spirit of faction uncontrolled by patriotic sentiment. Pulteney, in the most important part of his political career, staked his whole reputation on overthrowing Walpole, whose steady policy was maturing the nation's strength; in later life he tried hard, though with reduced energy, to get rid of Pitt, who was to establish her imperial greatness. In the protracted course of the former contest, on which his reputation depends, he deliberately narrowed political life to the petty conditions of a duel, and at last, for reasons which no onlooker could understand, fired into the air. Thus he called down upon himself his proper nemesis; he 'left not faction, but of it was left.'

Pulteney was twice painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the earlier portrait, taken in 1717, was engraved by Faber in 1732, the later was engraved by I. Simon. There are also two portraits of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the National Portrait Gallery. One of these, painted in 1757, has been engraved by M'Ardell and by S. W. Reynolds. He was likewise painted by Allan Ramsay and engraved by D. Martin in 1763. A miniature is the property of Mr. Jeffery Whitehead.

[The Memoirs of the Life and Conduct of William Pulteney, Esq., M.P. (1731), are worthless and dateless; the other contemporary tracts, by or against Pulteney, cited in the text are all factious pamphlets. Dr. Douglas (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury) is supposed to have been prevented from writing a life of his patron by the destruction of all Lord Bath's papers after his death by his brother. There are, however, many facts, received at first hand, in the Life of Dr. Zachary Pearce, late lord bishop of Rochester (by himself), and the Life of Dr. Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol (by himself), here cited from vols. i. and ii. respectively, of the collected Lives of Dr. E. Pocock, &c., 2 vols., London, 1816. See also Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II, &c., ed. J. W. Croker, 3 vols., 1884; Horace Walpole's (Lord Orford) Letters, ed. P. Cunningham, 9 vols., ed. 1886, and Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II, 2 vols., 1822; Letters to and from Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, 2 vols., 1874; Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey, 1821; Mr. Pennington's Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, with her poems, &c., 2 vols., 3rd ed., 1816; the Works of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B., with notes by Horace Walpole, 3 vols, 1822; the Craftsman, 14 vols., 1831; Coxe's Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, 4 vols., ed. 1816 (still the vade mecum for all students of this period, but needing constant revision), and Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, &c., 2 vols., 1829; Lord E. Fitzmaurice's Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne (chap. i. 'A Chapter of Autobiography'), 3 vols., 1875–6; Lord Stanhope's (Lord Mahon) Hist. of England, &c., 5th ed., 1858; John Morley's Walpole (Twelve English Statesmen), 1889; Macknight's Bolingbroke; Hassall's Bolingbroke (Statesmen Ser.); Doyle's Official Baronage of England, 3 vols., 1886; Wright's Caricature History of the Georges, 1867; Edinburgh Review, vol. lxxi. 1840, art. 'Walpole and his Contemporaries.'] A. W. W.

PULTON or **POULTON**, ANDREW (1654–1710), jesuit, second son of Ferdinando Poulton, esq., of Desborough, Northamptonshire, and his wife, Mary Giffard of Blackladies, Staffordshire, was born in Northamptonshire in 1654. Ferdinando Pulton [q. v.] was probably his grand-uncle. He made his humanity studies in the college of the English jesuits at St. Omer, entered the Society of Jesus on 31 Oct. 1674, studied theology at Liège, and was professed of the four vows on

2 Feb. 1691–2. He and Father Edward Hall were the first two masters appointed to the new college which was opened by the English jesuits in the Savoy, Strand, London, at Whitsuntide 1687. Pulton gained a wide reputation in consequence of his conference on points of controversy with Dr. Thomas Tenison, incumbent of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury [q.v.] It was held in Long Acre on 29 Sept. 1687 (Dodd, *Church Hist.* iii. 493). Upon the destruction of the college in the Savoy at the outbreak of the revolution, Pulton flew from London with the intention of crossing to France; but he, Obadiah Walker, and other fugitives were arrested near Canterbury on 11 Dec. 1688, and committed prisoners to the gaol at Feversham, whence they were afterwards removed in custody to London (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 440). Being released, he returned to Liège to complete his theological course. Afterwards he joined the court of James II at St. Germains. In 1690 he was *socius* to Father Warner, confessor to the king, and subsequently he was attached to the royal chapel. He also accompanied James II on his visit to Ireland in 1690, and served as an army chaplain or missioner there. He died at St. Germains on 5 Aug. 1710.

He was the author of: 1. 'A true and full Account of a Conference held about Religion, between Dr. Tho. Tenison and A. Pulton, one of the Masters in the Savoy; published by authority,' London, 1687, 4to. To this work the following singular advertisement is prefixed: 'A. P., having been eighteen years out of his own Country, pretends not yet to any perfection of the English Expression or Orthography; wherefore for the future he will crave the favour of treating with the Dr. in Latine or Greek, since the Dr. finds fault with his English.' On this Lord Macaulay remarks: 'His orthography is indeed deplorable. In one of his letters "wright" is put for "write," "wold" for "would."' In a contemporary satire, entitled 'The Advice,' is the following couplet:

> Send Pulton to be lashed at Busby's school,
> That he in print no longer play the fool.

In the controversy which ensued Edward Meredith [q. v.], A. Cressener, a schoolmaster in Long Acre, and 'Mr H., a divine of the Church of England,' took part. 2. 'Remarks of A. Pulton, Master in the Savoy, upon Dr. Tho. Tenison's late Narrative,' London, 1687, 4to. 3. 'A full and clear Exposition of the Protestant Rule of Faith, with an excellent Dialogue, laying forth the large Extent of true, excellent Charity against the uncharitable Papists,' 4to, pp. 20, sine loco aut anno [1687 ?] (Jones, *Popery Tracts*, ii. 321). 4. 'Reflections upon the Author and Licenser of a scandalous Pamphlet, called The Missioners Arts discovered; with the Reply of A. Pulton to a Challenge made him in a Letter prefix'd to the said Pamphlet,' London, 1688, 4to.

Pulton's account of the conversion in 1682 to the catholic faith of Charles, son of John Manners, first duke of Rutland, remains in manuscript in the Public Record Office, Brussels (Foley, *Records*, v. 87, 88 *n.*)

[De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus, ii. 2134; Foley's Records, v. 301, vii. 618; Jones's Popery Tracts, p. 484; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 174; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 654.] T. C.

PULTON, FERDINANDO (1536–1618), legal author, son of Giles Pulton of Desborough, Northamptonshire, where the family had been settled for fourteen generations, was born at Desborough in 1536. He was scholar, and afterwards fellow, of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he matriculated on 23 Nov. 1552, and in 1555–6 graduated B.A., being, on 28 June the same year, admitted a commoner at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was admitted on 5 June 1559 a member of Lincoln's Inn, but, being a Roman catholic, was not called to the bar. He found his principal occupation in editing the statutes, being the first private person to undertake such labour. He resided at Desborough, and had also a house at Bourton, near Buckingham, where he died on 20 Jan. 1617–18. His remains were interred in Desborough church. Shortly before his death Pulton presented to Christ's College, Cambridge, a copy of Robert of Gloucester's 'Chronicle,' 'for the love and affection which he did bear to the said college, his nurse and schoolmistress, and in token of goodwill to the said house.' An elegy upon him is among the poems of his friend, Sir John Beaumont. He left a widow, four sons (two of whom became Roman catholic priests), and two daughters. One of his sons, Thomas Pulton, alias Underhill, was among the jesuits discovered in Lord Shrewsbury's house at Clerkenwell in March 1627–8.

Pulton's compilations of statute law, all of which were published in London, are entitled as follows: 1. 'An Abstract of all the Penal Statutes which be general, wherein is contained the effect of all those Statutes which do threaten the offenders thereof the loss of life, member, lands, goods, or other punishment, or forfeiture whatsoever,' 1579 and 1586, 4to. 2. 'A Kalender, or Table,

comprehending the effect of all the Statutes that have been made and put in print, beginning with Magna Charta, enacted Anno 9 H. 3, and proceeding one by one until the end of the Session of Parliament 3 R. Jacobi. . . . Whereunto is annexed an Abridgment of all the Statutes whereof the whole or any part is general in force and use,' 1606, 1608, 1618, 1632, 1640, fol. 3. 'Collection of Statutes repealed and not repealed,' 1608, fol. 4. 'A Collection of sundry Statutes frequent in use, with notes in the margent, and references to the Book Cases, and Books of Entries and Registers, where they be treated of. Together with an Abridgment of the residue which be expired,' &c., 1618, 1632, 1636. 5. 'The Statutes at large concerning all such Acts which at any time heretofore have been extant in print from Magna Charta to the 16 of Jac. I, or divided into two volumes, with marginal notes,' &c., 1618, fol.

Pulton was also author of 'De Pace Regis et Regni—viz. A Treatise declaring which be the great and general offences of the realm, and the chief impediments of the peace of the King and the Kingdom,' London, 1609, 1610, 1615, fol.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. ii. 214; Lincoln's Inn Reg.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 214; Bridges's Northamptonshire, ii. 27; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, ii. 588; Ayscough's Cat. Sloane MSS. p. 261; Camden Miscellany (Camden Soc.), vol. iv.; Discovery of a Jesuit College, p. 9; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. xi. 344.] J. M. R.

PUNSHON, WILLIAM MORLEY (1824–1881), Wesleyan preacher and lecturer, born at Doncaster on 29 May 1824, was only child of John and Elizabeth Punshon, who both died before their son reached manhood. His father was a member of the firm of Wilton & Punshon, mercers, at Doncaster. His mother was the eldest daughter of William Morley, a freeman of the same town. His maternal uncle Isaac received the dignity of knighthood in 1841, and twice filled the office of mayor. Morley Punshon was taught at the grammar school of Doncaster, and afterwards at a boarding-school at Tadcaster. In 1837 he entered his grandfather Morley's counting-house in Hull, and began to learn the business of a timber merchant. He employed his leisure time in reading, and laid up large stores of knowledge. His mother's death in 1838, and the influence of the Rev. S. R. Hall, led him to consider religious questions, and in November 1838 he joined the methodist society in Hull. At the age of seventeen he began to preach. With others like-minded he formed a society for mutual improvement, and soon displayed remarkable powers of elocution and oratory. Abandoning business pursuits, he prepared for the work of the Wesleyan methodist ministry under the Rev. Benjamin Clough, who had married his mother's sister. After spending four months at the theological institution at Richmond, he was received into the ranks of the ministry at the conference of 1845. Two years of probation were passed in Whitehaven and two more in Carlisle. His ordination took place at the Manchester conference of 1849. During the next nine years he laboured in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, and Leeds. From 1858 to 1864 he lived in London (Hinde Street and Islington circuits); subsequently, until 1867, he was in Bristol.

The following five years Punshon spent in Canada, where he presided over the annual conferences, and exercised a supreme control of methodism throughout the dominion. By his powerful influence and unwearied labours the methodist churches of British North America were greatly strengthened. In June 1872 the Victoria University of Cobourg, Canada, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He returned to England in 1873, and thenceforward lived in London, for two years as superintendent of Kensington circuit, and from 1875 as one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Punshon's rare gifts and eloquence soon won for him a high place, not only among his own people, but with the general public. His public lectures, the first of which, on the Prophet of Horeb, he delivered in Exeter Hall in January 1854, greatly increased his popularity. He also developed great administrative talent. At the Manchester conference, July 1859, he was elected into the 'legal hundred,' a rare distinction for one so young. By his own exertions Punshon raised a fund of 10,000*l.* to extend methodism in watering-places, and grants were made from the fund to stimulate local effort. He also raised 1,000*l.* to relieve old Spitalfields chapel of debt, chiefly by means of his lecture on 'The Huguenots,' one of his most brilliant performances. To the mission cause Punshon devoted equal energy throughout life. His last years were spent in presenting and enforcing the claims of the work of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in superintending the society's missions, in administering its funds, and in directing its agents. He died at Tranby, Brixton Hill, London, on 14 April 1881.

Punshon wrote: 'Sabbath Chimes, or Meditations in Verse,' London, 1867. His sermons in two volumes and lectures in one volume were issued in a uniform edition, 1882

and 1884. They have been several times reprinted.

An etched portrait of Punshon by Manesse forms the frontispiece to Macdonald's 'Life.' The original is in the possession of the publishers, Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

Punshon married, first, Maria Ann Vickers, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, by whom he had four children; she died in 1858. His second wife was her sister, Fanny Vickers. The marriage took place on 15 Aug. 1868 at Toronto, Canada, where marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal. His second wife died in 1870. He married, thirdly, in 1873, Mary Foster, daughter of William Foster of Sheffield. She survived him.

[Life, by Frederic W. Macdonald, London, 1887; Memorial Sermon with Personal Recollections of Punshon, by Thomas M'Cullagh, London, 1881; Minutes of the Methodist Conference (annual), 1872 to 1881.] W. B. L.

PURCELL, DANIEL (1660?–1717), musical composer, was the youngest son of Henry Purcell the elder, and the brother of the great Henry Purcell [q. v.] He was organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1688 to 1695, when he resigned his appointment in order to live in London. In 1693 he wrote music for Thomas Yalden's 'Ode for St. Cecilia's Day.' In 1696 he wrote music for Mary Pix's tragedy, 'Ibrahim XIII,' and possibly also for her 'Spanish Wives,' as well as for an anonymous piece called 'Neglected Virtue, or the Unhappy Conqueror.' In 1696, too, he composed an opera called 'Brutus of Alba, or Augusta's Triumph,' written by George Powell [q. v.] and John Verbruggen. The published songs bear the imprint 1696, but the piece was not produced till 1697. He also contributed songs to Lord Lansdowne's 'She Gallants' (1696), and to 'The Triumphs of Virtue' (anon. 1697). To D'Urfey's 'Cynthia and Endymion' he contributed in the latter year instrumental music, as well as the music, with Jeremiah Clarke, of Settle's opera, 'The World in the Moon.' In 1698 he wrote songs for Charles Gildon's 'Phaeton, or the Fatal Divorce,' Cibber's 'Love makes a Man,' and Lacy's curious alteration of the 'Taming of a Shrew,' called 'Sawney the Scot,' besides odes for the Princess Anne's birthday (6 Feb. 1697–8) and St. Cecilia's day, performed respectively in London and Oxford. Other odes for St. Cecilia's day followed in later years. A lamentation for the death of his brother Henry was set by him to words by Nahum Tate before 1698. In 1699 his only theatrical work seems to have been the music for Motteux's opera, 'The Island Princess,' with J. Clarke and Leveridge. In 1700 he wrote songs for a piece by J. Oldmixon, called 'The Grove, or Love's Paradise,' and won the third of the four prizes offered by 'several persons of quality' (among others the Earl of Halifax) for musical settings of Congreve's 'Judgment of Paris' [see FINGER, GODFREY]. The compositions of Eccles, winner of the second prize, and Purcell were printed. At the same time Purcell wrote music for Farquhar's 'Constant Couple,' D'Urfey's 'Masaniello,' 'The Pilgrim' (a revival of Beaumont and Fletcher, with additions by Dryden), Burnaby's 'Reformed Wife,' and Cibber's 'Careless Husband.' In 1701, for a revival of Lee's 'Rival Queens, or the Death of Alexander the Great,' Purcell provided some of the numbers. Finger had previously written part of the music—i.e. acts ii. and iv., a symphony for four flutes, and the finale to act v. Purcell contributed songs to Baker's 'Humours of the Age' and Mrs. Trotter's 'Unhappy Penitent' [see COCKBURN, CATHARINE] in the same year. In 1702 Steele's 'Funeral' seems to have been the only play for which he wrote music. The same author's 'Tender Husband' and Farquhar's 'Inconstant' represent the composer's work for 1703; in the following year, for the opening of the theatre in the Haymarket built by Vanbrugh (9 April 1705), he wrote an 'opera' on 'Orlando Furioso,' to a libretto translated from the Italian (advertisement in the *Diverting Post*, 28 Oct. 1704). In March 1706–7 he contributed music to Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem,' and later in the same year a St. Cecilia ode by Purcell was performed at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Reference is made to a masque by Purcell, called 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' in the 'Muses Mercury,' 1707. Music was also written by Purcell for J. Hughes's 'Amalasont,' D'Urfey's 'The Bath' and 'The Campaigners,' Motteux's 'Younger Brother,' and a revival of 'Macbeth,' to none of which were dates attached.

On 3 April 1712 Purcell gave a concert at Stationers' Hall 'of vocal and instrumental musick entirely new, and all parts to be perform'd with the greatest excellence' (advertisement in *Spectator*, No. 340, for 31 March 1712). Among the instrumental compositions performed on that occasion may very probably have been some of the six sonatas of three parts, or the sonatas for flute and bass, both of which were published.

From 1713 Purcell was organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The only evidence of his death is in an advertisement in the 'Daily Courant,' 12 Dec. 1717, inserted by Edward Purcell, 'only son to the famous Mr. Henry Purcell,' who was a candidate for the post of organist, 'in the room of his uncle, Mr. Daniel

Purcell, deceased.' After his death there appeared his 'Six Cantatas for a Voice, . . . two of which are accompanied with a Violin. Compos'd after the Italian manner; and 'the Psalmes set full for the Organ or Harpsicord, as they are Plaid in Churches.'

Daniel Purcell's music is so deeply tinged with the style of his illustrious brother that it would be exceedingly difficult to distinguish it from his on internal evidence alone. It is naturally a mere reflection, without creative genius; but it certainly does not deserve the sneer with which Hawkins refers to it. The historian repeats the tradition that Purcell was a famous punster.

[Grove's Dict. of Music. iii, 52; Bloxam's Reg. of Magdalen College; Bursar's Accounts of the College, examined by the Rev. W. D. Macray; Cummings's Life of (Henry) Purcell (Great Musicians Ser.); Companion to the Playhouse; Catalogue of the Music in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Brit. Mus. Cat.; compositions printed and in manuscript in British Museum, Royal College of Music, &c.]

J. A. F. M.

PURCELL, HENRY (1658?–1695), composer, was a younger son of Henry Purcell, a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and 'master of the children' of Westminster Abbey, and music copyist there. The father was an intimate friend of Matthew Locke [q. v.] (cf. Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Wheatley, i. 64); he was buried at Westminster Abbey on 3 Aug. 1664. The name of the composer's mother was Elizabeth. His brother Daniel is noticed separately. A house in St. Ann's Lane, Old Pye Street, Westminster, is traditionally said to have been the composer's birthplace (cf. *Musical Times*, November 1895, pp. 734–5). The date of his birth is fixed approximately by the inscription below his portrait in his 'Sonatas of Three Parts' (1683)—'ætat. suæ 24'—and by that on his monumental tablet in Westminster Abbey, which gives his age as thirty-seven at the time of his death. The arms on the portrait (barry wavy of six argent and gules, on a bend sable three boars' heads couped of the first) seem to connect the composer with the family of Purcell of Onslow, Shropshire (cf. *Collectanea Top. et Gen.* vii. 244, viii. 17, 20). The composer's uncle, Thomas Purcell, adopted him on his father's death in 1664, and seems to have undertaken his musical education. Thomas Purcell was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal (appointed probably at the Restoration), succeeded Henry Lawes as one of the king's musicians in ordinary for the lute and voice in 1662, held the post of composer in ordinary for the violin conjointly with Pelham Humfrey [q. v.], and died in 1682.

In 1664, when Henry was six years old, he was appointed a chorister of the Chapel Royal, under Captain Cooke, the master of the children. Pelham Humfrey succeeded to Cooke's post in 1672, and from him Purcell learnt the taste for the new style of music which Lully had brought into vogue in France. In his twelfth year (1670) he composed an 'Address of the Children of the Chapel Royal to the King,' which, according to Cummings's 'Life,' was formerly in the possession of Dr. Rimbault. As it is described as being in Pelham Humfrey's writing, it would appear that Humfrey had already conceived a certain admiration for the promise shown by Purcell before they entered into the relations of master and pupil. Those who ascribe to Purcell the composition of the famous 'Macbeth music,' commonly known as Matthew Locke's, are compelled to assign its composition to Purcell's fourteenth year, since it was produced in 1672. The main argument in Purcell's favour is that the music for 'Macbeth,' with which Locke's name has been traditionally associated, is wholly different from some other extant music for 'Macbeth' which Locke is positively known to have composed, and may therefore be safely denied to be from Locke's hand. When Locke's claim is ignored, Purcell's title seems plausible. That a score of the music in Purcell's handwriting exists is in itself, having regard to the frequency with which one man would make a copy of another's work, no conclusive argument for his authorship (*Musical Times*, May 1876: *Concordia*, 27 Nov. 1875; Cummings, *Life of Purcell*; Grove, *Dict.* ii. 183–5) [cf. arts. Locke, Matthew, and Leveridge, Richard]. It is possible that a song, 'Sweet Tyranness,' in Playford's 'Musical Companion' (1672–3) is by the younger Henry Purcell; it has been ascribed to his father.

Purcell's first undoubted work for the stage was written for Shadwell's 'Libertine' (1676); the music is considerable in extent, and very fine in quality. Dryden's 'Aurengzebe' and Shadwell's 'Epsom Wells,' played in the same year, were also provided with music by Purcell. Rimbault assigns to Purcell the music in the first act of 'Circe,' by Charles Davenant [q. v.], which was acted at the Duke of York's Theatre in 1677, with music mainly contributed by John Banister [q. v.] (*Concordia*, 15 April 1876; cf. Rimbault, *Ancient Vocal Music of England*). The most important of Purcell's early dramatic productions is the masque in Shadwell's arrangement of 'Timon of Athens' (1677–8),

which contains some of his best and most original work. From 1676 to 1678 Purcell was copyist at Westminster Abbey, and in 1677 he wrote an elegy 'on the death of his worthy friend Mr. Matthew Locke, musick composer in ordinary to his majesty.' A letter (printed in Cummings's 'Life') written by Thomas Purcell to John Gostling [q. v.], the bass singer, minor canon of Canterbury, on 8 Feb. 1678–1679, is interpreted to mean that Henry Purcell was then writing anthems specially intended to show off Gostling's wonderful voice. But the most remarkable of Purcell's anthems, 'They that go down to the sea in ships,' was written later.

The work which in some ways is the crowning manifestation of Purcell's genius, viz. the opera 'Dido and Æneas,' has been conclusively proved to date from 1680, not earlier, and for a composer of twenty-two the feat is sufficiently surprising. At the time continuous dramatic music was unknown in England, and Purcell wrote his opera entirely without spoken dialogue, and with a sense of dramatic truth that was not surpassed by any succeeding musician for many generations. It was prepared for a performance given at the boarding-school of one Josias Priest, a dancing-master who in 1680 removed from Leicester Fields to Chelsea. The libretto was by Nahum Tate, and an epilogue by Tom D'Urfey was spoken by Lady Dorothy Burk.

In the same year (1680) John Blow [q. v.] resigned his appointment as organist of Westminster Abbey in Purcell's favour; and two 'Welcome Songs,' for the Duke of York and the king respectively, seem to have brought the composer into notice at court. Compositions of this 'occasional' kind were written by Purcell almost every year from this time until his death. In 1682 he was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal, while still retaining his post at the abbey. In 1683 he published by subscription his 'Sonnatas of III Parts: Two Viollins and Basse: to the Organ or Harpsecord.' In the title Purcell is styled 'Composer in ordinary to his most Sacred Majesty,' an appointment which Rimbault conjectures he received in the same year as that to the Chapel Royal (*Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal*). The (twelve) sonatas were published in four part-books, with an admirable portrait of the composer, a dedication to the king, and a very interesting preface, in which Purcell declares his object to be to give a 'just imitation of the most fam'd Italian masters; principally, to bring the seriousness and gravity of that sort of Musick into vogue and reputation among our countrymen, whose humor, 'tis time now, should begin to loath the levity, and balladry of our neighbours.' The last words doubtless refer to the superficial style of the French music of the day, which had not been without previous influence on the composer. A phrase in the dedication implies that it was through the king that Purcell became acquainted with the Italian composers. The suggestion is corroborated by the fact that a manuscript in the Royal College of Music, which contains a number of vocal works transcribed from a manuscript in Purcell's handwriting, includes a duet, 'Crucior in hac flamma,' by Carissimi, who was Charles II's favourite composer. The special model taken by Purcell appears to have been Giovanni Battista Vitali, whose sonatas, printed at Bologna in 1677, show a striking similarity to those of the English master in the structure of the works, as distinguished from the loosely grouped 'suites' of dance movements and from the 'fantasies' which had been in vogue in England from the time of Orlando Gibbons. Of these 'fantasies' Purcell left in manuscript several specimens, mainly three years older than the sonatas. The Italian indications of time, &c., employed were then so much of a novelty in England that it was deemed advisable to explain them in the preface to the sonatas. Purcell's admiration for Vitali is attested by the fact that he named his eldest son after him 'John Baptista' in 1682.

Purcell began in 1683 a series of odes for the celebration of St. Cecilia's day. It would seem that he wrote for that year's festival no fewer than three, one to Latin words; only one apparently was performed; it begins, 'Welcome to all the pleasures,' and was published in the following year. In 1684 Purcell took part in an organ competition at the Temple Church, playing, with Blow, on Father Smith's organ; the rival instrument, by Renatus Harris [q. v.], being played by Draghi. At the time of the coronation of James II, Purcell was paid 34*l.* 12*s.* out of the secret-service money for superintending the erection of an organ in Westminster Abbey specially designed for the occasion. Purcell probably played the organ at the opening ceremony. The 'Purcell' who is mentioned among the basses of the choir was presumably a relative. The composer's voice was a counter-tenor.

In 1686 he returned to dramatic composition with the music to Dryden's 'Tyrannic Love,' while a 'quickstep,' apparently written about the same time, obtained extraordinary popularity as the air of 'Lilliburlero.' The year 1687 is marked only by an elegy on John Playford [q. v.], the music publisher. In January 1687–8 Purcell wrote an anthem,

'Blessed are they that fear the Lord,' for the rejoicings at the queen's pregnancy, and another anthem, 'The Lord is King,' bears date 1688. He contributed songs to D'Urfey's 'Fool's Preferment' in the same year, and resumed the office of copyist in the abbey.

At the coronation of William and Mary in 1689, Purcell retained, as an official perquisite, the price paid for seats in the organ-loft; but he was apparently compelled to give it back to the chapter on pain of losing his post (Hawkins, edit. 1853, p. 743). One of the best of the 'occasional' compositions of Purcell was called forth by the accession of the new sovereigns, though it was not commanded for any state celebration. It is known as 'The Yorkshire Feast Song,' and was performed at the meeting of natives of Yorkshire in the Merchant Taylors' Hall on 27 March 1690. There followed some of the composer's best theatrical work, including 'Dioclesian, or the Prophetess' (adapted from Beaumont and Fletcher by Betterton), and the 'Tempest' (Dryden's adaptation). The former was published in 1691 in score by subscription, with a dedication to the Duke of Somerset; but, although the piece was a great success (Downes), the cost of publication was hardly defrayed by the subscriptions, and the book was a financial failure (pref. to Daniel Purcell's *Judgment of Paris*); every copy contained manuscript corrections by Purcell himself. The music to Dryden's 'Amphitryon' was issued in 1690, the year of its production. In the epistle dedicatory Dryden wrote, 'We have at length found an Englishman equal with the best abroad,' and he referred to 'his happy and judicious performances in the late opera' ('Dioclesian'). Five years earlier, in the preface to 'Albion and Albanius,' Dryden had shortsightedly spoken of Grabu, the composer of that work, as 'raised to a degree above any man who shall pretend to be his rival on our stage.' This change in the poet's opinion was strengthened by Purcell's admirable contributions to his opera of 'King Arthur,' which was produced in 1691. The complete score of that work was never published, and it disappeared, probably within a very few years of its production, since the few songs printed after the composer's death, in 'Orpheus Britannicus,' were in a more or less fragmentary condition. After all the imperfect manuscript scores of the work were collated for Professor Taylor's edition (Musical Antiquarian Society), there remain five songs to which no music can be found. Still, the great bulk of the music is extant, and from this and the printed play it is clear that it can only be called an opera in a limited sense, since the singing characters are quite subordinate to the others. The abandonment of the old practice of continuous music in opera, which 'King Arthur' illustrated, was justified, according to the 'Gentleman's Journal' for January 1691-2, by the fact that 'experience hath taught us that our English genius will not rellish that perpetuall singing.' 'Mr. Purcel,' the same critic pointed out, 'joyns to the delicacy and beauty of the Italian way the graces and gayety of the French composers, as he hath done for the "Prophetess" and the last opera called "King Arthur," which hath been plaid several times the last month.'

Among the plays to which Purcell contributed incidental music in 1692 and the following year were the 'Indian Queen' (adapted from Howard and Dryden) and the 'Fairy Queen,' an anonymous arrangement of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' Some of the songs from the latter were published in 1692 by Purcell himself, but, as in the case of 'King Arthur,' the complete music was lost (*London Gazette*, 13 Oct. 1700). Three years after the production of the 'Indian Queen' a pirated edition was issued by the booksellers May & Hudgbutt, who addressed the composer in a complacent and impudent preface. The queen's birthday ode for 1692 contains, as the bass of one of the airs, the Scottish tune 'Cold and Raw.' According to Hawkins, Purcell introduced it out of pique because the Queen had expressed a preference for the ballad, as sung by Arabella Hunt, to some of his music. The ode for St. Cecilia's day in the same year contains evidence of the composer's powers as a singer of florid music. The air 'Tis Nature's voice,' for counter-tenor, which abounds in elaborate passages, was printed shortly after the festival. The 'Gentleman's Journal or Monthly Miscellany' for November 1692 says 'the second stanza' was 'sung with incredible graces by Mr. Purcell himself.' An ode, said to have been written for the centenary commemoration of Trinity College, Dublin, and performed at Christ Church, Dublin, on 9 Jan. 1693-4, is included by Goodison in his incomplete edition of Purcell's works; but no direct evidence of its performance has been found.

To 1694 belongs Purcell's only work as a theorist. He rewrote almost entirely the third part of Playford's 'Introduction to the Skill of Musick' for the twelfth edition of that book, published in 1694. The section 'On the Art of Descant' in its original shape was no longer of practical use to composers, since the whole aspect of music had changed. Certain of the songs in the first and second parts of D'Urfey's 'Don Quixote' (1694) were

by Purcell, the most famous of them being 'Let the dreadful engines;' and on St. Cecilia's day, in the same year, were performed his famous Te Deum and Jubilate, with orchestral accompaniments. For the funeral of Queen Mary he wrote a well-known burial service, of which one section, the anthem 'Thou knowest, Lord,' has been continuously in use until the present day; it was incorporated by Croft in his setting of the service. In a volume of thirty-six odes and monodies in memory of the queen there are three set to music, one by Blow, and two, to Latin words, by Purcell. Of the music to plays written by Purcell in 1695, the last year of his life, the most important compositions are 'Bonduca,' adapted from Beaumont and Fletcher, and the third part of 'Don Quixote,' which, though it failed on the stage, became famous from its containing the song 'From rosy bowers.' This is said to be 'the last song the author sett, it being in his sickness;' a similar claim put forth for 'Lovely Albina' may be rejected.

Purcell died on 21 Nov. 1695, probably at his house in Marsham Street, Westminster (Prof. J. F. Bridge in *Musical Times*, November 1895). The tradition reported by Hawkins, that the composer caught cold from being kept waiting for admittance into his house, his wife being determined to punish him for keeping late hours, is generally discredited. A consumptive tendency is surmised, and some support is given to the supposition by the deaths in infancy of three of the composer's children—in 1682, 1686, and 1687 respectively. He was buried on 26 Nov. beneath the organ in Westminster Abbey. The Latin epitaph on the gravestone was renewed in 1876. On a pillar near the grave is a tablet, with an inscription, placed there by a pupil of Purcell—Annabella, wife of Sir Robert Howard, the dramatist, who probably wrote the inscription. The short will, made on the day of the composer's death, was proved by the widow, Frances Purcell, the sole legatee (cf. *Wills from Doctors' Commons*, Camd. Soc. p. 158).

That Purcell was a most learned musician, consummately skilled in the exercise of feats of technical ingenuity, and delighting in them for their own sake, is amply shown in his canons and similar works; in particular he excelled in writing, upon a ground bass, music that was not merely ingenious, but in the highest degree expressive. The crowning instance of his powers in this direction is the death-song of Dido in his first opera, an 'inspiration,' as it may well be called, that has never been surpassed for pathos and direct emotional appeal. The instructive comparison of this number with the 'Crucifixus' of Bach's Mass in B minor—a composition of a design almost precisely similar (see preface to the Purcell Society's edition of 'Dido and Æneas')—shows what a point of advance had been reached by the Englishman five years before the birth of the German master. It was this directness of expression rather than his erudition that raised Purcell to that supreme place among English composers which has never been disputed. The very quality of broad choral effect which has been most admired in Handel's works was that in which Purcell most clearly anticipated him; in actual melodic beauty, Purcell's airs are at least on a level with Handel's, while the mere exhibitions of vocal skill for which Purcell is sometimes reproached compare very favourably with the conventional opera songs of Handel. When it is remembered that Purcell lived at a time when the new art of monodic writing, as opposed to the elaborate involutions of the madrigalian period, was only beginning to be understood in England, the flowing ease of his melodies, and the mastery displayed in their treatment, must appear little short of marvellous. That it is difficult if not impossible to trace any process of development between his earlier and later works seems strange, until it is pointed out that a space of twenty years covered his entire career as a composer (or twenty-five years, if we accept the theory that the 'Macbeth' music is his).

A very small number of Purcell's compositions were published during his lifetime. Songs by him appeared in various collections published by Heptinstall, Playford, and others, and occasionally, as in the case of 'Theodosius,' 'Amphitryon,' the 'Fool's Preferment,' the 'Indian Queen,' the 'Fairy Queen,' and 'Don Quixote,' songs from the plays, professedly complete, were printed either separately or together with the text of the piece. The only works of any magnitude printed in the composer's lifetime were the three-part sonatas (1683), the St. Cecilia ode for that year, published in 1684, and the opera 'Dioclesian.' To these were added, after his death, 'A Choice Collection of Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinett' (1696), the 'Te Deum and Jubilate,' a book of 'Theatre Ayres,' the 'Ten Sonatas of Four Parts,' including the famous 'Golden Sonata' (1697) and the first book of 'Orpheus Britannicus,' a collection of the composer's most famous songs. A second book of this collection was printed in 1702. The second edition of the two books appeared in 1706 and 1711 respectively, and a third, of both together,

in 1721. The rarity of this last edition would seem to imply that it was not a large or successful one, and it is not hard to assign the reason. The popularity of Purcell among all classes of the community had been greater than that enjoyed by any native musician up to that time; but by the second decade of the eighteenth century the vogue of Handel, who absorbed many of Purcell's characteristics, was so well established that Purcell's works were for the time thrown into the shade. Yet Purcell was never neglected by the higher class of musicians in England, and the two-hundredth anniversary of his death was worthily celebrated in London in November 1895 by a festival occupying three days, and including a memorial service in Westminster Abbey. From time to time efforts have been made to publish his music in a way worthy of the greatest composer England has produced. Besides the selections issued by Goodison, Clarke, Corfe, Arnold, and others, the edition of his sacred music in four folio volumes, by Vincent Novello, deserves first mention. All his anthems (with the exception of a few that have come to light since), a large number of hymns, canons, &c., are included in this publication (1829–32). Several of the most important dramatic works and the St. Cecilia ode of 1692 were issued in 1840–8 by the Musical Antiquarian Society. In 1878 an association called the Purcell Society was formed with a view to issuing a really complete edition; the work is progressing slowly; five volumes—all admirably edited—have appeared.

The works of Purcell may be summarised as follows: Seventy-nine anthems, hymns, and services; thirty-two odes and welcome songs, including those on St. Cecilia's day; fifty-one dramatic works, including operas, incidental music, and songs—including the doubtful 'Macbeth' and 'Circe' music; many fantasias in manuscript for strings (see *Addit. MS.* 30930 for twenty complete instrumental compositions); twenty-two sonatas (trios) published; one violin sonata (manuscript); two organ toccatas; many harpsichord pieces (thirty-four published in 'A Choice Collection,' and twelve [with Blow] in 'Musick's Handmaid'); numerous songs, catches, and canons.

Purcell's portrait was painted once by Kneller and twice by Clostermann, and a bust of Purcell was formerly in the Music School, Oxford, but has disappeared. Kneller's portrait is now in the possession of Alfred Littleton, esq. It is a somewhat idealised head of a young man, with prominent eyes and full firm mouth; it was engraved by W. Humphreys, from a drawing by Edward Novello, for Novello's edition of Purcell's 'Sacred Music.' A drawing of a head, by Kneller—doubtless a sketch for the finished picture—was in the possession of Dr. Burney, and is now in the British Museum; it was engraved by J. Holloway in 1798, and again by J. Corner. Of Clostermann's two portraits, one—a three-quarter-length—in the possession of the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, represents the composer seated at the harpsichord (a replica is in the possession of Miss Done); and the other, of which there is a mezzotint by Zobel in the collection of the Royal Society of Musicians, shows a face much thinner and longer than that of the other portraits, and represents Purcell in the last year or two of his life. A fourth portrait of Purcell, by an unknown author, in the board-room of Dulwich College, was formerly considered to represent Thomas Clark, organist of the college. Two other portraits, said to have been formerly at Dulwich College, have vanished, one of Purcell as a choir-boy (Groves, *Dict.* iii. 51), and the other of him in later life, from which the engraving by W. N. Gardiner, after S. N. Harding, in Harding's 'Biographical Mirror,' 1794, is said to have been made. Other engravings by R. White are in the sonatas of 1683, representing Purcell in his twenty-fifth year, and (a head after Clostermann) in 'Orpheus Britannicus.' H. Adlard engraved a portrait (either after Clostermann or possibly from the bust). A head in an oval is in the 'Universal Magazine' (December 1777), 'from an original painting,' but apparently from White's engraving of 1683.

Purcell married before 1682. A son, John Baptista, was baptised in Westminster Abbey on 9 Aug. of that year, and was buried in the cloisters on 17 Oct. following. Two other sons died in infancy, and his youngest daughter, Mary Peters (*b.* 1693), seems to have died before 1706. Only two children—a son and daughter—reached maturity. The daughter, Frances (1688–1724), who proved her mother's will on 4 July 1706, married, about 1707, Leonard Welsted [q.v.], the poet; their daughter died in 1726. Purcell's surviving son, Edward (1689–1740?), competed twice, without success, for the post of organist at St. Andrew's, Holborn, formerly held by his uncle, Daniel Purcell, and in 1726 was made organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He was also organist of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, and one of the first members of the Royal Society of Musicians; he is believed to have died in 1740. Edward's daughter Frances was baptised on 4 May 1711 at St. Margaret's, Westminster; his son, Edward Henry Purcell, who was one of the children of the Chapel

Royal in 1737, was organist of St. John's, Hackney, from 1753 to 1764.

[Purcell, in the Great Musicians Series, by W. H. Cummings, is the most complete biography that has yet appeared; see also Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 183, iii. 46–52; Hawkins's Hist. ed. 1853, pp. 743–5; Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal, ed. Rimbault; Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers; Pedigree of Purcell family in Visitations of Shropshire; Downes's Roscius Anglicanus; Companion to the Playhouse, vol. ii.; Advertisements in London Gazette, &c.; Musical Times, November and December 1895; prefaces and compositions in Musical Antiq. Soc. and Purcell Soc. editions; printed and manuscript compositions in Brit. Mus., Royal Coll. of Music, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, private collections, &c.; Gentleman's Journal and Monthly Miscellany, 1692; Cat. of Portraits in the Music and Inventions Exhibition, 1885, and in the exhibition of Purcell relics, Brit. Mus. 1895; information from Mr. W. Barclay Squire.] J. A. F. M.

PURCELL, JOHN (1674?–1730), physician, was born in Shropshire about 1674, and in 1696 became a student of medicine in the university of Montpellier, where he attended the lectures of Pierre Chirac, then professor of medicine, for whom he retained a great respect through life (*Of Vapours*, p. 48). After taking the degrees of bachelor and licentiate, he graduated M.D. on 29 May 1699. He practised in London, and in 1702 published 'A Treatise of Vapours or Hysteric Fits,' of which a second edition appeared in 1707. The book is dedicated to 'the Honourable Sir John Talbott, his near relation,' and gives a detailed clinical account of many of the phenomena of hysteria, mixed up with pathology of the school of Thomas Willis [q. v.] His preface is the latest example of the type of apology for writing on medicine in the English tongue so common in books of the sixteenth century. He shows much good sense, pointing out that there are no grounds for the ancient belief that the movement of the uterus is related to the symptoms of hysteria, and supports the statement of Sydenham that similar symptoms are observable in men. Their greater frequency in women he attributes to the comparative inactivity of female life. He recommends crayfish broth and Tunbridge waters, but also seeing plays, merry company, and airing in the parks. In 1714 he published, at J. Morphew's, 'A Treatise of the Cholick,' dedicated to his relative, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, of which a second edition appeared in 1715. This work shows less observation than his former book, but contains the description of an autopsy which he witnessed at Montpellier, giving the earliest observation in any English book of the irritation produced by the exudation in peritonitis on the hands of the morbid anatomist. On 3 April 1721 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London. He died on 19 Dec. 1730.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 77; Astruc's Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Faculté de Médecine de Montpelier, Paris, 1767; Works.] N. M.

PURCELL, RICHARD (*fl.* 1750–1766), engraver, was born in Dublin, and there studied mezzotint engraving under John Brooks and Andrew Miller. Between 1748 and 1755 he executed in Dublin a few plates, all now extremely rare, which include portraits of Michael Boyle, archbishop of Armagh, after Zoest; William King, archbishop of Dublin, after Jervas; Oliver Cromwell, after Lely; Samuel Madden, D.D., after Hunter; and three of William III, after Kneller and Wyck. In 1755 or 1756 Purcell settled in London. His abilities were sufficient to have enabled him to take a high position in his profession; but his vicious and extravagant habits kept him in poverty, and delivered him into the hands of Sayer, the printseller, for whom he worked almost exclusively. Sayer employed him chiefly to execute copies of popular prints by McArdell, Watson, Houston, Faber, &c., from pictures by Reynolds and others, and on many of these he used the aliases Charles Corbutt and Philip Corbutt. Purcell's original plates comprise portraits of the Rev. Thomas Jones, after M. Jenkin; John, earl of Bute, after A. Ramsay, 1763; and John Wilkes, after R. Pine, 1764; various subject-pieces after H. Morland, R. Pyle, G. Dou, G. Metsu, G. Schalken, Rembrandt, and others; and some caricatures. Purcell also etched a portrait of a man seated with a print in his hand, from a picture by Rembrandt, 1766; this is the latest date on any of his works, and is probably the year of his death.

[Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] F. M. O'D.

PURCHAS, JOHN (1823–1872), divine and author, eldest son of William Jardine Purchas, captain in the navy, was born at Cambridge on 14 July 1823, and educated at Rugby from 1836. He proceeded to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1844 and M.A. 1847. He was curate of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, from 1851 to 1853, curate of Orwell in the same county from 1856 to 1859, curate of St. Paul's, West Street, Brighton, from 1861 to 1866, and perpetual curate of St. James's Chapel, Brighton, in 1866. Into the services of St. James's Chapel, Purchas introduced

practices which were denounced as ritualistic, and on 27 Nov. 1869, at the instance of Colonel Charles James Elphinstone, he was charged before Sir Robert Phillimore [q. v.] in the arches court of Canterbury with infringing the law of the established church by using a cope (otherwise than during the communion service), chasubles, albs, stoles, tunicles, dalmatics, birettas, wafer bread, lighted candles on the altar, crucifixes, images, and holy water; by standing with his back to the people when consecrating the elements, mixing water with the wine, censing the minister, leaving the holy table uncovered during the service, directing processions round the church, and giving notice of unauthorised holidays. Purchas did not appear, stating that he was too poor to procure legal assistance, and too infirm in health to defend the case in person. On 3 Feb. 1870 judgment was given against him on eight points with costs (*Law Reports*, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, 1872, iii. 66–113). This decision was not entirely satisfactory to the promoter of the suit, and he appealed for a fuller condemnation of Purchas to the queen in council; but he died on 30 March 1870 before the case was heard. Henry Hebbert of Brighton, late a judge of the high court of judicature at Bombay, then applied to the privy council to be allowed to revive the appeal, and was permitted to take the place of the original promoter, 4 June 1870 (*Law Reports*, Privy Council Appeals, 1871, iii. 245–57). The privy council decided against Purchas on 16 May 1871, on practically all the points raised (*ib.* iii. 605–702). He, however, made over all his property to his wife, and neither paid the costs, amounting to 2,096*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, nor discontinued any of the illegal practices. The privy council consequently, on 7 Feb. 1872, suspended him from the discharge of his clerical office for twelve months.

These decisions gave rise to much difference of opinion and led to a prolonged controversy, in which, among others, the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, the Rev. Robert Gregory, afterwards dean of St. Paul's, and Canon Liddon took part. A copy of the order of suspension was affixed to the door of St. James's Chapel on 18 Feb. 1872, but Purchas continued his services as usual for the remainder of his life. He died at his residence, Montpellier Villas, Brighton, on 18 Oct. 1872, and was buried in the parochial cemetery on 23 Oct. He left a widow and five sons.

He edited the 'Directorium Anglicanum: being a Manual of Directions for the right Celebration of the Holy Communion, for the saying of Matins and Evensong, and for the performance of the other rites and ceremonies of the Church,' 1858. This is a standard work on Anglican ritualism.

His other writings were: 1. 'The Miser's Daughter, or the Lover's Curse,' a comedy, 1839. 2. 'Ode upon the Death of the Marquis Camden,' 1841. 3. 'The Birth of the Prince of Wales,' a poem, 1842. 4. 'Poems and Ballads,' 1846. 5. 'The Book of Feasts,' 1853. 6. 'The Book of Common Prayer unabridged: a Letter to the Rev. J. Hildyard on his pamphlet, "The Morning Service of the Church abridged,"' 1856. 7. 'The Priest's Dream: an Allegory,' 1856. 8. 'The Death of Ezekiel's Wife: Three Sermons,' 1866.

[Times, 19 Oct. 1872, p. 5; Annual Register, 1871, pp. 187–210; Sussex Daily News, 19 Oct. 1872 p. 5, 22 Oct. p. 6, 24 Oct. p. 5; Men of the Time, 1872.] G. C. B.

PURCHAS, SAMUEL (1575?–1626), author of the 'Pilgrimes,' son of George Purchas of Thaxted in Essex, was born about 1575. Having graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, and taken holy orders, he was in 1601 curate of Purleigh in Essex. From 1604 to 1613 he was vicar of Eastwood in Essex; in 1614 he was appointed chaplain to George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, and from 1614 to 1626 he was rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. He died in September or October 1626, aged 51. His will was proved on 21 Oct.

He married, in December 1601, Jane, daughter of Vincent Lease of Westhall, Suffolk, yeoman. In the marriage license, dated 2 Dec. 1601, Purchas is said to be twenty-seven, and he and his bride are described as household servants of Mr. Freake, parson of Purleigh. The ages as stated at marriage and death are not in exact agreement.

Purchas was the author of: 1. 'Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation unto this present' (fol. 1613; 2nd edit, 1614; 3rd edit. 1617; 4th edit. 1626). 2. 'Purchas his Pilgrim. Microcosmus, or the History of Man. Relating the Wonders of his Generation, Vanities in his Degeneration, Necessity of his Regeneration . . .' (sm. 8vo, 1619).

But the work by which alone Purchas's name is now known is 3. 'Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes, contayning a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Land-Trauells by Englishmen and others . . .,' with portrait on the title-page, ætat. 48 (4 vols. 4to, 1625; the fourth edition of the 'Pilgrimage' [No. 1 above], being exactly the same size, is frequently catalogued as the

fifth volume of the 'Pilgrimes;' it is really a totally different work). This work has never been reprinted, and its rarity, still more than its interest, has given it an exaggerated value to book collectors. The intrinsic value of the book is due rather to its having preserved some record of early voyages otherwise unknown, than to the literary skill or ability of the author. It may fairly be supposed that the originals of many of the journals entrusted to him, of which he published an imperfect abstract, were lost through his carelessness; so that the fact that the 'Pilgrimes' contains the only extant account of some voyages is by his fault, not by his merit. A comparison of what he has printed with such originals as remain shows that he was very far indeed from a faithful editor or a judicious compiler, and that he took little pains to arrive at an accurate knowledge of facts. He inherited many of the manuscripts of Richard Hakluyt [q. v.], but the use he made of them was widely different from Hakluyt's.

[Brown's Genesis of the United States, pp. 491, 974; Christie's Voyages of Fox and James (Hakluyt Society), vol. i. p. x; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. xi. 57; Transactions of the Essex Archæol. Society, iv. 164.] J. K. L.

PURDON, EDWARD (1729–1767), bookseller's hack, born in co. Limerick about 1729, was son of the Rev. Edward Purdon, M.A. In 1744 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he acquired Goldsmith's friendship. After dissipating his inheritance, he enlisted. Subsequently he settled in London, and became a 'scribbler in the newspapers.' Entering the service of Ralph Griffiths [q. v.], he translated for him Voltaire's 'Henriade,' which appeared in the 'British Ladies' Magazine.' Probably Purdon had a share also in the 'Memoirs of M. de Voltaire,' by Goldsmith, which accompanied the poem. In 1759 he was compelled to publish an apology in the 'London Chronicle' for an abusive pamphlet, in the form of a letter to David Garrick, against Mossop and other Drury Lane performers (Lowe, *Theat. Lit.* pp. 140, 273). He fell dead in Smithfield on 27 March 1767. Goldsmith's epitaph on him, for the Wednesday Club, has preserved his memory.

[Gent. Mag. 1767, p. 192; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. viii. 453, 558; Forster's Life of Goldsmith, i. 25, 168, ii. 60; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, 211; London Chronicle, 13, 14, 15 Oct. 1759; Publ. Advertiser, 7 Feb. 1759.] E. I. C.

PURDY, JOHN (1773–1843), hydrographer, the son of a bookseller at Norwich, was born in 1773. He early turned his attention to the study of naval charts and similar subjects. Before 1812 he succeeded De la Rochette as hydrographer to Messrs. Laurie & Whittle, of 53 Fleet Street, London, and in that year published a 'Memoir, descriptive and explanatory, to accompany the New Chart of the Atlantic Ocean,' 4to. This work went through many editions, the fifteenth appearing in 1894, edited by Mr. W. R. Kettle, F.R.G.S. Purdy does not seem to have taken part in hydrographic expeditions himself, and his work consisted in writing works and constructing charts based upon the reports of others; but eventually he became the foremost authority of his time on hydrography. He was mainly instrumental in bringing 'Rennell's Current' before the notice of navigators, and in 1832 Rennell's daughter, Lady Rodd, entrusted to Purdy the editing of his 'Wind and Current Charts' [see Rennell, James]. He died on 29 Jan. 1843.

Alexander George Findlay [q. v.], who succeeded to his position as a leading hydrographer, edited and improved a large number of Purdy's works. The more important of Purdy's writings are: 1. 'Tables of Positions, or of the Latitudes and Longitudes of Places,' &c., 1816, 4to. 2. 'The Columbian Navigator,' 1817, 8vo; other editions 1823–4, 2 vols., 1839, and 1847–8. 3. 'Memoir to accompany the General Chart of the Northern Ocean,' 1820, 8vo. 4. 'The New Sailing Directory for the Ethiopic or Southern Atlantic Ocean,' 1837, 8vo; 3rd edit. Findlay, 1844. Similar 'Sailing Directories,' dealing with many other regions, were also published by Purdy. 5. 'The British American Navigator,' 2nd edit. 1843, 8vo.

A fairly complete list of Purdy's maps and charts is given in the 'Catalogue of the Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society.' The chief are: a chart of the Atlantic Ocean (1812); a 'map of Cabotia, comprehending the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,' &c. (1814); a map of the world on Mercator's Projection (1825); The Azores (1831); Jamaica (1834): the Viceroyalty of Canada (1838); Newfoundland (1844). Others published by Findlay, after Purdy's death, include the Indian and Pacific Oceans (1847); St. George's Channel (1850); the coasts of Spain and Portugal (1856). His nephew Isaac published a chart of the coasts of China in 1865.

[Works in Brit. Mus. Libr.; Cat. of Library and Map Room of Royal Geogr. Soc.; Review of British Geogr. Work, 1789–1889, p. 190; Proc. Royal Geogr. Soc. xix. 381; Athenæum, 1875, i. 657; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.; information supplied by Messrs. R. H. Laurie, Minories.] A. F. P.

PUREFOY, WILLIAM (1580?–1659), regicide, born at Caldecote, Warwickshire, about 1580, was eldest son of Francis Purefoy (*d.* 1617), by his wife Eleanor, daughter of John Baskerville of Cudworth, Somerset. He entered Gray's Inn on 14 Aug. 1599, and subsequently travelled on the continent. While residing in 1611 at Geneva he meditated (so he asserted thirty-eight years later) the ruin of the monarchy in England.

In 1627–8 he was elected member of parliament for Coventry. Purefoy was strongly puritan, and, as sheriff of Warwickshire in 1631, dealt severely with disorderly characters and alehouses. On 27 Oct. 1640 he was elected to the Long parliament for Warwick. From the first he took a decided stand against the king, and when (17 June 1642) Charles directed his commission of array for Warwickshire, 'such as Mr. Coombes, Mr. Purefoy, and others of that strain' were expressly excepted. Purefoy straightway took up arms for the parliament. In August he was in command of a body of parliamentary troops in Warwick Castle. On 6 March 1642–3 he received a commission from Essex to be colonel of a regiment of horse and dragoons raised in Warwick.

In the same month he was engaged in the defence of Coventry, for which he advanced money. In answer to a letter from Purefoy complaining of the weakness of the forces there due to disbandings, and the lack of a 'commander of experience,' Essex nominated a committee to govern the forces of Coventry and Lichfield, consisting of Purefoy, Sir John Gill, Sir Arthur Haselrigge, and Sir W. Brereton, knt. During 1644 Purefoy, at the head of his regiment of horse, took part in many small operations in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire, and frequent disputes arose between him and the chief commander of the district, Basil Feilding, second earl of Denbigh [q. v.] Towards the end of 1644 and early in 1645 he was often in London in attendance on the committee of both kingdoms at Derby House. In June 1644 Purefoy captured Compton House, which was held during the rest of the war by his kinsman, Major George Purefoy (Beesley, *Hist. of Banbury*, pp. 356, 391). On 18 July 1645 Purefoy was nominated by ordinance of both houses to be one of the commissioners to reside with the army of 'our brethren of Scotland now in this kingdom;' the command of his regiment had previously (14 May) been bestowed on Captain William Culmore.

Purefoy was a member of the high court which tried the king and signed his death-warrant. He was one of the council of state from its establishment on 13 Feb. 1648–9 until its dissolution in 1653, and had lodgings at Whitehall. On 7 Sept. 1650 he had leave to repair to his own county for settling the militia of Warwickshire, and to examine into the circumstances of Charles II's declaration as king at Coventry. On Charles's defeat at Worcester he was appointed a commissioner to examine the prisoners. He was returned to Cromwell's two parliaments in 1654 for Warwickshire and Coventry; in the second parliament of 1654 and in that of 1656 he sat for Coventry. In January 1655–6 he was added to the committee for collections for distressed protestants in England (*English Hist. Review*, October 1894). On the excitement due to the rising of Sir George Booth in August 1659, 'old Colonel Purefoy, who had one foot in the grave, was obliged to undertake' the command of the forces in the county of Warwick in place of Colonel Fotherby, who declined to act. Therein 'he used such diligence and succeeded so well that he kept the city of Coventry and the adjacent country in the obedience of the parliament' (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ed. Firth, ii. 109). Purefoy died in 1659. He was exempted from the act of indemnity at the Restoration, and his estates were consequently forfeited to the crown.

A reply to Prynne's 'Brief Memento to the present unparliamentary junto,' entitled 'Prynne against Prynne,' 1649, 4to, was attributed to Purefoy by Prynne.

Purefoy married Joane, daughter and heiress of Aleyn Penkeston of the city of York, and left issue. A daughter married George Abbot (1603–1648) [q. v.]

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1631–61, passim; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. p. 297, 5th Rep. p. 74, 6th Rep. pp. 59 *b*, 141, 9th Rep. ii. 391, iv. 271, 275, 10th Rep. vi. 110; Harl. MS. 1047, f. 49; Lords' Journals, v. 616, vii. 372; Commons' Journals, 1628, &c.; Official Returns of Members of Parliament; Mercurius Rusticus, 1658; Dugdale's Warwickshire, ii. 1097, and View of Troubles; Warburton's Prince Rupert, i. 324, 391–2; Nugent's Hampden, ii. 255; Foster's Gray's Inn Registers.] W. A. S.

PURFOY, ROBERT (*d.* 1558), bishop of Hereford. [See Warton.]

PURNELL, ROBERT (*d.* 1666), baptist elder and author, was probably a native of Bristol, where he was residing in 1653. He was in that year one of the chief founders of the first baptist church at Bristol, which subsequently became the Broadmead church. The pastor, Thomas Ewins, and Purnell were baptised in London by Henry Jessey, and Purnell became a ruling elder of the congre-

gation. He died apparently in November 1666. A son was a member of the same church.

He wrote: 1. 'Good Tydings for Sinners,' London, 1649, 4to. 2. 'No Power but of God,' London, 1652, 2nd edit. 3. 'Englands Remonstrance, or a Word in the Ear to the scattered discontented Members of the late Parliament. . . likewise a Word to the present Assembly at Westminster and the Councell of State,' 1653. 4. 'The Way to Heaven discovered,' Bristol, 1653 (in favour of the doctrine of grace and the true love of God). 5. 'The Church of Christ in Bristol recovering her Vail out of the Hands of Them that have smitten and wounded Her, and taken it away,' London, 1657; the first portion is signed by Purnell and five other members of the church (p. 24). 6. 'A little Cabinet richly stored with all Sorts of Heavenly Varieties,' London [19 Aug.], 1657. 7. 'The Way Step by Step to sound and saving Conversion,' London, 8 Aug. 1659.

[Broadmead Records, Hanserd Knollys Soc.; Fuller's Rise and Progress of Dissent in Bristol, p. 43; Hollester's Skirts of the Whore discovered, 1656, and The Cry of Blood, 1656; Firmin's Serious Question] W. A. S.

PURNELL, THOMAS (1834–1889), author, son of Robert Purnell, was born in Tenby, Pembrokeshire, in 1834. He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1852 (*Reg.*), but afterwards came to London and embarked in journalism. In 1862 he was, on the recommendation of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, appointed assistant-secretary and librarian of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and he retained the post until 1866. In 1870–1 he contributed to the Athenæum, under the signature 'Q.,' a series of dramatic criticisms which attracted notice by their incisive style and the severity of their censures. Charles Reade and Tom Taylor published replies. Of genially bohemian temperament, Purnell was popular in literary society, and founded a little club known as the 'Decemviri,' of which Messrs. A. C. Swinburne, Whistler, R. E. Francillon, and Joseph Knight were among the members. He came to know Mazzini, to whom he introduced Swinburne and others. In 1871 he edited Lamb's 'Correspondence and Works,' and organised the Charles Lamb centenary dinner. He died at Lloyd Square, Pentonville, London, where his sister kept house for him, on 17 Dec. 1889, after a long illness.

Purnell was the author of: 1. 'Literature and its Professors,' London, 1867, post 8vo. 2. 'Dramatists of the Present Day' (reprinted from the 'Athenæum'), by Q., London, 1871, post 8vo. 3. 'To London and elsewhere,' London, 1881, 12mo. 4. 'The Lady Drusilla: a Psychological Romance,' London, 1886, post 8vo. 5. 'Dust and Diamonds: Essays,' London, 1888, post 8vo.

He also edited Dr. John Herd's 'Historia Quatuor Regum Angliæ' for the Roxburghe Club,' 1868, 4to.

[Archæological Journal, 1862–6; Athenæum, 21 Dec. 1889; Globe, 21 Dec. 1889; private information.] E. I. C.

PURSGLOVE, ROBERT, otherwise SILVESTER (1500?–1579), bishop suffragan of Hull, born about 1500, is said to have been the son of Adam Pursglove of Tideswell, Derbyshire. His mother was a Bradshawe, probably of the family of Bradshawes of the Peak, to which the regicide belonged. By a maternal uncle, William Bradshawe, the boy was sent to St. Paul's School, London: presumably that founded by Dean Colet in 1509, and not the cathedral or choir school. He would thus be one of the earliest pupils of William Lily, the first head-master. After remaining at St. Paul's for nine years, he spent a short time in the neighbouring priory of St. Mary Overy, and then entered the newly founded college of Corpus Christi at Oxford. He resided fourteen years at Oxford, probably until 1532 or 1533. Joining the great Augustinian priory of Guisborough, or Gisborne, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, he rapidly rose to be its twenty-fourth (and last) prior as early, apparently, as 1534. In the following year the act, suggested by Cranmer, for the appointment of bishops suffragan with English titles was passed; and in 1538 Richard Langrigge and Pursglove were presented by Archbishop Lee of York to Henry VIII, who chose the latter to be bishop suffragan of Hull. The patent is dated 23 Dec. 1538 (*Lansdowne MS.* 980, f. 127), and Pursglove was consecrated on 29 Dec. (STUBBS, *Registrum*). On 1 Oct. in the same year he had been collated to the prebend of Langtoft in the cathedral church of York. This stall he exchanged for Wystowe in the same church on 2 May 1541.

In 1540 Pursglove surrendered to the king the great house at Guisborough of which he was prior. It was said that he had kept great state there, being served only by gentlemen born (*Cotton MS.*, quoted in GRAINGE, *Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire*, p. 307). He received as pension 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, a sum representing about 2,000*l.* of our money. He is also said to have persuaded other heads of religious houses to surrender.

In 1544 (26 June) he was made provost of Jesus College, founded at Rotherham by

Archbishop Scott, and held this office till the suppression of the college at the beginning of Edward VI's reign. On 29 Jan. 1550 he was installed archdeacon of Nottingham, in succession to Dr. Cuthbert Marshall.

His tenure of the bishopric of Hull continued under Holgate and Heath, the successors of Archbishop Lee, and the registers at York contain entries of numerous ordinations by him. But he was deprived of the office, as well as of his archdeaconry, in 1559 for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. Privy council commissioners under Elizabeth represent him as 'stiff in papistry and of estimation in the country.' He had no successor as bishop suffragan of Hull till the consecration of Archdeacon Blunt in April 1891.

In 1559, the year of his deprivation, Pursglove obtained letters patent from Elizabeth to found a grammar school at Tideswell, dedicated, like St. Paul's, to the child Jesus. Some of his statutes contain provisions resembling those of Colet, and a work of Erasmus is appointed as one of the text-books. In the 'Return of Endowed Grammar Schools,' 1865, the income of this school is stated to be 206*l*. On 5 June 1563 he also obtained letters patent to found a similar school, bearing the same name, and also a hospital, or almshouse, at Guisborough. His deed of foundation, probably in his own hand, is dated 11 Aug. in that year. He placed both institutions under the visitatorial power of the archbishop of York, proof, apparently, that he finally acquiesced in the Elizabethan settlement of religion.

Pursglove resided in his last years partly at Tideswell and partly at Dunston in the same county, from which are dated a number of deeds of gift to his school and hospital at Guisborough (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. App. pp. 348–9). He died on 2 May 1579, and he was buried in Tideswell church, where a fine brass marks his resting-place, and bears a long biographical inscription in doggerel verse.

[Wood's Athenæ (a confused account); Lansdowne MS. 980, f. 127; Ord's Cleveland, 1846, pp. 189 sqq.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. App. pp. 348–9; Le Neve's Fasti; Tickell's History of Hull, p. 157; Pursglove, by R. W. Corlass, Hull, 1878; Gent. Mag. 1794, ii. 1101; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. vii. 135, 5th ser. v. 11, 12; Church Times, 28 July and 4 Aug. 1882 (containing two valuable letters from J. R. Lunn); letter in Morning Post, 8 April 1891; information from R. C. Seaton, esq., and from the present vicar of Tideswell, the Rev. Canon Andrew.]

J. H. L.

PURTON, WILLIAM (1784–1825), stenographer, born in 1784, was the earliest known teacher, and in all probability the inventor, of one of the seven systems of stenography now practised by professional shorthand writers in the houses of parliament and the supreme court of judicature. He kept a school at Pleasant Row, Pentonville, and only taught shorthand to some favourite pupils. The earliest professional exponent of the system was Thomas Oxford, who learnt it from Purton in 1819, and it was subsequently improved by him and Mr. Hodges. Purton died in London about Christmas 1825, and was buried at Elim (baptist) Chapel, Fetter Lane, Holborn.

Purton did not print his system, but it was used by some of the most expert practitioners of the stenographic art. It is sometimes called Richardson's system; sometimes Counsell's. It was not till 1887, when Mr. Alexander Tremaine Wright printed a pamphlet on the subject, that the origin of this angular, 'rough-hewn, and unfinished' system was traced to Purton. The alphabet, with the 'arbitraries,' was not published till the following year, when Mr. John George Hodges appended it to his work entitled 'Some Irish Notes, 1843–1848, and other Work with the Purton System of Shorthand, as practised since 1825,' London, 1888, 8vo.

[Wright's Purton System of Shorthand, London, 1887; Shorthand and Typewriting, November 1895.]

T. C.

PURVER, ANTHONY (1702–1777), translator of the bible, born in 1702, was son of a farmer at Hurstbourne, near Whitchurch, Hampshire. He showed much promise as a pupil at the village school; and, while serving as apprentice to a shoemaker, who was also a farmer, fell to studying Hebrew, after reading the 'Rusticus ad Academicos' of Samuel Fisher [q.v.] At twenty years of age he opened a school, but gave it up after three or four years to come to London, where he published his 'Youth's Delight,' 1727, continued his study of Hebrew, and became a quaker. About 1733 he began translating the Old Testament, an undertaking which occupied him at intervals for the rest of his life. He preached to quakers' meetings in London, Essex, and elsewhere; but about 1739 he married Rachell Cotterel, mistress of a girls' boarding-school at Frenchay, Gloucestershire, and, moving thither, recommenced teaching. In 1758 he returned to Hampshire, and died at Andover in July 1777, being buried in the Friends' burial-ground there.

About 1742, when Purver had completed

his rendering of the book of Esther, the Song of Solomon, and some of the minor prophets, he induced the Bristol printer, Felix Farley, to issue his translation, entitled 'Opus in Sacra Biblia elaboratum,' in parts. Dr. John Fothergill [q. v.] recommended the venture in an advertisement in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1746, but it met with insufficient support, and only a few numbers appeared. In 1763 Purver had completed the translation of all the books of both the Old and New Testament. Fothergill gave him 1,000*l.* for the copyright, and published at his own expense 'A New and Literal Translation of all the Books of the Old and New Testament; with Notes critical and explanatory. By Anthony Purver,' in 2 vols., London, folio, 1764.

Purver claimed to execute his translation, which was known as the 'quakers' bible,' under divine instruction. On arriving at a difficult passage, he would shut himself up for two or three days and nights, waiting for inspiration. He accepted the theory of the divine inspiration of the scriptures in its most literal form. Alexander Geddes [q. v.], the rationalist, condemned his work as a 'crude, incondite, and unshapely pile, without order, symmetry, or taste;' but Southey and other critics have preferred several of his renderings to those of the authorised version, and have commended his chronology, tables, and notes. Purver's only other publication, besides a popular broadside entitled 'Counsel to Friends' Children' (6th edit. 1785), was a 'Poem to the Praise of God,' 1748, large fol.

[Chalmers's Biogr. Dict. xxv. 385; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 739; Friends' Magazine, February 1831, ii. 49; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 108, 156; Southey's Omniana, p. 57; Orme's Bibl. Biblica, p. 364; Cotton's Editions of the Bible in English, pp. 96, 207, 238, 259, 273; Memoirs of F. J. Post, p. 409; Woodward's Hist. of Hampshire, iii. 285 *n.*; Smith's Catalogue of Friends' Books, ii. 437; Gent. Mag. 1817, i. 510; Hartley Coleridge's Biographia Borealis, p. 717 art. 'Fothergill;' Cruttwell's Preface to Bishop Wilson's Annotated Bible, 1785; Friends' Quarterly Examiner, x. 557.] C. F. S.

PURVES, JAMES (1734–1795), Scottish sectary, was born at Blackadder, near Edington (he writes it 'Identown'), Berwickshire, on 23 Sept. 1734. His father, a shepherd, died in 1754. On 1 Dec. 1755 he was admitted to membership in a religious society at Chirnside, Berwickshire. This was one of several 'fellowship societies' formed by James Fraser (1639–1699) [q. v.] They had joined the 'reformed presbytery' in 1743, but separated from it in 1753, as holders of the doctrine that our Lord made atonement for all mankind; and were without a stated ministry [see MACMILLAN, JOHN]. Purves in 1756 bound himself apprentice to his uncle, a wright in Dunse, Berwickshire. He read Isaac Watts's 'Dissertation on the Logos,' 1726, and adopted the doctrine of the pre-existence of the human soul of Christ. In 1763 the Berwickshire societies sent him as their commissioner to Coleraine, co. Derry, to consult with a branch of the Irish secession church holding similar doctrines. A minute expressing concurrence of doctrine was signed at Coleraine by John Hopkins, Samuel Lind, and Purves. In 1769 the Berwickshire societies, who were declining in numbers, resolved to qualify one of their members as a public preacher. Three candidates delivered trial discourses on 8 June 1769; one of these withdrew from membership: of the remaining two, Purves was selected by lot (27 July), and sent to Glasgow College. Here, though his previous education had been slight, he managed to gain some Latin, and enough Greek and Hebrew to read the scriptures in the originals, a great point with his friends, who looked to this as a means of settling their doctrinal views. In 1771 a statement of principles drawn up by Purves was adopted by the societies. Its theology was high Arian, but its distinctive position was the duty of free inquiry into the scriptures, unbiassed by creed. This document led to a controversy with ministers of the 'reformed presbytery.'

In 1776 several members of the Berwickshire societies, headed by Alexander Forton or Fortune, migrated to Edinburgh and established a religious society, calling themselves 'successors of the remnant who testified against the revolution constitution.' Purves joined them on their invitation; he supported himself by teaching a school; on 15 Nov. 1776 he was elected pastor. The site of his school at 'Broughton, near Edinburgh,' where also worship was conducted, is now occupied by St. Paul's episcopal chapel, York Place, Edinburgh. In 1777 he removed his residence to Wright's Houses, Bruntsfield Links, Edinburgh. He became intimate with Thomas Fyshe Palmer [q. v.] in 1786, and shared his political aspirations, but controverted his theological positions. In 1792 the worship of the society, in the Barbers' Hall, Edinburgh, was made public, the name 'universalist dissenters' was adopted, and a declaration of opinions was issued. From 1793 the reading of scripture lessons was made a part of the public services, a practice not then common in Scotland; members were at the same time encouraged to deliver

public exhortations, preliminary to the minister's discourse. Purves was not an attractive preacher, and his congregations were very small; but he preached thrice every Sunday, and advocated his views with considerable ability through the press. His earlier tracts were printed with his own hand, and he even cast the Hebrew type for them. He advocated in 1790 the doctrine of the pre-existence of souls, and was a strong believer in the millennium and its near approach. His last work, finished just before his death, was a criticism of deism, in reply to Paine. For many years he suffered severely from asthma. Zealous in support of his convictions, he won the respect of opponents; nothing ruffled the cheerful calm of his temper. In the autumn of 1794 he ceased to preach. He died on 1 Feb. 1795 (manuscript records; Holland says 15 Feb.), and was buried in the Calton cemetery. His grave was in a portion of the cemetery removed in the construction of Regent Road. He married, first, Isobel Blair, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth (1766–1839), married to Hamilton Dunn; secondly, Sarah Brown, by whom he had a daughter Margaret, married to John Crichton; and, thirdly, Lilias Scott, by whom he had a daughter Mary, who married, in 1801, William Paul, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. His widow kept a bookseller's shop in St. Patrick's Square, Edinburgh, and subsequently removed to America. His congregation was without a minister till the appointment (November 1812) of Thomas Southwood Smith, M.D. [q. v.]; it now meets in St. Mark's Chapel, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Purves published: 1. 'A Short Abstract of the Principles . . . of the United Societies in Scotland. . . . By the said Societies,' &c., no place or printer 1771, 12mo. 2. 'An Inquiry into the Institution and End of Civil Government,' &c., no place or printer, 1775, 12mo. 3. 'Observations on Prophetic Time and Similitudes,' &c., Edinburgh, pt. i. 1777, 16mo; pt. ii. no place, 1778, 16mo. 4. 'Observations on the Conduct of . . . the Reformed Presbytery,' &c., Edinburgh, 1778, 8vo; this includes 'A Short Letter to Mr. Fairly' (24 April 1772), 'An Extract from a Letter to Mr. Thorburn' (July 1777), and 'A Copy of the Letter sent to Mr. John M'Millan' (24 Oct. 1777, by Alexander Forton). 5. 'The Original Text and a Translation of the Forty-sixth Psalm, with Annotations,' &c., Edinburgh, 1779, 16mo. 6. 'A Hebrew Grammar without Points,' &c., Edinburgh, 1779, 16mo (meanly printed, but a superior piece of work, and shows teaching power). 7. 'An Essay toward a . . . Translation of some parts of the Hebrew Scriptures,' &c., Edinburgh, 1780, 16mo (anon.; three numbers issued). 8. 'An Humble Attempt to investigate . . . the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit,' &c., 2nd edit. Edinburgh and London, 1784, 12mo. 9. 'Eight Letters between the Buchanites and a Teacher near Edinburgh,' &c., Edinburgh, 1785, 8vo. 10. 'A Scheme of the Lives of the Patriarchs, 1785 (not seen). 11. 'Concise Catechism with Scripture Answers,' &c., Edinburgh, 1787, 12mo (anon.) 12. 'An Humble Enquiry into Faith and Regeneration,' &c., Edinburgh, 1788, 12mo. 13. 'A Dissertation on the Seals, the Trumpets, and the Vials . . . in the Book of Revelation,' &c., Edinburgh, 1788, 16mo. 14. 'A Letter to Mr. John Dick,' &c., Berwick, 1788, 16mo (anon.; criticises a sermon by John Dick, D.D. [q. v.], on the case of William M'Gill, D.D. [q. v.]) 15. 'Observations on the Visions of the Apostle John,' &c., Edinburgh, vol. i. 1789, 16mo (maps); vol. ii. 1793, 16mo (plans). 16. 'Some Observations on Socinian Arguments,' &c., Edinburgh, 1790, 12mo. 17. 'A Treatise on Civil Government,' &c., Edinburgh, 1791, 12mo (quite distinct from No. 2, and dealing with the politics of the day in a spirit of strong sympathy with the French revolution; hence the writer's name is given on the title-page in the disguised form 'Sevrup Semaj'). 18. 'A Declaration of the Religious Opinions of the Universalist Dissenters,' Edinburgh, 1792, 12mo. 19. 'A Short Representation of Religious Principles,' &c. [1793?], 12mo. Posthumous were: 20. 'A Review of the Age of Reason,' &c., Edinburgh, 1795, 12mo, pt. i. (the second part was never written). 21. 'An Enquiry concerning . . . Sacrifices . . . added, A Letter to T. F. Palmer, B.D., on the State of the Dead,' &c., Edinburgh, 1797, 12mo. Interspersed among his writings are some religious poems and hymns, of no special merit.

[Monthly Repository, 1812, pp. 348 seq. (communication by R. W., i.e. Richard Wright); Memoir (partly autobiographical) by T. C. H. (i.e. Thomas Crompton Holland) in Monthly Repository, 1820, pp. 77 seq.; Nonsubscriber, February 1862, pp. 17 seq. (article by R. B. D., i.e. Robert Blackley Drummond); Extracts from manuscript records of St. Mark's, Edinburgh, per the Rev. R. B. Drummond; information from Hamilton Dunn, esq., Liverpool.] A. G.

PURVEY, JOHN (1353?–1428?), the reviser of the Wiclifite translation of the bible, is described in the 'letters demissory' of John Bokyngham [q. v.], bishop of Lincoln, 13 March 1377, as of 'Lathebury.' Lathbury is a village about one mile north of Newport

Pagnell, about five miles south of Olney. His name would seem to be of French origin. From the date of his ordination we may conclude he was born in or a little before 1354, and, from his association with Wiclif, that he was educated at Oxford. For some time before Wiclif's death, 1384, Purvey was intimately associated with him at Lutterworth, and became one of Wiclif's most devoted disciples, winning the honour of a place beside Nicholas of Hereford [q. v.] and John Aston or Ashton [q. v.]

It was doubtless during Purvey's Lutterworth residence that what was certainly the great work of his life was conceived, and partly at least executed, viz. the revision of the translation of the bible, which had already been completed by his master and by Hereford in 1380. This 1380 translation is in a language hardly to be called English. It is a verbatim rendering of the Vulgate, with little or no consideration for the idiomatic differences between the Latin and the English tongues. Wiclif's own part offends less in this respect than Hereford's; but the work of each needed anglicising or englishing; and this was the improvement Purvey set himself to carry out, probably with Wiclif's concurrence if not at his suggestion, and with the assistance of other scholars. In the 'General Prologue,' which was certainly composed by Purvey, there is an excellent account of his new and famous version. It was not merely a revision of the older copy, but substantially a new work based upon it. 'A simple creature,' Purvey writes, 'hath translated the Bible out of Latin into English. First, this simple creature had much travail, with divers fellows and helpers, to gather many old Bibles and other doctors and common glosses, and to make one Latin Bible some deal true; and then to study it anew, the text with the gloss and other doctors as he might get, and specially Lire [de Lyra] on the Old Testament, that helped full much in this work; the third time to counsel with old grammarians and old divines of hard words and hard sentences, how they might be best understood and translated; the fourth time to translate as he could to the sentence, and to have many good fellows and cunning at the correcting of the translation.'

He was probably in the midst of this noble undertaking when Wiclif died in 1384. From Lutterworth Purvey then seems to have gone to Bristol, a city well known for its sympathies with the new religious movement, where probably, in 1388, his version of the bible was completed. There, too, and in other parts of the country, he served as one of that body of poor preachers which Wiclif had organised. He was soon a marked man. In August 1387 he was forbidden by the bishop of Worcester to 'itinerate' in his diocese; and in the two following years his books were placed among those which the bishops of Worcester, Salisbury, and Hereford were authorised to seize. In 1390 he was himself imprisoned; but even in prison he continued his course as a faithful Wiclifite, writing a commentary on the Apocalypse, founded on notes of certain lectures of Wiclif, probably heard in his undergraduate days. Besides this and the Bible version, other works from his hands were: 'Ecclesiæ Regimen,' an indictment of the corruptions of the church, and 'De Compendiis Scripturarum, Paternarum Doctrinarum et Canonum.' From the former of these one Richard Lavenham or Lavyngham [q. v.] in 1396 collected 'the heresies and errors of the Rev. [Domini] John Purvey, priest.'

How long Purvey lay in prison we do not know; but in 1400–1 he was brought before convocation; and, unable to face a death by burning, such as the brutal bigotry of his persecutors had just inflicted on William Sawtrey [q. v.], he submitted to the humiliation of 'confessing and revoking' his aberrations from the regnant orthodoxy (see his 'Confessio et Revocatio' in *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*). For a time Purvey remained at peace with his enemies. They were, no doubt, anxious to attach to their side one so capable and so energetic. In August 1401 he was inducted to the vicarage of West Hythe, Kent. But, like others of his party who had been similarly terrorised, he was ill at ease in his new position. In October 1403 he resigned his living. During the next eighteen years he doubtless preached where he could. According to Walden, he held the tenet 'Omnes sacerdotes teneri ad predicandum sub pena peccati.' In 1421 he was imprisoned by Archbishop Chicheley. There is reason to believe he was living in 1427, or later. According to Messrs. Forshall and Madden, some handwriting of his appears on a manuscript at Trinity College, Dublin, containing a memorial to Cardinal Beaufort, and Henry Beaufort was not raised to the cardinalate till 1427.

[The Holy Bible in the Earliest English Versions made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe and his Followers, ed. Forshall and Madden, 4 vols., 1850; Lechler's John Wycliffe and his English Precursors, transl. and ed. by Professor Lorimer, new ed. 1884; Fasciculi Zizaniorum, &c., ed. Shirley (Rolls Ser.), 1858; Netter of Walden's Doctrinale Antiquitatum Fidei Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, vols. i. and ii. of the 1757 Venice edit.; Knighton's Chronica, bk. v. apud Twysden's Hist. Angl. Scriptores x.] J. W. H.

PUSELEY, DANIEL (1814-1882), author under the pseudonym of Frank Foster, son of Henry Puseley, maltster, was born at Bideford, Devonshire, on 9 Feb. 1814, and was educated at the grammar school in that town. At an early age he obtained a clerkship in a London mercantile house, and was afterwards a commercial traveller. In 1844 he became a hosier and silk merchant in Gutter Lane, city of London.

He was known as a public speaker on political and literary subjects, and as a remarkably good public reader. In 1854 he went to Australia for his health, and after his return published 'The Rise and Progress of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. By an Englishman,' 1857; the fourth edition, in 1858, bore his own name. He returned to Australia in 1857. Settling again in England, he devoted himself to literature and to philanthropic undertakings. In 1868 he gave a banquet, the first of its kind, to six hundred ragged-school children, at St. James's Hall, London. In later life he was impoverished by the loss of his savings in foreign stocks. He died at 21 Rochester Road, Camden Town, London, on 18 Jan. 1882, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. He married, on 27 July 1844, Mary Anne, daughter of John Darlington, builder, London, by whom he had four sons: Herbert John, who edited a newspaper at Melbourne, Australia; Berkeley Edward, who was a newspaper correspondent in Cyprus, Egypt, and Afghanistan; Percy Daniel; and Sydney George.

Puseley's chief publications, other than those noticed, were: 1. 'Harry Mustifer, or a few years on the Road: Miscellaneous Poems,' anon., 1847. 2. 'The Saturday Early Closing Movement. By a Warehouseman,' 1854. 3. 'The Commercial Companion for the United Kingdom: a Record of eminent Commercial Houses and Men of the Day,' 1858; 3rd edit. 1860. 4. 'Five Dramas,' 1860. 5. 'Dependence or Independence; or Mental Culture on the part of the Poor as the means of Social and Moral Elevation,' 1875. 6. 'New Plays by an Old Author,' 1876. The preface is signed 'An Englishman.'

Under the name of Frank Foster he wrote: 7. 'Number One, or the Way of the World. A Colonial Directory, including Sydney, Melbourne, and New Zealand,' vol. i. 1862. No more published in this form; 5th edit. 1865, 3 vols. 8. 'The Age we Live in, or Doings of the Day,' 1863; with a portrait of the author. 9. 'A Journey of Life in Long and Short Stages,' 1866. 10. 'An Old Acquaintance,' 1866. 11. 'The Belgian Volunteers' Visit to England in 1867, with a Summary of the Belgian Reception of English Volunteers,' 1867. 12. 'Our Premier, or Love and Duty,' 1867. 13. 'The Tourist's Assistant, a Popular Guide to Watering Places in England and Wales, with a Railway Key to the Paris Exhibition,' 1867; 3rd edit. 1868. 14. 'Who'd be an Author? with the Answer,' 1869. 15. 'Faith, Hope, and Charity. By an Old Author,' 1863; 2nd edit. 1870. 16. 'All Round the World, or what's the Object?' 1876, 3 vols.

[Academy, 28 Jan. 1882, p. 63; Athenæum, 28 Jan. 1882, p. 127; information from Mrs. Daniel Puseley.] G. C. B.

PUSEY, EDWARD BOUVERIE (1800–1882), regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford and canon of Christ Church, was second son of Philip Pusey (youngest son of Jacob Bouverie, first viscount Folkestone), who adopted the surname of Pusey when he succeeded in 1789 to the estates of the old Pusey family at Pusey, a small village in Berkshire. His elder brother, Philip Pusey, is noticed separately. Edward was born at Pusey on 22 Aug. 1800. He received his earliest teaching at a preparatory school at Mitcham in Surrey, kept by the Rev. Richard Roberts; thence, in 1812, he passed to Eton, and, after spending two years under the tuition of Dr. Edward Maltby [q. v.] (afterwards bishop of Durham), he matriculated at Oxford as a member of Christ Church in 1819. His name appears in the first class of the classical honours list in 1822, and in the following year he gained, after open competition, a fellowship at Oriel College. This was at the time one of the most coveted distinctions in the university. In 1824 he won the university Latin-essay prize with an essay on the 'Comparison between the Colonies of Greece and Rome.'

Pusey graduated B.A. in 1822 and M.A. in 1825. The intervening years determined the whole drift of his after-life. At Oriel he was brought into contact and intimacy with his brother-fellows Keble and Newman, while Dr. Charles Lloyd (1784–1829) [q. v.], regius professor of divinity, also exerted great influence on him. Lloyd was deeply impressed with the dangers that would beset the introduction into England of the biblical criticism and exegesis at that time current in Germany; and he strongly urged upon Pusey the advisability of a prolonged residence at several of the German universities so as to acquire familiarity with the language and theological literature of that country. Consequently Pusey spent the greater part of two years, from 1825 to 1827, at Göttingen (where he formed a friend-

ship with Bunsen), Berlin, and Bonn. He studied at first under Eichhorn and Schleiermacher, and enjoyed the friendship of Tholuck and Neander. It was not long before he fully appreciated the necessity for a careful preparation to resist the attack that was threatened upon revealed religion. He knew enough of the condition of theology in England to see how entirely unprepared English churchmen were to handle such questions. To complete his equipment as a champion of orthodoxy, he turned to the study of oriental languages, placing himself under the instruction—first of Kosegarten, the professor of theology at Greifswald, and then of Freytag, the professor of oriental languages at Bonn. His devotion to Syriac and Arabic studies seriously affected his health, but he was able to finish his work, and returned to England in June 1827. Very soon after his return he published his first book, 'An Historical Enquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rationalist Character lately predominant in the Theology of Germany.' It was an answer to a course of lectures which had been delivered before the university of Cambridge by Hugh James Rose [q. v.] on the same subject. Rose had endeavoured to trace German rationalism almost exclusively to the absence of that control which is provided in the church of England by formularies of faith and devotion and by its episcopal form of government. The natural conclusion from Rose's argument was that the English church, possessing as it did such safeguards, need not fear the rationalism into which the German protestant bodies had lapsed from want of them. Pusey was convinced that there was every reason for such a fear. He saw in German rationalism the outcome of 'dead orthodoxism,' of a merely formal correctness of belief without any corresponding spiritual vitality. The church of England seemed to him to betray similar symptoms. The aim of his book was to trace historically the working of this 'orthodoxism' in the decadence of the religious life of German protestants. Many of his expressions, and his evident sympathies with the German pietists, caused the book to be widely misunderstood in England. Its writer was supposed to have sympathies not merely with pietism, but also with rationalism, if not to be himself a rationalist. He defended himself from these charges at great length, and in guarded language, in a 'Second Part;' but, although he always maintained that he had not at any time, in any sense whatever, held rationalistic views, the charges reappeared from time to time through his life. In later years he was greatly dissatisfied with this first book and its sequel. He never reprinted them, and in a will which he drew up a few years before his death he forbade any one to do so.

On 1 June 1828 he was ordained deacon, and in the following November he was appointed by the prime minister, the Duke of Wellington, to the chair of the regius professor of Hebrew in Oxford; to this office was attached a canonry at Christ Church, Oxford, the acceptance of which necessitated Pusey's ordination to the priesthood. His position as professor was thus at once academical and ecclesiastical; his duties, as he understood them, were therefore at least as much theological as linguistic. But from the first he set himself a high standard of duty as regards the teaching of Hebrew in the university. The university statutes contemplated only one lecture twice a week; but from the first, with the assistance of a qualified deputy, Pusey provided three sets of lectures, each three times a week. In these lectures he treated the study of Hebrew as a religious subject, and deemed it unadvisable to confuse the minds of his young hearers with what he called the dryness of the 'lower criticism,' or with the precarious assertions of the 'higher.' He aimed at imparting a full idiomatic knowledge of the language, so that the student might 'enter more fully into the simple meaning of God's word.' He sometimes addressed large classes on general subjects, like inspiration or prophecy, but always preferred to give what he called 'solid instruction' in the deeper meaning of scripture to a small class of men of fairly equal proficiency. In the early years of his professorship the attendance at his lectures was large; it was chiefly made up of graduates preparing for ordination. In later years, owing to the establishment of theological colleges, the opening of fellowships to laymen, and other causes, far fewer students prepared in Oxford for ordination, and the demand for instruction such as Pusey desired to give diminished. In 1832, in conjunction with his brother Philip and his friend Dr. Ellerton, he founded the three Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew scholarships.

Pusey inherited, as a legacy of duty from his predecessor, Dr. Alexander Nicoll [q. v.], the laborious task of completing the catalogue of Arabic manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. To this he devoted nearly six years. When completed it proved a monument of patient learning. The only lectures that he published in direct connection with the Hebrew chair were on the book of Daniel (*Lectures on Daniel the Prophet*, Oxford, 8vo, 1864). His 'Minor Prophets, with a Commentary, Explanatory and Practical, and Introduction to the Several Books,' which ap-

peared in six parts between 1860 and 1877, was not addressed to Hebrew students. It was part of a scheme for a popular commentary on the whole Bible, of which Pusey alone completed his share.

Great as was Pusey's oriental learning and widely exerted as was his influence in preventing the adoption in England of immature critical theories, the main work of his career was in connection with that great revival of church life which began between 1830 and 1840.

Pusey was in his early years a liberal in politics. He advocated Peel's re-election for the university in 1829, after his adoption of Roman catholic emancipation, and spoke of the Test Acts as 'disgraceful laws.' But the overwhelming triumph of political liberalism in 1832 seemed to him to threaten the church of England with change or mutilation, and, like others of her firmest adherents, he grew alarmed. His first attempt to assist in repelling the attacks of liberalism on the church appeared in the form of a reply to some proposals for the reform of the English cathedral system, which were recommended in 1832 by Lord Henley, the son-in-law of Sir Robert Peel. In his 'Remarks on the Prospective and Past Benefits of Cathedral Institutions' (1833), Pusey defended the existing system as having supplied some of the clergy with those opportunities for study which had produced, and would produce again, the chief works in English theology, and the soundest schemes of theological teaching. At the same time he suggested a few changes in the principles on which appointments were made to the chapters. Some of these have since been independently adopted. But Pusey came to see that the times called for a more thorough defence of the church. To meet the prevailing ignorance there was need of a full statement of the points in which the church of England radically differed from the various nonconformist sects, which, to the popular mind, claimed equally to represent primitive Christianity. At the same time the advances of rationalism could only be stemmed by the steady growth among the church's defenders of the conviction that she was divinely instituted. His friend Newman grasped this position before Pusey, and soon gave practical effect to his view. In September 1833 Newman commenced the 'Tracts for the Times,' with the object of 'contributing something towards the practical revival of doctrines [such as the apostolic succession and the holy catholic church] which, although held by the great divines of our church, have become practically obsolete with the majority of her members' (*Tracts for the Times*, vol. i., advertisement). Keble and others joined him at once. At the end of the year Pusey began to work with them, but it was nearly two years before he had health and leisure to throw all his energy into the movement.

Pusey's adhesion to the Oxford movement lent it great weight. His learning, academical and social position, high character, and open-hearted charity had already made him well known. 'He was able,' as Newman said, 'to give a name, a power, and a personality to what was without him a sort of mob.' Popular report soon gave him a prominence beyond that which was due to his actual share in the early stages of the work. He was ranked with Newman as the prime mover, and the whole revival was called indifferently 'Puseyism' or 'Newmania.' He soon altered the character of the 'Tracts' from stirring appeals to solid doctrinal treatises. His own most important contributions to them were those on baptism and on the holy eucharist. The former, entitled 'Scriptural Views of Holy Baptism,' was published in three parts (Nos. 67, 68, and 69 of the 'Tracts') in August–October 1835. In these Pusey maintained that regeneration is connected with baptism both in scripture and in the writings of the early church. A second edition of the first of the three tracts appeared in 1839; in it the argument was entirely confined to scripture, but was expanded from forty-nine to four hundred pages. Pusey never had leisure to restate the argument from the fathers. His 'Tracts' on the holy eucharist appeared in 1836. Their primary object was to recall the attention of churchmen to the almost forgotten sacrificial aspect of the eucharist, as it was held by the early church and constantly asserted in the writings of the best Anglican divines. At the same time he was careful to guard his statements against any popular confusion with the distinctive doctrine of the Roman church.

But he rendered perhaps greater literary service to the work of the Oxford school by his scheme for translating the most valuable of the writings of the fathers. 'The Oxford Library of Fathers of the Holy Catholic Church, anterior to the Division of East and West,' was planned in the summer of 1836. It at once enlisted the interest of William Howley, archbishop of Canterbury, and of a wide circle of readers; at one time there were 3,700 subscribers. The first volume appeared in 1838. It was a translation of St. Augustine's 'Confessions,' with a careful preface by Pusey on the value and necessity of patristic study, and on the special interest of St

Augustine's religious autobiography. There were forty-eight volumes, in the whole series, the last volumes appearing after Pusey's death.

Pusey's sermons, however, were even more influential than his literary labours. He preached wherever he was asked to go—in the university pulpit, at Christ Church, in London, and at the seaside in summer holidays. He had certainly neither the voice, nor the style, nor any of the gestures of an orator; nor had he the brilliancy and the lucidity of a popular preacher; but the intense reality of his language, his profound earnestness and spirituality, and the searchingly practical character of his teaching, compelled the respectful attention even of the unsympathetic. Sara Coleridge wrote of his preaching: 'He is certainly, to my feelings, more impressive than any one else in the pulpit, though he has not one of the graces of oratory. His discourse is generally a rhapsody, describing with infinite repetition and accumulativeness the wickedness of sin, the worthlessness of earth, and the blessedness of heaven. He is as still as a statue all the time he is uttering it, looks as white as a sheet, and is as monotonous in delivery as possible. While listening to him you do not seem to see and hear a preacher, but to have visible before you a most earnest and devout spirit, striving to carry out in this world a high religious theory' (*Memoir of Sara Coleridge*, i. 332–3).

Pusey's position in the church and university compelled him to take a leading share in the public defence of the church and of the 'Oxford movement' within it. Thus in the early days of 1836 he was one of the most prominent opponents of the appointment of Dr. Renn Dickson Hampden [q. v.] to the chief professorial chair of theology at Oxford, and issued two pamphlets controverting Hampden's theological views. In April of the same year he published the first of many defences of tractarianism in an 'Earnest Remonstrance' against a pamphlet called 'The Pope's Pastoral Letter,' which charged the tractarians with unfaithfulness to the English church. Pusey only answered this pamphlet because it was currently, but inaccurately, supposed to be from the pen of Dr. Arnold, whose notorious article on the 'Oxford Malignants' appeared almost simultaneously in the 'Edinburgh Review.' Pusey argued that if the Oxford tract-writers taught doctrines peculiar to the Roman catholic portion of the Christian church, they did so in the company of the best theologians of the Anglican church. Similarly, in 1839, Dr. Bagot, the bishop of Oxford, was so perplexed by the attitude of Pusey that he requested him to make some form of declaration which would clearly show his loyalty to the English church. This Pusey did, in the form of a long 'Letter to the Bishop of Oxford.' He tried to show in the case of each of the Thirty-nine Articles, which had been quoted against the Oxford writers, that its true meaning was clearly distinct from the 'Roman' doctrine which he was supposed to hold, as well as from that popular 'ultra protestant' interpretation which his accusers had placed on it. He claimed that such a *via media* was no weak compromise, but the 'old faith' of the primitive church 'after whose model our own was reformed.' Again, in 1841, he identified himself with Newman when the heads of houses condemned the interpretation which Newman had put upon the Thirty-nine Articles in 'Tract No. XC.' Privately he did his utmost to prevent any condemnation of his friend by the bishop of Oxford, and he also published a long 'Letter to Dr. Jelf,' in which he contended that Newman's interpretation of the articles was not 'only *an* admissible, but *the* most legitimate' interpretation of them. Again, in 1842, he addressed a letter to Howley, archbishop of Canterbury, in the hope of stopping the storm of condemnation which the English bishops were directing against the 'Tracts' and their writers. He especially dreaded the effect that such charges might have upon Newman's relation to the English church. In this letter he acknowledged that a tendency to conversion to Rome was growing, but declined to credit the 'Tracts' with that effect; its real cause (he said) lay in the evil condition of the church of England, which was far from irremediable.

In a few years Pusey had become practically the leader in the Oxford revival. From 1841 Newman was much less in Oxford than before, and Keble rarely left his country parish. Pusey was always in Oxford, and was still on good terms with his ecclesiastical superiors. His position was greatly strengthened by his condemnation for heresy in June 1843 by the vice-chancellor. On 14 May he had preached a sermon at Christ Church, which was afterwards published under the title of 'The Holy Eucharist: a Comfort to the Penitent.' Its main object was to show that one who is truly penitent for his sins could find the most solid comfort in the holy eucharist, both as a commemorative sacrifice wherein he pleads Christ's one meritorious sacrifice for all his sins, and also as a sacrament wherein he receives spiritual food and sustenance. But this simple teaching was wrapped up in the language of the early fathers of the church, to which many of his hearers were suspicious strangers. One of

them delated the sermon to the vice-chancellor, who, in accordance with the statute which regulated the examination of delated sermons, appointed six doctors of divinity to investigate its teaching. The proceedings formed a series of most unfortunate mistakes, although in such a complicated matter it is impossible to charge any one with intentional unfairness; and in the end Pusey was suspended for two years from his office as a preacher before the university. The only charge alleged against him in the formal judgment was that he had taught 'quædam doctrinæ ecclesiæ Anglicanæ dissona et contraria.' There was a general outcry against this severe punishment, inflicted for an undefined offence upon one of the most learned and revered members of the university, who had not been allowed a hearing in self-defence. Among those who signed an address to the vice-chancellor regretting Pusey's condemnation was Mr. Gladstone, who also wrote to Pusey in the same sense. From this time their relations were cordial; they frequently corresponded, and Pusey supported Mr. Gladstone's candidature for the university in 1847. But he strongly objected to Mr. Gladstone's support of the removal of Jewish disabilities, to his advocacy of the admission of the laity to convocation; and further divergence of opinion manifested itself over the University Reform Act of 1854.

During the three years following Pusey's condemnation events moved rapidly. The sentence upon Pusey was one of the many causes which, to Pusey's great sorrow, led Newman to resign his living in Oxford; and on 9 Oct. 1845 Newman was received into the Roman church. Pusey, who never lost his deep personal affection for his friend, was thenceforward left to guide the revival. His nature was less sensitive; he was far less disturbed by abuse, and was never haunted by theological spectres, as Newman had been since 1839. He strenuously maintained that Newman's action was not the legitimate goal of his earlier belief; and, without Newman, he continued his work as before. In the same month as Newman seceded, he faced a storm of attack at Leeds at the consecration of St. Saviour's Church, of which he was the unknown founder. The first idea of the scheme occurred to him in 1839 after his wife's death; it was to be an act of penitence, and Pusey kept his share in it a complete secret. The foundation-stone was laid on 14 Sept. 1842, and, after many objections raised to details in its construction by Dr. Longley, bishop of Ripon, the church was finally consecrated in October 1845. The total cost to Pusey was some 6,000*l.*, which he saved entirely out of income. He preached a series of sermons at the consecration, which were afterwards published in a volume. On 1 Feb. 1846 he resumed his preaching before the university, and there he reiterated the teaching for which he believed that he had been condemned. In this sermon, however, the objectionable doctrine was expressed in the language of English divines whose orthodoxy was unimpeachable.

During the years that immediately followed, Pusey's work lay less in the university than in the church at large. With the generous assistance of a large body of laymen, he made in 1845 the first attempt for at least two hundred years to establish an Anglican sisterhood (in London). This was followed in 1849 by the establishment of another institution of the same kind in Devonport; and it was not long before the example was followed at Oxford, Clewer, Wantage, and other places. Pusey was the chief pioneer throughout. He was confident that such machinery was needed for the sake of the poor, for the development of spiritual life in the church of England, and for the protection and support of ladies who wished to devote their lives to charitable effort. But ordinary Englishmen only knew such institutions as part of the system of the Roman church; and the suspicion with which Pusey was regarded in protestant circles increased. The numerous sisterhoods attached to the church of England at the present day are the results of his labour and the proofs of his faithfulness. To Pusey also was mainly due the revival of the practice of private confession, which he declared to be authorised by the teaching and custom of the Anglican church since the reformation. He defended his action in the matter in a letter addressed to the Rev. W. U. Richards in 1850, called 'The Church of England leaves her Children free to whom to open their Griefs,' and he contributed an elaborate preface to a translation of the Abbé Gaumé's 'Manual of Confessors.' He encouraged the spread of ritualism, though he himself used but little ceremonial; and he took a leading part in the defence of those who were from time to time charged with ritualistic practices.

Despite the persistent outcry against him, Pusey continued to reassert the principles on which tractarianism rested, and to strain all his energies in dissuading those who held those principles from yielding to the temptation of joining the church of Rome. His position grew increasingly difficult. The decision of the privy council in the Gorham case in 1850 was followed by the secession of many distinguished clergymen, including

Archdeacon (afterwards Cardinal) Manning; and some of the seceders strove to show that Pusey was guilty of cowardice and inconsistency in not following their example. At the same moment, too, the second set of clergy whom Pusey had sent to the church he had built at Leeds followed in the steps of the first vicar, the Rev. Richard Ward, and went over to Rome. The so-called 'Papal aggression' of 1850 intensified the hatred felt for the party which Pusey represented. This year was perhaps the most clouded in the whole of his life. Blomfield, bishop of London, openly attacked him in a charge to his clergy, and Bishop Wilberforce (of Oxford) secretly inhibited him from preaching in his diocese. He defended himself against aspersions on his character in private and public letters, especially in his 'Letter to the Bishop of London,' written in 1850. But while he declined to make any declaration against the church of Rome, he asserted at a public meeting that it was his intention to die in the bosom of the church of England. Such an utterance reassured many wavering friends, and did not a little to stay the steps of intending seceders. In 1856, when Archdeacon Denison was charged with holding heretical views on the doctrine of the holy eucharist, Pusey published, by way of supporting him, 'The Doctrine of the Real Presence, as contained in the Fathers, from the death of St. John the Evangelist to the fourth General Council, vindicated in Notes on a Sermon, "The Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist," preached A.D. 1853 before the University of Oxford.' This appendix to a sermon is a volume of upwards of seven hundred pages, containing not only quotations from the fathers, but also a large mass of other information on the doctrine of the holy eucharist. A supplement was issued in 1857, when the trial had been decided in the archdeacon's favour, entitled 'The Real Presence of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Doctrine of the English Church.'

Pusey's work in the tractarian movement had aimed at the strengthening of the church of England by the restoration of those portions of the teaching of the church which for some years had been overlooked. The opposition of earnest low churchmen to the 'Oxford movement' had, in his opinion, encouraged the growth of latitudinarianism, the possibility of which he had foreseen since he had studied in Germany. He therefore turned in later life from the war on behalf of tractarianism to engage in conflict with the latitudinarian tendency. The struggle first centred round the reform of the university. The first royal university commission had recommended many changes which were unwelcome to a large body of the resident members of the university. In the agitation which followed the publication of their report in 1852, Pusey was the selected champion of the old order of things. The heads of houses issued a report in reply to that of the commissioners, and at the head of the volume they placed Pusey's evidence on the proposed changes. It is a lengthy and learned defence of the tutorial system of the English universities, and of clerical influence in the training of young men, as against the scheme for increasing the professoriate and diminishing the number of clerical tutorships. He followed up the subject in 1854 in a defence of his evidence, entitled 'Collegiate and Professorial Teaching and Discipline,' in which he insisted on the training of the moral and religious nature as the true object of the universities, with and through the discipline of the intellect; and he maintained that it would be a perversion of a university to turn it into 'a forcing-house for intellect.' When the act, based on the recommendation of the commission, had passed, Pusey was at once elected to the new hebdomadal council which, under this act, displaced the old board of heads of houses. In this council he retained a prominent place until he was compelled to resign it by old age. Pusey fought the battle of the church in council and convocation; but it was throughout a losing cause. The constitution of the university was steadily altered according to the will of the liberal party; but Pusey's opposition at least secured a breathing-space for the church to prepare for the altered conditions of its life in Oxford.

A more direct conflict with latitudinarian teaching followed. Pusey had preached several times in the university pulpit directly in defence of the faith, especially two striking sermons, in 1855, on the 'Nature of Faith in relation to Reason.' The notes to these sermons made it clear that he regarded the undogmatic theological teaching of the regius professor of Greek, Benjamin Jowett, as a serious danger to the youth of Oxford. When, therefore, a proposal was brought before the university that the very inadequate stipend of that professorship should be increased, Pusey felt bound to oppose it. He feared that acceptance of such a proposal would be understood to express approval of the teaching of the holder of the Greek chair. Eventually, to justify this opposition, he endeavoured to do for Jowett what he repeatedly desired to have done in his own case. He attempted to submit the doctrinal question to the decision of a court of law. Accordingly, in

1862, he charged Jowett, before the court of the chancellor of the university, with teaching opinions on the atonement, inspiration, and creeds which were not in accordance with the doctrine of the church of England. In a correspondence in the 'Times' he stated that the object of the suit was to ascertain whether the university, in its altered condition, was willing to allow such teaching. On 27 Feb. 1863 the court decided not to hear the case, in terms which Pusey understood to mean that a professor's theological teaching could not be impugned, unless it was given, as Jowett's was not, in his official lectures. Under these circumstances, he himself voted in the following March for the proposal to increase the endowment of the Greek chair out of the funds of the university; and, when this was rejected, he assisted in another arrangement whereby the chapter of Christ Church supplied the requisite sum of money. This suit, in which Pusey's discretion may be blamed, embittered controversy in the university for many years. Jowett's friends could not forget his action any more than those who supported Pusey in the prosecution could understand why he afterwards abandoned his opposition.

While this subject was occupying the university, the prosecution for heresy of two of the writers in 'Essays and Reviews' had resulted in a decision of the privy council in favour of their teaching. Such a judgment would, Pusey feared, encourage conversions to Rome, as in the Gorham case. With a view to neutralise the effects of the judgment, he published letters, pamphlets, explanations, appeals to patience, a valuable paper on Genesis (read at the church congress), and his lectures on Daniel; he also began a series of appeals by which he hoped to draw the members of the Roman church to desire reunion with the church of England in the presence of this growing common danger of unbelief. Already the members of the high and low church within the church of England had shown a readiness to unite. But in April 1865 Manning, who at the end of the month was appointed to succeed Wiseman as archbishop of Westminster, asserted that the church of England was the real cause of infidelity by its denial of very much of the truth which the Roman church held; and he further twitted Pusey with forsaking his old position by allying himself with the evangelicals against unbelief. Pusey's first appeal for reunion was in a letter to Keble, which he called 'The Church of England a Portion of Christ's one holy Catholic Church, and a Means of restoring visible Unity. An Eirenicon' (1865). He maintained that English churchmen were prevented from union with Rome not so much by the authorised teaching of the Roman church as by the unauthorised (although permitted) practical systems of devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and of the teaching about purgatory and indulgences. He appealed to the Roman church to disclaim the extreme statements which he quoted, and to allow a hope of reunion on the basis of an explanation of the teaching of the council of Trent. At the same time he reissued, with an historical preface, Newman's 'Tract No. XC,' which asserted the true meaning of the articles. Several Roman catholic writers favourably responded to this appeal, and many French bishops, with whom Pusey had interviews, gave him great encouragement, especially Monsignor Darboy, archbishop of Paris. This first 'Eirenicon' was formally answered in 1866 by Newman in 'A Letter to the Rev. E. B. Pusey on his recent "Eirenicon."' Newman did not attempt to justify much of the language which Pusey had quoted with regard to the Virgin Mary; but he maintained that, when quoted without the balance of its context of devotion to Christ, it could not be fairly judged. He held out little hope of reunion on any principle that Pusey could accept. As soon as Newman's reply was issued, Pusey set to work on a second 'Eirenicon.' This was addressed to Newman himself. He completed it before the end of the year (1866); but its publication was delayed, partly because of the hostile attitude of the Roman catholics, and yet more because of a vehement outburst of hostility to ritualism within the church of England. But early in 1869 the approaching meeting of the Vatican council in 1870 caused Pusey at last to issue it; it dealt almost throughout, in reply to Newman's letter, with the question of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and it was thought possible that this subject would occupy the attention of the council. The argument of this 'First Letter to the Very Rev. J. H. Newman' was based on the authorities cited in the elaborate but almost unknown work which Cardinal de Turrecremata compiled at the mandate of the papal legates who presided at the council of Basle in 1437, and an analysis of that work was appended to the volume. A few months later, in July 1869, Pusey published an edition of the Latin original of the cardinal's work, the text of which had been prepared for him by Dr. Stubbs, then regius professor of modern history at Oxford. These books he followed up at once by a third 'Eirenicon,' dated 1 Nov. 1869, under the title 'Is Healthful Reunion Impossible? A Second Letter to the Very Rev. J. H. Newman.' In this last appeal he discusses all the ordinary difficulties in the way of re-

union between England and Rome, laying special stress on the question of purgatory, of the deutero-canonical books, and of the exact meaning of the 'Roman supremacy.' He specially emphasised the principles of the Gallican church as held by Bossuet, hoping to get a hearing on the strength of his authority. He asked for some clear terms of reunion which would save those who accepted them from complicity in the many and unjustifiable practices and opinions which were not authoritatively allowed, and yet not forbidden, in the Roman communion. This work he sent to many of the Roman catholic bishops who had gone to Rome to attend the Vatican council, and of whose sympathy he was assured; but most of the copies came back undelivered, and Anglicanism, as Pusey held it, was unable to get a hearing. The complete triumph of ultramontanism at the council annihilated all his hopes. A copy of his third 'Eirenicon' was found in his library after his death, in which he had expressed his despair of reunion by altering its title to 'Healthful Reunion as considered possible before the Vatican Council.' At the same time he endeavoured to discuss terms of reunion with the Wesleyans at home, and with the Eastern church through the Eastern Church Association. Both these efforts also failed; but the failure of the latter at the reunion conferences between members of the Eastern and Anglican churches, which were held at Bonn in 1874 and 1875, called forth from Pusey in 1876 a valuable treatise on the chief difficulty between the two churches—the double procession of the Holy Ghost. This book was in the form of a letter to Dr. Liddon, and entitled 'On the Clause "and the Son" in regard to the Eastern Church and the Bonn Conference.' At the end of the book he speaks of it in renewed hopefulness as his 'last contribution to a future which I shall not see.'

Through all this time he was engaged in constant controversy at home. The attempt to remove the Athanasian Creed from its position in the services of the English church occupied a large share of his correspondence between 1870 and 1873. At last Pusey gave notice in writing to Dr. Tait, the archbishop of Canterbury, that, if the creed were either mutilated by alteration or removed from its place in the public services, he should feel bound to retire from his position as a teacher in the church of England. His continued resistance to the attack on the creed was one of the main causes of its retention in the public services, though an explanatory rubric was adopted by convocation in 1873. The same controversy reappeared in another form at the close of his life, when his views on everlasting punishment were attacked by Archdeacon (now Dean) Farrar in a series of sermons preached in Westminster Abbey in November and December 1877, and published the following year under the title 'Eternal Hope.' The attack gave him the opportunity of writing a book which has perhaps had as much influence as anything that he wrote: 'What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment?' (Oxford, 1880). There he insisted on the obvious meaning of the scriptural and patristic statements of the everlasting character of the punishment of those who finally reject God. In 1878 he prepared two university sermons. The first sermon was on the supposed contradiction between the facts of scientific discovery and the facts of revelation, under the title of 'Un-science, not Science, adverse to Faith;' and the second insisted on the reality of the predictive element of the Old Testament, and especially on Messianic prophecy. The latter was printed with the strangely worded title 'Prophecy of Jesus the Certain Prediction of the (to Man) Impossible.' These were the last university sermons that he wrote. His increasing weakness prevented him from delivering them himself. He died on 14 Sept. 1882 at Ascot Priory in Berkshire, and was buried in the cathedral at Oxford. The last work on which he was engaged was the preparation for his next term's lectures.

In his family life he had very great sorrows. He married in a rather romantic manner, on 12 June 1828, Maria Catherine, daughter of Raymond Barker of Fairford Park, Gloucestershire. She died of consumption on 26 May 1839, to the lifelong sorrow of her husband. Of his four children, only one, his youngest daughter, survived him. His eldest daughter died of rapid consumption at the age of fourteen. His only son, Philip Edward (1830–1880), graduated B.A. 1854 and M.A. 1857 of Christ Church. In spite of physical infirmities, he was an indefatigable student, and a very great help to his father. He died suddenly on 15 Jan. 1880.

Pusey published several volumes of sermons. His university sermons were in many cases printed soon after delivery, and were collected into three large volumes (1872). They all show signs not only of his wide reading and deep earnestness, but also of the extreme care which he bestowed on their preparation. They were nearly all in some special manner addressed to the needs of the time. The statement of sacramental truth; the controversy with evangelicals on justification; the many questions raised by the

'Essays and Reviews;' the later controversy about Darwinism and Old Testament criticism, are all represented in these volumes, besides several interesting sermons on the Jewish interpretation of prophecy. Other collected series of sermons were: 'Sermons during the Seasons from Advent to Whitsuntide,' 2 vols. 1848–53; 'Parochial Sermons' (vol. i. 1848, 5th edit. 1854; vol. ii. 1853, new edit. 1868; vol. iii. 1869); Lenten sermons (1874); and 'Parochial and Cathedral Sermons' (1883). The last contains perhaps the most tender, searching, and spiritual of all his discourses. In the preface he pleads characteristically that he may be allowed to leave as a last bequest to the rising generation of clergy the exhortation that they will 'study the fathers, especially St. Augustine.' Various selections from his sermons were published in 1883 and 1884.

There is complete unity in Pusey's ecclesiastical work. He believed that the true doctrines of the church of England were enshrined in the writings of the fathers and Anglican divines of the seventeenth century, but that the malign influences of whig indifferentism, deism, and ultra-protestantism, had obscured their significance. To spread among churchmen the conviction that on the doctrines of the fathers and early Anglican divines alone could religion be based was Pusey's main purpose. With this aim he set out in company with Newman and Keble. At its inception the movement occasioned secessions to Rome which seriously weakened the English church, and seemed to justify the storm of adverse criticism which the Oxford reformers encountered. Unmoved by obloquy, Pusey, although after the secession of Newman he stood almost alone, never swerved from his original purpose. He possessed no supreme gifts of rhetoric, of literary persuasiveness, or of social strategy. Yet the movement which he in middle life championed almost single-handed proceeded on its original lines with such energy and success as entirely to change the aspect of the Anglican church. This fact constitutes Pusey's claim to commemoration. Of himself he wrote with characteristic self-effacement when reviewing his life: 'My life has been spent in a succession of insulated efforts, bearing indeed upon one great end—the growth of catholic truth and piety among us.'

A portrait by George Richmond, R.A., is at Christ Church. His library was purchased for the 'Pusey House,' an institution in Oxford which was founded in his memory to carry on his work.

[A Life of Pusey, prepared by Canon Liddon, was completed after Liddon's death by the Rev. J. O. Johnston and the Rev. R. J. Wilson. Vols. i. and ii. appeared in 1893, vol. iii. in 1894. See also Newman's Apologia pro Vitâ suâ; T. Mozley's Reminiscences of Oriel; J. B. Mozley's Letters, ed. Anne Mozley; Newman's Letters, ed. Anne Mozley; Church's Oxford Movement; Oakeley's Historical Notes on the Tractarian Movement; Palmer's Narrative of Events; Browne's Hist. of the Tractarian Movement; Isaac Williams's Autobiography; W. G. Ward and the Catholic Revival; Mark Pattison's Memoirs; Prothero's Life of Dean Stanley; Purcell's Life of Cardinal Manning.] J. O. J.

PUSEY, PHILIP (1799–1855), agriculturist, born at Pusey, Berkshire, on 25 June 1799, was the eldest son of Philip Pusey (1748–1828), by his wife Lucy (1772–1858), daughter of Robert Sherard, fourth earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave. The father was the youngest son of Jacob Bouverie, first viscount Folkestone, whose sister married the last male representative of the Pusey family. The latter's sisters bequeathed the Pusey estates to their brother's nephew by marriage, Philip Bouverie, the agriculturist's father, on condition of his assuming the name of Pusey. This he did on 3 April 1784, and took possession of the estates in 1789. Philip's next brother was Edward Bouverie Pusey [q. v.] A sister Charlotte married Richard Lynch Cotton [q. v.], provost of Worcester College, Oxford.

After education at Eton, Philip entered Christ Church, Oxford, at Michaelmas 1817, but left without taking a degree. At Oxford, as at Eton, his greatest friend was Henry John George Herbert, lord Porchester, afterwards third earl of Carnarvon [q. v.], and in 1818 he became engaged to his friend's sister, Lady Emily Herbert, a lady unusually accomplished, sympathetic, and earnest-minded. Presumably on account of his father's objection to his marrying, Pusey joined Porchester in a foreign tour. Near Montserrat, in Catalonia, the travellers fell into the hands of the insurgent guerillas, and were in imminent danger of being shot as constitutionalists, or of the army of the Cortes (Carnarvon, *Portugal and Galicia*, 1836). Pusey returned home at the end of June 1822, and was married on 4 Oct. 1822. He settled with his wife at the Palazzo Aldobrandini, Rome, where they made the acquaintance of the Chevalier Bunsen. As a memorial of his Roman sojourn, Pusey presented a pedestal for the font in the German chapel at Rome, with groups in relief by Thorwaldsen (Bunsen, *Memoirs*, i. 373–4). On his father's death, 14 April 1828, he came into possession of the family estate.

In 1828 Pusey published pamphlets on

'The Sinking Fund' and on 'Sir Robert Peel's Financial Statement of 15 Feb. 1828,' and on 1 March 1830 he was elected M.P. for Rye in the conservative interest. He was, however, unseated on petition. In the first parliament of William IV (1830), he was chosen one of the two members for Chippenham, and during the reform agitation wrote 'The New Constitution,' a pamphlet which was described by the 'Quarterly Review' (xlv. 289) as 'one of the best both for reasoning and language that have appeared at this crisis.' At the general election in April 1831 Pusey lost his seat for Chippenham, but returned to the house next July as member for Cashel. In the first reformed parliament he failed to secure the third seat given to the county of Berks, but was elected for that constituency in 1835, and retained his position through four parliaments until July 1852. In parliament Pusey won a position of influence. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone were among his close friends. In 1843 he paid a visit to Scotland to study the Scottish poor-law system, and gained some credit by a pamphlet on the 'Management of the Poor in Scotland,' 1844. He appears to have thought that a similar inquiry as to the condition of the Irish people would be useful; and in 1845 he projected, with Mr. Gladstone, a riding tour through Ireland. Owing to family matters, Mr. Gladstone had to break off the engagement, thereby, as he said in a letter, dated 6 Dec. 1894, to Pusey's son Sidney, 'postponing for a long time my acquiring a real knowledge of Ireland.'

Pusey took no prominent part in the discussions in parliament on the corn laws, and was absent from the two critical divisions on the second and third readings of Sir Robert Peel's bill of 1846. But he followed Peel in his change of opinion, and, though re-elected for Berkshire without opposition at the general election of 1847 as a liberal-conservative, he had to face a growing discontent among his constituents. In 1847 he tried to interest the House of Commons in tenant right, and during four sessions resolutely championed that cause. In 1843, 1844, and 1845 Lord Portman had introduced into the House of Lords bills to secure for an agricultural tenant compensation for unexhausted improvements; but they did not meet with much sympathy from the upper house. Pusey in 1847 submitted to the House of Commons a very modest permissive bill. It was attacked vehemently by Colonel Sibthorp and other members of his class, and was withdrawn. In 1848, on Mr. Newdegate's motion, a select committee was appointed to consider the whole subject. Pusey became chairman, and presented a valuable report. In 1849 and 1850 Pusey's bill passed the commons, but the House of Lords declined to accept it (Hansard, cxii. 855). After a lapse of twenty-five years the struggle was carried by other hands to a successful issue. The Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1875 embodied many of Pusey's views, and Disraeli, in moving the second reading, paid a warm tribute to Pusey's exertions, observing that 'Mr. Pusey was the first person to introduce into this house the term "tenant right."'

Before the election of 1852 Mr. Vansittart, a protectionist and ultra-protestant, came forward to oppose Pusey's re-election. Pusey's views on the corn laws, his vote in favour of the Maynooth College grant, and his relationship to the founder of Puseyism, a movement which was identified with 'Romish practices,' exposed him to vehement attack. 'I hear,' he writes, 'that, among electioneering tricks, some call me a Puseyite. I am no more than Lord Shaftesbury is; but I will not consent to find fault with my brother in public.' On the eve of the election, recognising the impossibility of success, he withdrew his candidature.

In 1838 Pusey took a prominent part in the formation of what became in 1840 the Royal Agricultural Society of England [see under Spencer, John Charles, Lord Althorp]. At the preliminary meeting held on 9 May 1838 he seconded the important resolution, moved by Earl Fitzwilliam, determining that annual meetings should be held successively in different parts of England and Wales. Pusey was a member of the original committee of management, and was chairman of the committee appointed to conduct a journal for 'the diffusion of agricultural information.' From the first the editorial control was placed exclusively in his hands, and to it he devoted unstintedly his time and his talents during the best years of his life. Pusey was already a 'Quarterly Reviewer' (see Smiles, *Murrays*, ii. 378), and the journal was modelled somewhat on the lines of that review. As early as 1844 it had made its mark (cf. *Quarterly Review*, lxxiii. 481). On 26 March 1840 the society received a charter of incorporation as the 'Royal Agricultural Society of England,' and at the next general meeting Pusey was nominated president by Earl Spencer. He assumed office on 15 July 1840, and retired on 21–23 July 1841. In 1853 he was again elected president, but was unable to attend the meeting at Lincoln in 1854 on account of the illness of his wife.

The six or seven years following 1838 were the most prosperous of Pusey's career. He

was in intimate social relations with the leading thinkers and public men of the time. He breakfasted with Samuel Rogers and Monckton Milnes. He entertained Lord Spencer, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, Carlyle, Whewell, Grote, Galley Knight, Bishop Wilberforce, and Lord Stanhope the historian. His friend Bunsen, who came to England in 1838, was a frequent guest (cf. BUNSEN, *Memoirs*, i. 504 sq.) He attended the meetings of learned societies; he became a F.R.S. on 27 May 1830; was a member of the original committee of the London Library in 1840, and belonged to the Athenæum, Travellers', and Grillion's clubs. He wrote on philosophy for the 'Quarterly Review,' on current topics for the 'Morning Chronicle,' and on farming for the 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.' He was interested in hymnology, and desired to substitute Milman's hymns for those of Sternhold and Hopkins in the church services, a change to which his brother Edward was strongly opposed. He wrote several hymns, the best known of which is 'Lord of our life and God of our salvation' (LIDDON, i. 299). He was a connoisseur of art, and collected prints and engravings as well as autographs.

The whole estate at Pusey is about 5,000 acres in extent, and on the home farm, which consists of between three and four hundred acres of large open level fields, Pusey showed himself a very practical agriculturist. The breeding and feeding of sheep were the points upon which everything on the farm was made to hinge, and the great feature of the management was a system of water-meadows, introduced from Devonshire (*Journal R. A. S. E.* 1849, x. 462–79; CAIRD, *English Agriculture in 1850–1*, pp. 107 sq.) When in the country Pusey was up at six in the morning, superintending all the operations of the farm. He was an excellent landlord. He improved or rebuilt the labourers' cottages, obtaining the assistance of George Edmund Street, R.A. [q. v.], in the designs; he provided them with allotments, and he organised works to keep them in constant employ. He tried innumerable agricultural experiments, and frequently arranged for trials of implements on the estate. At a trial held at Pusey in August 1851, M'Cormick's reaping machine was first introduced into this country. Pusey was fond of sport, and was one of the best whips in England, once driving a four-in-hand over the Alps.

In 1851 Pusey was chairman of the agricultural implement department of the Great Exhibition, and, as a royal commissioner, came much into contact with Prince Albert. He wrote a masterly report on the implement section of the exhibition (printed in the reports of the royal commission, and reproduced in the 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society,' vol. xii.) On midsummer day 1851 he brought some five hundred of his labourers to London to see the great show. A silver snuff-box was presented to Pusey in memory of this visit, and there is still in almost every cottage in Pusey an engraving with his portrait and autograph, and a representation of the snuff-box beneath. In 1853 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford University. But from the autumn of 1852 the long illness of his wife withdrew him from public affairs. On her death, 13 Nov. 1854, he removed to his brother's house at Christ-Church, Oxford, where within a week a stroke of paralysis disabled him. He died after a second stroke, at the age of 56, on 9 July 1855.

According to Disraeli, 'Pusey was, both by his lineage, his estate, his rare accomplishments and fine abilities, one of the most distinguished country gentlemen who ever sat in the House of Commons' (HANSARD, ccxxv. 450–7). Bunsen said of him, 'Pusey is a most unique union of a practical Englishman and an intellectual German, so that when speaking in one capacity, one might think he had lost sight of the other' (*Memoirs*, i. 522); while Sir Thomas Acland, one of Pusey's executors, replying on behalf of the family to a resolution of sympathy from the Royal Agricultural Society, wrote that 'by a rare union of endowments he did much to win for agriculture a worthy place among the intellectual pursuits of the present day' (*Journal R. A. S. E.* xvi. 608). In addition to the pamphlets already referred to, with one of 1851 entitled 'The Improvement of Farming: what ought Landlords and Farmers to do?' and unsigned articles in the 'Quarterly Review' and 'Morning Chronicle,' Pusey contributed forty-seven signed articles to the 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.' Many of these were on minor questions, like the application of particular kinds of manure, different systems of cultivation and drainage, agricultural implements and crops, and the breeding and feeding of sheep, His more important papers were on 'The State of Agriculture in 1839' and 'An Experimental Inquiry on Draught in Ploughing' (1839, vol. i.); 'Progress of Agricultural Knowledge during the last Four Years' (1842, vol. iii.); 'Agricultural Improvements of Lincolnshire' (1843, vol. iv.); 'Theory and Practice of Water Meadows' (1849, vol. x.); 'Progress of Agricultural Knowledge during last Eight Years' (1850, vol. xi.); 'Report on the Agricultural Implements at the Great

Exhibition' (1851, vol. xii.); 'Source, Supply, and Use of Nitrate of Soda for Corn Crops' (1852, vol. xiii.); and 'Nitrate of Soda as a Substitute for Guano' (1853, vol. xiv.)

Pusey left one son, Sidney (born 15 Sept. 1839), and two daughters, Edith Lucy, and Clara, married to Captain Francis Charteris Fletcher, whose son, Philip Fletcher, is heir-presumptive to the estates.

A striking miniature of Pusey as a young man is in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Fletcher. There is a mediocre portrait of him at about the same age at Pusey, where also is a large crayon drawing of him in his prime by George Richmond, R.A. An etched reproduction of this on a smaller scale was done by F. C. Lewis for Grillion's Club. Pusey appears in the engraving of 1842, by the younger S. W. Reynolds, of Richard Ansdell's destroyed picture of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Ansdell's original study of Pusey is now at 13 Hanover Square. The engraving of 1851 was by a local artist, J. Fewell Penstone, Stanford, Berkshire.

[Liddon's Life of E. B. Pusey, vols. i. iii.; Memoirs of Baron Bunsen; Journal Roy. Agric. Soc. of Engl. vols. i.–xvi. (1st ser.), x. (2nd ser.), i.–v. (3rd ser.); Minute-books of Royal Agric. Soc.; Farmers' Magazine, 1839–44; Caird's English Agriculture in 1850–1; Ward's Reign of Queen Victoria; Reading Mercury for 1852; Quarterly Review, vols. xlv. lxxiii.; Hansard's Debates, vols. lv. xc. xci. xcvi. xcvii. cv. cxi. cxii. ccxxv.; Archæologia, vols. iii., xii.; Lady Emily Pusey's Diary (manuscript); private information from Mr. S. E. B. Pusey and Mrs. Fletcher.]

E. C.

PUTTA (*d.* 688), first bishop of Hereford, was skilled in the Roman system of church music, having been instructed in it by the disciples of Pope Gregory: he was ordained priest of Rochester by Wilfred during the vacancy of the see after the death of Bishop Damian (*d.* 664) between the death of archbishop Deusdedit [q.v.] on 14 July 664 and the landing in England of archbishop Theodore [q.v.] in 669, who on his arrival consecrated him to the see of Rochester (Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, iv. 2). He attended the council of Hertford convened by Theodore in 673 (*ib.* c. 5). When Rochester was wasted by the Mercian king Æthelred during his invasion of Kent in 676, Putta was absent from the city; he was sheltered by Sexulf, the bishop of the Mercians, who gave him a church and a small estate, where he dwelt until his death, making no effort to regain his bishopric, to which Theodore consecrated Cuichelm in 676, and on his resignation Gebmund in 678. Putta meanwhile performed service in his church, and went wheresoever he was asked to give instruction in church music (*ib.* c. 12). It is said, though perhaps this is a mere inference, that he had often thought of resigning his bishopric before he was compelled to leave it (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 135). His place of retreat is said to have been in the district of the Hecanas or Herefordshire, and he there perhaps acted as Sexulf's deputy, and has therefore been reckoned as the first bishop of Hereford (*ib.* p. 298; Flor. Wig. i. 238; *Ecclesiastical Documents*, iii. 130). His name occurs as a witness to a charter of Wulfhere of Mercia to an abbess of Bath, marked spurious by Kemble (*Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 13). In this charter, as given in the 'Bath Chartulary' (*C. C. C. Cambr. MS.* cxi. 59) he is described as 'archiepiscopus,' evidently by a mistake of the scribe (*Two Bath Chartularies*, Introd. vol. xxxiii. pt. i. pp. 6, 76). He also appears as a witness to another charter to the same abbess, marked spurious (*Codex Dipl.* No. 21; *Two Bath Chartularies*, pt. i. pp. 8, 77), and in a spurious document relating to the monastery of Peterborough (*Ecclesiastical Documents*, iii. 136, 160). He died in 688 (Flor. Wig. i. 41). Bede describes him as well-informed as to church discipline, content with a simple life, and more eager about ecclesiastical than worldly matters.

[Bede's Hist. Eccl. iv. cc. 2, 5, 12, Flor. Wig. i. 41, 238 (both Engl. Hist. Soc.); Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. pp. 135, 298 (Rolls Ser.); Haddan and Stubbs's Councils and Eccl. Doc. iii. 130, 136, 160; Kemble's Codex Dipl. Nos. 6, 21; Two Bath Chartularies, pt. i. pp. 6, 8, 76, 77 (Somerset Record Soc.); Dict. Christian Biography, art. 'Putta,' by Bishop Stubbs.]

W. H.

PUTTENHAM, GEORGE (*d.* 1590), and his brother Richard Puttenham (1520?–1601?) have each been independently credited with the authorship of an elaborate treatise entitled 'The Arte of English Poesie,' which was issued anonymously in 1589. The full title ran: 'The Arte of English Poesie, contrived into three bookes; the first of Poets and Poesie, the second of Proportion, the third of Ornament,' London, by Richard Field, 1589. It was licensed to Thomas Orwin on 9 Nov. 1588, and Orwin transferred it to Richard Field on 3 Feb. 1588–9. Field wrote and signed a dedication to Lord Burghley, dated 28 May 1589. The book, Field said, had come into his hands with its bare title and without any indication of the author's name. The publisher judged that it was devised for the queen's recreation and service. The writer shows wide knowledge of classical and Italian

literature; in his sections on rhetoric and prosody he quotes freely from Quintilian and other classical writers, and bestows commendation on English poets that is often discriminating. He may fairly be regarded as the first English writer who attempted philosophical criticism of literature or claimed for the literary profession a high position in social economy. Compared with it, Webbe's 'Discourse of English Poetry' (1586) and Sidney's 'Apologie for English Poesie,' first published in 1595, are very slight performances. The 'Arte' at once acquired a reputation. Sir John Harington, in his preface to 'Orlando Furioso' (1591), and William Camden, in his 'Remaines' (1605), referred to it familiarly as a work of authority. Ben Jonson owned a copy, which is now in the Grenville Library at the British Museum. In 1598 Francis Meres borrowed from it the greater portion of the well-known 'Comparative Discourse of our English Poets' in his 'Palladis Tamia;' while William Vaughan, in his 'Golden Grove' (2nd edit. 1608), and Peacham, in his 'Compleat Gentleman' (1622), drew from it their comments on English poetry. But the writer's name long remained uncertain. Harington spoke of the author as 'that unknown godfather,' and Camden mentioned him anonymously as 'the gentleman which proved that poets were the first politicians.' In the second edition of Camden's 'Remaines' (1614) was included Richard Carew's essay on the 'Excellency of the English Tongue.' Carew included the name of 'Master Puttenham' among English writers who had successfully imitated foreign metres in English. Specimens of such imitations figure in 'The Arte of English Poesie,' but Carew does not mention that volume. About the same date, however, Edmund Bolton [q. v.], in his 'Hypercritica,' distinctly asserted that 'The Arte of English Poesie' was the work, 'as the fame is, of one of the queen's gentlemen pensioners, Puttenham.' Wood adopted this statement, which has been accepted by later writers. Of the rare original edition of 'The Arte of English Poesie,' two copies are in the British Museum. It was reprinted by Joseph Haslewood in his 'Ancient Critical Essays' (1811–16, 2 vols.), and by Dr. Edward Arber in 1869.

Although no official documents support Bolton's conjecture that one of Elizabeth's gentlemen pensioners was named Puttenham, internal evidence corroborates his statement that the author of the 'Arte' was one of the two sons of Robert Puttenham and a grandson of Sir George Puttenham, who owned property at Sherfield, near Basingstoke, as well as the manors of Puttenham and Long Marston on the borders of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Robert Puttenham married Margery, daughter of Sir Richard Elyot [q. v.] and sister of Sir Thomas Elyot [q. v.], author of the 'Governor.' By her Robert Puttenham had two sons—Richard, born about 1520, and George—besides a daughter Margery, who married Sir John Throckmorton of Feckenham, Worcestershire. An epitaph on the latter is given in the 'Arte,' and Throckmorton is there described as 'a deere friend' of the writer, and 'a man of many commendable virtues.' Throckmorton is known to have held his brother-in-law George in low esteem (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, 1547–80, p. 607). There is great difficulty in determining to which of Throckmorton's two brothers-in-law—to Richard or to George Puttenham—this epitaph, with the rest of the work, should be assigned. Such evidence as is procurable points to the elder brother.

In 1535 Sir Thomas Elyot, in dedicating his 'Education or Bringinge up of Children' to his sister, Margery Puttenham, urges her to train up his nephews in the precepts of Plutarch. They appear to have quickly developed a marked taste for literature, but in adult life betrayed a very defective moral training. Both were guilty of gross breaches of the law.

The author of the 'Arte' claims to have been 'a scholler of Oxford,' and to have studied poetry 'in his younger years when vanity reigned,' but no student of the name of Puttenham figures in the Oxford University registers. The author further states that he was brought up in youth among 'the courtiers of foreign countries . . . and very well observed their manner of life and conversation.' 'Of mine own country,' he adds, 'I have not made so great experience.' He visited (he says) the courts of France, Spain, Italy, and the empire 'with many inferior courts,' and in Italy he was friendly with one who had travelled in the east 'and seen the courts of the great princes of China and Tartary.' He was present at a banquet given by the Duchess of Parma, regent of the Low Countries, in honour of the Earl of Arundel, which we know from other sources took place in 1565; and he was at Spa while François de Scépeaux, better known as Marshal de Vieilleville, was also staying there. The latter's visit to Spa has been conclusively assigned to 1569 (Crofts). There is evidence to prove that Richard Puttenham was out of England during these and other years. His brother George is not known to have left the country.

As a boy it is probable that Richard, who succeeded as heir to the property of his uncle, Sir Thomas Elyot, in 1546, accompanied Elyot on his embassies to Charles V. In 1550, when he purchased land about his father's estate at Sherfield, he was doubtless with his friends in Berkshire. But in April 1561 he was convicted of rape (*Cal. State Papers*, 1547–80, p. 175), and, although he appears to have been pardoned, he retired to the continent immediately afterwards for an extended period. He was absent, we know, from 1563 to 1566, and in all probability till 1570, when he received a pardon for having prolonged his sojourn abroad without a royal license. During these years George was at home, and a decree of the court of requests, dated 7 Feb. 1565–6, directed him to contribute to the support of his brother Richard's wife until Richard's return. Richard had married in early life Mary, only daughter of Sir William Warham of Malshanger, near Basingstoke, and he had a daughter Ann, who before 1567 married Francis Morris of Coxwell, Berkshire.

In 1579 the author of the 'Arte' says that he presented to the queen, as a new year's gift, a series of poems entitled 'Partheniades.' This collection is extant, without any author's name, in Cotton. MS. Vesp. E. viii. 169–78, and consists of seventeen attractive poems in various metres. The whole is printed in Haslewood's edition of the 'Arte' and some fragments in Nichols's 'Progresses of Elizabeth' (iii. 65). It is likely that the poems were a peace-offering from Richard, who, after his long absence and disgrace, was endeavouring to regain his lost reputation. If Mr. J. P. Collier's unsupported assertion that Richard was one of the queen's yeomen of the guard be accepted, it is possible that he received the appointment at this period. But Richard was soon in trouble again. On 31 Oct. 1588 he was imprisoned for a second time, and petitioned the council to appoint him counsel to speak for him *in forma pauperis*. He also contrived to interest in his misfortunes the lord mayor of London. The latter appealed to Thomas Seckford, the master of requests, who seems to have been Richard's prosecutor, to treat him mercifully. On 9 Nov. 1588 the anonymous 'Arte' was licensed to Thomas Orwin for publication. Richard had probably sold the manuscript secretly and hastily while awaiting trial, in order to meet some pressing necessity. On 22 April 1597 'Richard Puttenham, esquire, now prisoner in Her Majesty's Bench,' made his will, leaving all his property to his 'verily verily reported and reputed daughter, Katherine Puttenham.' Mr. Collier says that he was buried at St. Clement Danes on 2 July 1601.

Besides the works mentioned above, the author of the 'Arte' claims to have composed several other pieces, none of which are extant. Among his dramatic and poetic essays he enumerates 'Ginecocratia,' a comedy, and two interludes called respectively 'Lusty London' and 'Woer,' as well as 'Triumphals,' in honour of Queen Elizabeth, and 'Minerva,' a hymn also addressed to the queen. Among his prose treatises were 'Philocalia' (showing the figure of ornament), 'De Decoro' (on decency of speech and behaviour), 'Ierotechi' (on ancient mythology), and a work tracing the pedigree of the English tongue.

The chief argument against the identification of Richard with the author of the 'Arte' lies in the fact that the latter further claims *at the age of eighteen* to have addressed to 'King Edward the Sixt, a prince of great hope,' an eclogue called 'Elpine,' from which he supplies a brief quotation. If the passage is to be interpreted to mean literally that the poem was written after Edward VI's accession to the throne in 1547, it is clear that the author, if only eighteen when he composed it, was not born before 1529. But Richard Puttenham, when he succeeded to the property of his uncle, Sir Thomas Elyot, in 1546, was about twenty-six years old. It is possible, however, that 'Elpine' was written some years before Edward ascended the throne—his precocity evoked much poetic eulogy in his infancy—and that the description given of him as king in the title of the eclogue is anachronistic.

George married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Coudray of Herriard, near Basingstoke. He was her third husband, she having previously married, first, Richard Paulet, and, secondly, William, second lord Windsor (*d.* 1558). On 21 Jan. 1568–9 the bishop of Winchester expressed alarm lest George was to be placed (as rumour reported) on the commission of the peace, apparently for Hampshire. His evil life, the bishop wrote to Cecil, was well known, and he was a 'notorious enemy of God's truth' (*Cal. Hatfield MSS.* i. 393). In 1570 George was said to be implicated in an alleged plot against Cecil's life (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, pp. 363–4), and at the close of 1578 he was involved in a furious quarrel with his wife's family. Summoned before the council, he replied that he was intimidated from obeying, and in December 1578 he was apprehended with difficulty by the sheriffs of London and imprisoned. He sought distraction from his troubles by transcribing passages from the life of Tiberius, by way of illustrating the

tyranny inherent in government (*ib.* p. 607). Throckmorton, his brother-in-law, while he appealed to Burghley to release him, denounced him as 'careless of all men, ungrateful in prosperity, and unthankful in adversity' (*ib.* p. 607; cf. *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* ii. 226). Richard, on his return to England, joined in the attack on his brother, but in the summer of 1579 a settlement was arrived at. George, however, continued to petition the queen to redress the wrongs he suffered from his kinsfolk, and in February 1584–5, having convinced the privy council that he had suffered injustice, he was granted 1,000*l.* (*Cal. State Papers*, Add. 1580–1625, p. 139; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. xii. 143). On 1 Sept. 1590 George, who was described as of St. Bridget's in Fleet Street, made a nuncupative will, by which he gave all his property to Mary Symes, widow, his servant, 'as well for the good service she did him as also for the money which she had laid forth for him.' Shortly before his death he wrote out with his own hand and signed with his name a prose 'Apologie or True Defens of her Majesties Honorable and Good Renowne' against those who criticised her treatment of Mary Stuart. A copy made from the original manuscript is in the British Museum Harleian MS. 831 (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 41).

[Crofts's elaborate Memoir of Sir Thomas Elyot, prefixed to the edition of Elyot's Governor (1883), vol. i. pp. xxxiv, clxxxi–viii; Introduction to Haslewood's and Arber's reprints. Ames, in his Typographical Antiquities, describes the author of the Arte as Webster Puttenham, an error in which he is followed by Ritson in his Bibliographia Anglo-Poetica.] S. L.

PYCROFT, JAMES (1813–1895), author, second son of Thomas Pycroft of Pickwick, Wiltshire, barrister-at-law, and brother of Sir Thomas Pycroft [q. v.], was born at Geyers House, Wiltshire, in 1813. He matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, on 25 May 1831, and graduated B.A. in 1836. He was an enthusiastic cricketer, and claimed to have, jointly with Bishop Ryle, instituted the annual Oxford and Cambridge cricket match in 1836 (*Oxford Memoirs*, ii. 84–210). In the same year he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but in 1840 abandoned the study of the law, and was ordained in the church of England. At the same time he became second master of the collegiate school at Leicester. He was curate of Chardstock, Dorset, in 1845, and from 1845 to 1856 perpetual curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Barnstaple. He declined further clerical duty, and took up his residence at Bathwick, Bath. Here he devoted his time to literature, and his leisure to cricket, becoming a member of the Lansdown Club. He never obtained much repute as a player, but he was a great authority on the history, rules, and management of the game. He died of influenza at Brighton on 10 March 1895. He had married, on 8 July 1843, Ann, widow of F. P. Alleyn.

In 1859 he published 'Twenty Years in the Church: an Autobiography.' This work, which ran to a fourth edition in 1861, is a religious novel, which was supposed, without much reason, to be a narrative of the writer's own career; a second part, entitled 'Elkerton Rectory,' appeared in 1860, and was reprinted in 1862. His 'Oxford Memoirs: a Retrospect after Fifty Years,' 1886, 2 vols., contains graphic descriptions of the state of the university in his time.

Other books by him are: 1. 'Principles of Scientific Batting,' 1835. 2. 'On School Education, designed to assist Parents in choosing and co-operating with Instructors for their Sons,' Oxford, 1843. 3. 'Greek Grammar Practice,' 1844. 4. 'Latin Grammar Practice,' 1844. 5. 'A Course of English Reading, adapted to every taste and capacity, with Anecdotes of Men of Genius,' 1844; 4th edit. 1861. 6. 'The Collegian's Guide, or Recollections of College Days. Setting forth the Advantages and Temptations of a University Education. By the Rev. * * * * * * * * * *, M.A., —— College, Oxford,' 1845; 2nd edit. 1858. 7. 'Four Lectures on the Advantages of a Classical Education as an Auxiliary to a Commercial Education,' 1847. 8. 'The Cricket Field, or the History and the Science of Cricket,' 1851; 9th edit. 1887. 9. 'Ways and Words of Men of Letters,' 1861. 10. 'Agony Point; or the Groans of Gentility,' 1861, 2 vols. 11. 'The Cricket Tutor,' 1862; a treatise exclusively practical. 12. 'Dragons' Teeth: a Novel,' 1863, 2 vols. 13. 'Cricketana,' 1865.

He also edited Valpy's 'Virgil Improved,' 1846; W. Enfield's 'The Speaker,' 1851; and to Beeton's 'Cricket Book,' by F. Wood, 1866, he contributed 'A Match I was in.'

[Church of England Photographic Portrait Gallery, 1860, pt. xlvii. with portrait; Times, 13 March 1895, p. 10; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1892, pp. xlix, 1.] G. C. B.

PYCROFT, SIR THOMAS (1807–1892), Madras civil servant, born in 1807, was eldest son of Thomas Pycroft, a barrister, and brother of James Pycroft [q. v.] Educated first at the Bath grammar school, and then under private tutors, he matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, on 13 May 1826. He held an exhibition there from 1826 to 1828, and in 1829 competed successfully for an Indian writership presented to the university in the previous year by the Right Hon.

Charles Wynn, then president of the board of control. The degree of honorary M.A. was then conferred upon him by the university. He sailed for Madras in 1829, and served in that presidency in various subordinate appointments in the revenue and judicial departments until 1839, when he returned to England on furlough. On again settling in India in 1843, he served first as sub-secretary and afterwards as secretary to the board of revenue, whence he was promoted in 1850 to be revenue secretary to government, succeeding in 1855 to the chief secretaryship. In 1862 he was appointed a member of the council of the governor, and he retired from that post in 1867. He was made a K.C.S.I. in 1866. On the occasion of his retirement a eulogistic notice of his services was published by the government of Madras in the 'Fort St. George Gazette.' 'His excellency the governor in council deems it due to that distinguished public officer,' the notice ran, 'to place on record the high sense which the government entertain of his services, and of the valuable aid and advice which they have invariably received from him at the council board.'

Gifted with an enormous capacity for work, extremely shrewd in his judgment both of men and of measures, and wonderfully free from prejudice, Pycroft was an invaluable adviser to those with whom he was associated in public business. One of his most useful qualities was his great accuracy. This was noticed by the examiners who awarded to him the writership in 1828, and it characterised his work throughout his public life. He may be regarded as the first of the competition wallahs, for he was the first man appointed to the Indian civil service on the result of a competitive examination. He died at Folkestone on 29 Jan. 1892. He married, in 1841, Frances, second daughter of Major H. Bates, R.A.

[Personal knowledge; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.] A. J. A.

PYE, HENRY JAMES (1745–1813), poetaster and poet laureate, was eldest son of Henry Pye (1710–1766) of Faringdon, Berkshire. His mother was Mary, daughter of David James, rector of Woughton, Buckinghamshire. She died on 13 May 1806, aged 88. The father, who was M.P. for Berkshire from 1746 till his death, was great-grandson of Sir Robert Pye [q. v.] Henry, born in London on 20 Feb. 1745, was educated at home until 1762, when he entered Magdalen College, Oxford, as a gentleman-commoner. He was created M.A. on 3 July 1766, and D.C.L. at the installation of Lord North as chancellor in 1772. On the death of his father, on 2 March 1766, Pye inherited the estates at Faringdon and debts to the amount of 50,000*l*. His resources long suffered through his efforts to pay off this large sum. His house at Faringdon, too, was burned down soon after his succession to it, and the expenses of rebuilding increased his embarrassments. He married at the age of twenty-one, and at first devoted himself to the pursuits of a country gentleman. He joined the Berkshire militia, and was an active county magistrate. In 1784 he was elected M.P. for Berkshire. Soon afterwards his financial difficulties compelled him to sell his ancestral estate, and he retired from parliament at the dissolution of 1790. In 1792 he was appointed a police magistrate for Westminster. One of his most useful publications was a 'Summary of the Duties of a Justice of the Peace out of Sessions,' 1808 (4th edit. 1827).

From an early age Pye cultivated literary tastes, and his main object in life was to obtain recognition as a poet. He read the classics and wrote English verse assiduously, but he was destitute alike of poetic feeling or power of expression. His earliest publication was an 'Ode on the Birth of the Prince of Wales' in the Oxford collection of 1762, and he has been doubtfully credited with 'The Rosciad of Covent Garden,' 4to, a poem published in London in the same year. In 1766 appeared 'Beauty: a Poetical Essay,' a didactic lucubration in heroic verse, which well exemplifies Pye's pedestrian temper. There followed 'Elegies on Different Occasions,' 1768; 'The Triumph of Fashion: a Vision,' 1771; 'Farringdon Hill: a Poem in Two Books,' 1774; 'The Progress of Refinement,' in three parts, 1783; 'Shooting,' 1784; and 'Aeriphorion,' 1784 (on balloons); all of which move along a uniformly dead level of dulness. Nevertheless Pye collected most of them in two octavo volumes, as 'Poems on Various Subjects,' 1787. Meanwhile, in 1775, he exhibited somewhat greater intelligence in a verse translation, with notes, of 'Six Olympic Odes of Pindar, being those omitted by Mr. West.' He pursued the same vein in a translation of the 'Poetics of Aristotle' in 1788, which he reissued, with a commentary, in 1792. His 'Amusement: a Poetical Essay,' appeared in 1790.

In 1790 Pye was appointed poet laureate, in succession to Thomas Warton, and he held the office for twenty-three years. He doubtless owed his good fortune to the support he had given the prime minister, Pitt, while he sat in the House of Commons. No selec-

tion could have more effectually deprived the post of reputable literary associations, and a satire, 'Epistle to the Poet Laureate,' 1790, gave voice to the scorn with which, in literary circles, the announcement of his appointment was received. Pye performed his new duties with the utmost regularity, and effected a change in the conditions of tenure of the office by accepting a fixed salary of 27*l.* in lieu of the ancient dole of a tierce of canary. Every year on the king's birthday he produced an ode breathing the most irreproachable patriotic sentiment, expressed in language of ludicrous tameness. His earliest effort was so crowded with allusions to vocal groves and feathered choirs that George Steevens, on reading it, broke out into the lines:

> And when the *pie* was opened
> The birds began to sing;
> And wasn't that a dainty dish
> To set before a king?

Occasionally Pye essayed more ambitious topics in his 'War Elegies of Tyrtæus imitated' (1795); 'Naucratia, or Naval Dominion' (1798), dedicated to King George; and 'Carmen Seculare for the year 1800' (1799). What has been described as his *magnum opus*, 'Alfred,' an epic poem in six books, appeared in 1801, and was dedicated to Addington. Pye was the intimate friend of Governor John Penn (1729–1795) [q. v.], and published in 1802 'Verses on several Subjects, written in the vicinity of Stoke Park in the Summer and Autumn of 1801.' In 1810 appeared his 'Translation of the Hymns and Epigrams of Homer.'

Pye also interested himself in the drama. On 19 May 1794 his three-act historical tragedy 'The Siege of Meaux' was acted at Covent Garden, and was repeated four times (Genest, vii. 165). The Ireland forgeries at first completely deceived him, and on 25 Feb. 1795 he signed, with others, a paper testifying his belief in their authenticity. But when he was requested to write a prologue for the production at Drury Lane of Ireland's play of 'Vortigern' (absurdly ascribed to Shakespeare), he expressed himself too cautiously to satisfy Ireland, who deemed it prudent to suppress Pye's effort. On 25 Jan. 1800 'Adelaide,' a second tragedy by Pye, based on episodes in Lyttelton's 'Henry II,' was performed at Drury Lane, with Kemble as Prince Richard, and Mrs. Siddons as the heroine. The great actor and actress never appeared, wrote Genest (vii. 462), to less advantage. On 29 Oct. 1805 an inanimate comedy, 'A Prior Claim,' in which his son-in-law, Samuel James Arnold [q. v.], co-operated, was also produced at Drury Lane (Genest, vii. 700). In 1807 Pye published 'Comments on the Commentators of Shakespeare, with Preliminary Observations on his Genius and Writings,' which he dedicated to his friend Penn. 'The Inquisitor,' a tragedy in five acts, altered from the German ('Diego und Leonor') by Pye and James Petit Andrews, was published in 1798, but was never performed, because its production on the stage was anticipated by that of Holcroft's adaptation of the same German play under the same English title at the Haymarket on 25 June 1798 (*ib.* x. 209).

In May 1813 an edition of Pye's select writings in six volumes was announced, but happily nothing more was heard of it (*Gent. Mag.* 1813 pt. i. p. 440). He died at Pinner on 11 Aug. 1813. He was twice married. His first wife, Mary, daughter of Colonel William Hook, wrote a farce, 'The Capricious Lady,' which was acted at Drury Lane on 10 May 1771 for the benefit of Mr. Inchbald and Mrs. Morland. It was not printed. By her, who died in 1796, Pye had two daughters—Mary Elizabeth (*d.* 1834), wife of Captain Jones of the 35th regiment; and Matilda Catherine, who married in 1802 Samuel James Arnold, and died in 1851. Pye married, in November 1801, a second wife, Martha, daughter of W. Corbett, by whom he had a son, Henry John (1802–1884), and a daughter, Jane Anne, wife of Francis Willington of Tamworth, Staffordshire. The son succeeded in 1833, under the will of a distant cousin, to the estate of Clifton Hall, Staffordshire, where the family is still settled.

'The poetical Pye,' as Sir Walter Scott called him, was 'eminently respectable in everything but his poetry;' in that he was contemptible, and incurred deserved ridicule. For many years he was linked in a scornful catch-phrase, 'Pye et parvus Pybus.' The latter was another poetaster, Charles Small Pybus, long M.P. for Dover, who published, in pretentious shape, a poem called 'The Sovereign,' in 1800, and was castigated by Porson in the 'Monthly Review' for that year. Both Pye and Pybus figure in the epigram, attributed to Porson:

> Poetis nos lætamur tribus,
> Pye, Petro Pindar, Parvo Pybus.
> Si ulterius ire pergis,
> Adde his Sir James Bland Burges.

(Dyce, *Porsoniana*, p. 355.) Byron refers sarcastically to Pye in 'The Vision of Judgment,' stanza xcii.:

> The monarch, mute till then, exclaim'd
> 'What! what!
> Pye come again? No more—no more of
> that!'

Mathias, in his 'Pursuits of Literature,' was no less inimical. Southey, who succeeded Pye as poet laureate, wrote, on 24 Dec. 1814, 'I have been rhyming as doggedly and dully as if my name had been Henry James Pye' (*Corresp.* chap. xix.)

Besides the works enumerated, Pye issued a respectable translation of Bürger's 'Lenore' (1795), and two works of fiction, 'interspersed with anecdotes of well-known characters,' respectively entitled 'The Democrat' (1795), 2 vols., and 'The Aristocrat' (1799), 2 vols. He revised Francis's 'Odes of Horace' in 1812, and a copy of Sir James Bland Burges's 'Richard I,' with manuscript notes and emendations by Pye, is in the British Museum.

[Lives of the Laureates, by W. S. Austin and John Ralph, 1853, pp. 332–45; Walter Hamilton's Poets Laureate, pp. 202, &c.; Chalmers's Dictionary; Gent. Mag. 1813, ii. 293–4; Burke's Landed Gentry.] S. L.

PYE, JOHN (*fl.* 1774), engraver, was a pupil of Thomas Major [q. v.], and in 1758 won a Society of Arts premium. He engraved in the line manner some admirable landscape plates, which were published by Boydell in 1773–5. These include 'Europa Point, Gibraltar,' after A. Pynacker; 'Hagar directed by the Angel to the Well,' after Swanevelt; 'A Shipwreck,' after J. Vernet; 'Tobias and the Angel,' after Dujardin; 'Holy Family,' after Poelemburg; 'The Waders,' after Claude; and 'The Tempest' and 'The Calm,' after Dietzsch. Pye probably died young.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Nagler's Künstler-Lexikon.] F. M. O'D.

PYE, JOHN (1782–1874), landscape engraver, second son of Charles Pye of Birmingham, was born there on 7 Nov. 1782; his mother was a daughter of John Radclyffe, also of Birmingham, and aunt of William Radclyffe [q. v.], the engraver. Charles Pye, in the expectation of succeeding to a fortune, had indulged a taste for literature and numismatics, and when his prospects were destroyed as the result of a lawsuit he had recourse to his pen to maintain his family. He published an account of Birmingham, a geographical dictionary, and several series of plates of provincial coins and tokens engraved by himself, with the assistance of his son John. The latter was removed from school when still a child, and received his first instruction in engraving from his father; later he was a pupil of Joseph Barber, a well-known Birmingham teacher, and was then apprenticed to a plate-engraver named Tolley. In 1801 he came to London with his cousin, William Radclyffe, and became a paid assistant of James Heath (1757–1834) [q. v.], to whom his elder brother was articled, and by whom he was employed on works of natural history and in engraving the backgrounds of book illustrations. In 1805 Pye was entrusted by Heath with the execution of a plate of Inverary Castle, from a drawing by J. M. W. Turner [q. v.], and thus first came under the influence of that painter's genius. In 1810 John Britton [q. v.], who was then publishing his work, 'The Fine Arts of the English School,' commissioned Pye to engrave for it Turner's picture, 'Pope's Villa at Twickenham,' and the plate was so warmly approved of by the painter that from that time Pye became his favourite engraver. Pye's plates after Turner include 'High Street, Oxford' (figures by C. Heath), 1812; 'View of Oxford from the Abingdon Road' (figures by C. Heath), 1818; 'The Rialto, Venice,' 'La Riccia,' and 'Lake of Nemi' (for Hakewill's 'Tour in Italy,' 1818); 'Junction of the Greta and Tees,' 'Wycliffe, near Rokeby,' and 'Hardraw Fall' (for Whitaker's 'Richmondshire,' 1823); 'Temple of Jupiter in the Island of Ægina,' 1827; 'Tivoli' and 'Pæstum' (for Rogers's 'Italy,' 1830); and 'Ehrenbreitstein,' 1845. These remarkable works, in which for the first time the effects of light and atmosphere were adequately rendered, placed Pye at the head of his profession, and entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the modern school of landscape engraving. Among his other large plates are 'Cliefden on the Thames,' after J. Glover, 1816; 'All that remains of the Glory of William Smith,' after E. Landseer, 1836; 'Light Breeze off Dover,' after A. W. Callcott, 1839; and 'Temple of the Sun, Baalbec,' after D. Roberts, 1849.

Throughout his career Pye was largely engaged upon illustrations to the then popular annuals and pocket-books, and of these the 'Ehrenbreitstein,' after Turner (in the 'Literary Souvenir,' 1828), and 'The Sunset,' after G. Barret (in the 'Amulet'), are the best examples. He engraved the entire series of headpieces from drawings by W. Havell, S. Prout, G. Cuitt, and others, which appeared in the 'Royal Repository, or Picturesque Pocket Diary,' 1817–39; 'Le Souvenir, or Pocket Tablet,' 1822–43; and 'Peacock's Polite Repository,' 1813–58; of these a complete set of impressions, formed by Pye himself, was presented by his daughter to the British Museum in 1882. In 1830, at the request of John Sheepshanks [q. v.], Pye undertook the publication of a series of fine engravings from pictures in the National Gallery, and in the course of the following ten

years twenty-nine were issued, of which three, after Claude and Poussin, were by Pye himself, but the work was then discontinued. Pye finally retired from the exercise of his profession in 1858. His complete mastery of the principles of chiaroscuro in the translation of colour into black and white caused his services to be always much in request for correcting the plates of other engravers, and, after his retirement, he gave such help gratuitously.

Pye was the most energetic of the founders of the Artists' Annuity Fund, and mainly through his exertions and those of his friend William Mulready [q. v.] it was subsequently placed on a firm footing, and in 1827 received a royal charter; in recognition of his services he was presented with a silver vase and an address by the members of the fund in May 1830.

Pye spent much of his time in France, where, in 1862, he was elected a corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts; he had already, in 1846, received a gold medal from the French government, and he was also an honorary member of the Petersburg Academy of Arts. But he never sought or received honours from the Royal Academy, to which body he was bitterly hostile, in consequence of its refusal to recognise the claims of engravers to equal treatment with painters and sculptors; he was one of the spokesmen of his profession before a select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into that subject in 1836, and also took a leading part in the controversy with his pen. In 1845 he published his well-known 'Patronage of British Art,' a work full of valuable information, in which he formulated with great ability and acrimony his charges against the academy and his demands for its reformation, and in 1851 he renewed the attack in a pamphlet entitled 'A Glance at the Rise and Constitution of the Royal Academy of London;' some of the changes he advocated he lived to see carried out.

Pye formed a very fine collection of impressions of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' which is now in the print-room of the British Museum; his notes on the subject, edited by Mr. J. L. Roget, were published in 1879.

Pye married, in 1808, Mary, daughter of Samuel Middiman [q. v.], the landscape engraver by whom he was assisted in the preliminary stages of some of his plates, and had an only child Mary, who survives (1896). He died at his residence, 17 Gloucester Terrace, Regent's Park, on 6 Feb. 1874.

Charles Pye (1777–1864), elder brother of John, was a pupil of James Heath, and became a good engraver in the line manner, chiefly of small book illustrations. Examples of his work are found in Inchbald's 'British Theatre;' Walker's 'Effigies Poeticæ,' 1822; and 'Physiognomical Portraits,' 1824. His larger plates include a view of Brereton Hall, after P. de Wint, 1818; a portrait of Robert Owen, after M. Heming, 1823; and a Holy Family, after Michael Angelo, 1825. During the latter part of his life he resided at Leamington, and he died there on 14 Dec. 1864.

[Cat. of Exhibition of Works of Birmingham Engravers, 1877; Men of the Time, 1872; Athenæum, 14 Feb. 1874; Vapereau's Dict. des Contemporains; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; private information.] F. M. O'D.

PYE, Sir ROBERT (*d.* 1701), parliamentarian, was son of Sir Robert Pye (1585-1662).

The latter's eldest brother, Sir Walter Pye (1571–1635) of Mynde Park, near Killpeck, Herefordshire (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1789, ii. 781), is said to have been educated at St. John's College, Oxford. He became a barrister at the Middle Temple, and was favoured by Buckingham. By the latter's influence he was made justice in Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire on 8 Feb. 1617, and attorney of the court of wards and liveries in 1621. He was knighted at Whitehall on 29 June 1630 (Metcalfe, *Knights*, p. 191), and, dying on 26 Dec. 1635, was buried, on 9 Jan. 1635–6, in the church of Much Dewchurch, where there is an elaborate monument in alabaster to his memory. By his first wife, Joan (*d.* 1625), daughter of William Rudhall of Rudhall, Herefordshire, whom he married on 22 July 1604, he had seven sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, Sir Walter (1610–1659), was father of Walter Pye, who was created Baron Kilpeck by James II after his abdication, and, being deprived of his Herefordshire property, died abroad without issue in 1690 (*Herald and Genealogist*, v. 32 sq.; Smith's, *Obit.* Camd. Soc. p. 11; Whitelocke, *Liber Famelicus*, Camd. Soc. pp. 54, 70, 90; Ellis, *Orig. Letters*, 3rd ser. iv. 170–2; Evelyn, *Diary*, ii. 658; *Cal. State Papers*, 1611–18, p. 432).

Sir Robert Pye, the parliamentarian's father, and Sir Walter's younger brother, became, by the favour of Buckingham, remembrancer of the exchequer in July 1618, was knighted on 13 July 1621, bought the manor of Farringdon, Berkshire, from the Unton family, and represented Woodstock in the Long parliament (Nichols, *Progresses of James I*, iii. 487, 669). He contributed 1,000*l.* towards the recovery of Ireland, remained at Westminster after the breach with

the king, and passed for a thoroughgoing supporter of the parliament. In early life, says Ben Jonson, 'he loved the Muses,' and Jonson sent him, through John Burgess [q. v.], a rhyming petition for the payment of the arrears of his pension (*Underwoods*, p. lxxv). He died in 1662, having married Mary, daughter of John Croker of Batsford, Gloucestershire (Berry, *Berkshire Genealogies*, p. 131).

Robert, the parliamentarian, their son, married Anne, daughter of John Hampden, and in 1642 raised a troop of horse for the army of the Earl of Essex (Peacock, *Army Lists*, p. 55). In January 1643 a letter from the elder Pye to Sir Edward Nicholas was intercepted and read in the House of Commons, which proved that he was seeking to make his peace with the king, and secretly contributing money for his service. The letter also stated that his son's conduct in taking arms against the king was done without his consent or knowledge, neither should he have any supplies of money from him. It was only through Hampden's influence that the writer escaped expulsion from the house (Sanford, *Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion*, pp. 488, 547).

The younger Pye was colonel of a regiment of horse under Essex during the Cornish campaign of 1644, and in June of that year captured Taunton Castle (Symonds, *Diary*, p. 73; Devereux, *Lives of the Devereux Earls of Essex*, ii. 413). He was wounded at the taking of Cirencester in September 1643 (*Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, p. 262). In April 1645 he was appointed colonel of a regiment of horse in the new model. In May 1645 he was sent to join Colonel Vermuyden and a body of horse who were to assist the Scottish army in the north of England; but, passing through Leicester on his way, he was persuaded to remain there to take part in its defence against the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644–5, p. 504; Hollings, *Leicester during the Civil War*, 1840, p. 42). Pye showed much skill and courage during the defence, was taken prisoner when Leicester fell, and was exchanged for Sir Henry Tillyer a few days later (*ib.* pp. 44, 46; *Lords' Journals*, vii. 421). He published an account of the siege, entitled 'A more exact Relation of the Siege laid to the town of Leicester . . . delivered to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Pye, governor of the said Town, and Major James Ennis,' 4to, 1645. The events of the siege caused a lively controversy, and a number of tracts relating to it are reprinted by Nichols (*Leicestershire*, vol. iii. pt. ii. App.)

In September 1645 Pye took part in the siege of Bristol, and in May 1646 he was detached by Fairfax to command the forces sent to besiege Farringdon, which surrendered on 24 June 1646 with Oxford (Sprigge, *Anglia Rediviva*, ed. 1854, pp. 118, 258). He was one of the officers who undertook in March 1647 to engage their men to serve in the expedition to Ireland; but his regiment mutinied, and joined the rest of the army in their opposition to disbanding (*Lords' Journals*, ix. 214; *Clarke Papers*, i. 113). Pye succeeded in bringing off a certain number of troopers. These, who formed part of the force collected by the city to resist the army in July 1647, were regarded with special animosity by their late comrades (Rushworth, vii. 741). He was arrested by a party of the army in August 1647, but immediately released by Fairfax (Whitelocke, ii. 201).

Pye eventually became reconciled to the government of Cromwell, and sat in the parliaments of 1654 and 1658 as member for Berkshire. In January 1660 he again came forward as an opponent of military rule, and presented a petition for the readmission of the secluded members. For this the parliament sent him to the Tower, and, though he sued for a writ of habeas corpus at the upper bench, it was refused by Judge Newdigate. He was released on 21 Feb. 1660 (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 823, 847; *Ludlow Memoirs*, ii. 233; Kennett, *Register Ecclesiastical and Civil*, p. 33). He represented Berkshire in the Convention parliament of 1660, but took little part in politics afterwards, though he lived till 1701. In December 1688 he joined the Prince of Orange on his way to London (*Correspondence of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon*, ii. 219).

By his marriage with Anne Hampden, Pye had two sons, Hampden (*b.* 1647) and Edmund, M.D. (*b.* 1656). The last was the great-grandfather of the laureate Henry James Pye [q. v.]

[Harl. MS. 2218. f. 23 (pedigree); Burke's Commoners, i. 350, Extinct Baronetage, p. 433; other authorities mentioned in the article.]

C. H. F.

PYE, THOMAS (1560–1610), divine, the son of Richard Pye of Darlaston, Staffordshire, was born there in March 1560. Matriculating at Balliol College, Oxford, on 20 Dec. 1577, he became chaplain of Merton College in 1581, B.D. on 21 June 1585, and D.D. on 4 July 1588. He was appointed rector of Earnley-with-Almodington, Sussex, and canon of Chichester in 1586, and vicar and schoolmaster of Bexhill, Sussex, in 1589. In 1606 he rebuilt the tower of Darlaston church. He died at Bexhill early in 1610. By his will, dated 20 Dec. 1609, and proved

on 20 March 1610, he directed that he should be buried in the school-house lately repaired and paved by him, and bequeathed a sum of money to the poor of Brightling, near Battle, Sussex. He was 'accounted an eminent linguist, excellent in sacred chronology, in ecclesiastical histories, and polemical divinity' (Wood).

Pye published: 1. 'A Computation from the Beginning of Time to Christ by Ten Articles,' London, 1597, 4to. 2. 'A Confirmation of the same for the times controverted before Christ; As also that there wanteth a year after Christ in the usual Computation,' printed with the above, and both afterwards issued with the title 'An Hour Glass.' 3. 'Epistola ad ornatiss. virum D. Johan. Howsonum S.T.D. Acad. Oxon., Procancellarium, qua Dogma ejus novum et admirabile de Judæorum divortiis refutatur, et suus S.S. Scripturæ nativus sensus ab ejus glossematis vindicatur,' London, 1603, 4to. 4. 'Usury's Spright conjured; or a Scholasticall Determination of Usury,' London, 1604, 4to. 5. 'Answer to a Treatise written in Defence of Usury,' London, 1604. Wood also mentions a manuscript 'Epistola responsoria ad clariss. virum, D. Alb. Gentilem.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 59; Plot's Staffordshire, p. 297; Shaw's Hist. of Staffordshire, ii. 92; Pitt's Hist. of Staffordshire, p. 149; Hackwood's Hist. of Darlaston, pp. 53, 54, 60, 64, 82, 91, 137; Simms's Bibliotheca Staffordiensis, p. 369; Foster's Alumni Oxon. (early ser.), iii. 1222; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. s.v. 'Pyus.'] W. A. S. H.

PYE, Sir THOMAS (1713?–1785), admiral, born about 1713, was second son of Henry Pye (1683–1749), of Faringdon in Berkshire, and of Knotting in Bedfordshire, by his second wife, Anne, sister of Allen Bathurst, first earl Bathurst [q. v.] Sir Robert Pye [q. v.] was his grandfather, and Henry James Pye [q. v.], the poetaster, was his nephew (Berry, *Berkshire Genealogies*, p. 133; *Gent. Mag.* 1800, i. 506). He entered the navy in May 1727, as a volunteer 'per order,' on board the Lark, and having served in her, in the Torrington and in the Rose, for the most part in the Mediterranean and West Indies, he passed his examination on 12 June 1734, being then, according to his certificate, twenty-one years old. On 18 April 1735 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1739 he was lieutenant of the Bristol, and in 1740 of the Elizabeth in the Channel fleet; on 13 April 1741 he was promoted to be captain of the Seaford frigate, of 20 guns, on the home station. In 1743 he was officially commended for procuring certain intelligence of the state of the French fleet at Brest; and in 1744, being then in the Mediterranean, was sent by Admiral Mathews into the Adriatic, to intercept the supplies to the Spanish forces in Italy, and to co-operate with the Austrian army. For his service on this occasion he received 'a special mark of distinction from the court of Vienna,' and on his return to England was personally commended by the king. In August 1744 he was appointed by Mathews to be captain of the Norfolk, which he brought home from the Mediterranean in March 1748. He was then appointed to the Greenwich, a 50-gun ship; was moved a few days later to the Norwich, and in April 1749 to the Humber; in April 1751 to the Gosport, and in February 1752 to the Advice, with a broad pennant as commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands.

In October 1755 he was superseded by Commodore (afterwards Sir Thomas) Frankland [q. v.], who, after reprimanding him for keeping his broad pennant flying in the presence of a senior officer, charged him with fraud, peculation, and neglect of duty, suspended him from the command of the Advice, and ordered him to return to England to answer to the admiralty for his conduct. Frankland's action was irregular; it was his duty to have brought Pye to a court-martial on the station; and accordingly, when Pye arrived in England, the admiralty refused to go into the matter, considering that by coming home Pye had practically acknowledged the truth of the charges; if he wished to be tried, they told him, he could go back to the West Indies, or wait till Frankland came home. Pye believed that Frankland's influence in the West Indies would prevent his having a fair trial, so he elected to wait. He was eventually tried by court-martial on 1, 2, 3, and 4 March 1758, and acquitted of the more serious charges, though reprimanded for carelessness in some of the accounts. He was accordingly ordered to be paid his half-pay from the day of his suspension, 18 Oct. 1755 (*Memorial*, 19 May 1758; *Admiralty Treasury Letters*, vol. iv.; *Minutes of Courts-martial*, vol. xxxviii.; *Admiralty Minute-book*, 28 Aug. 1758); and on 5 July 1758 was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue squadron. In 1762 he was commander-in-chief at Plymouth.

On 21 Oct. 1762 he became vice-admiral of the blue squadron, but had no active service during the war. From 1766 to 1769 he was commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands, and from 1770 to 1773 was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. In June 1773 the king visited Portsmouth, and during several days reviewed the fleet at Spithead.

On the 24th he knighted Pye on the quarter-deck of the Barfleur, under the royal standard, and at the same time ordered his promotion to the rank of admiral of the blue (Beatson, iv. 34–40).

From 1777 to 1783 he was again commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and was especially ordered to be president of the court-martial on Admiral Keppel, in January 1779, a duty which he had endeavoured to avoid on the plea of ill-health (Admiralty to Pye, 24 Dec. 1778, *Secretary's Letters*, vol. lix.) He seems to have been excused from presiding at the court-martial on Palliser, the admiralty preferring to appoint a partisan of their own. This was the end of Pye's service; he died in London in 1785. His wife died in 1762, apparently without issue. He is described as a man of very slender ability, thrust into high office by the Bathurst interest. The peculiarity of his features obtained for him the distinguishing name of 'Nosey,' and his figure was ungainly; but 'he had the vanity to believe that he was irresistible in the eyes of every woman who beheld him,' and was notorious for the irregularities of his private life.

[Charnock's Biogr. Nav. v. 112; Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs; The Naval Atalantis (a work mostly scurrilous, but not without a substratum of truth), p. 17; Official Correspondence, &c., in the Public Record Office.]

J. K. L.

PYGG, OLIVER (*fl.* 1580), author. [See Pigg.]

PYKE, JOHN (*fl.* 1322?), chronicler. [See Pike.]

PYLE, THOMAS (1674–1756), divine and author, was son of John Pyle, rector of Stody, Norfolk. After being at school at Holt, Norfolk, he was admitted a sizar of Caius College, Cambridge, on 17 May 1692, and was elected a scholar next Michaelmas. He graduated B.A. in 1695–6 and M.A. in 1699. When, in 1697, he was ordained by Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, William Whiston, then chaplain to the bishop, notes that Pyle was one of the two best scholars whom he ever examined (*Memoirs*, i. 287). He probably acted as curate of St. Margaret's, King's Lynn, until 1701, when, shortly after his marriage to Mary Rolfe of that town, he was appointed by the corporation minister of St. Nicholas's Chapel, Lynn. He also held the neighbouring rectories of Outwell from 1709 and of Watlington from 1710.

He was an eloquent preacher, and a strong whig. Consequently, the accession of the house of Hanover, coupled with the fact that Walpole represented Lynn in parliament, gave him hope of preferment. He was not slow to take advantage of the outbreak of the Bangorian controversy. 'A Vindication of the Bishop of Bangor, in answer to the Exceptions of Mr. Law,' and a 'Second Vindication,' both issued in 1718, proved his talent as a disputant, and gained for him the friendship of Hoadly. Pyle began to be known in London as a preacher, and his 'Paraphrase of the Acts and Epistles, in the manner of Dr. Clarke,' published in 1725, obtained some popularity. In 1726 Hoadly, now bishop of Salisbury, collated him to the prebend of Durnford, in that church (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii. 668). Further 'Paraphrases' helped to strengthen his position among the numerous low-church divines, such as Clarke, Sykes, and Herring, with whom he was intimate. But Pyle never received any additional preferment, though his friend Herring became primate, and though Hoadly's influence was undiminished. 'That very impetuosity of spirit,' writes Herring to Duncombe, 'which, under proper government, renders him the agreeable creature he is, has, in some circumstances of life, got the better of him, and hurt his views' (29 July 1745, Herring's *Letters*, p. 81; Richards, p. 1015). He was, in fact, too heterodox even for Queen Caroline, and, as his son Edmund relates (Letter of 4 Aug. 1747, quoted by Richards, pp. 1015–16), scarcely disguised his unitarian views. In 1732 he exchanged his old livings for the vicarage of St. Margaret's, Lynn, retaining this charge until increasing age forced him to resign in 1755. He retired to Swaffham, and died there on 31 Dec. 1756. He was buried in the church of All Saints, Lynn.

Despairing of promotion for himself, Pyle had used his influence with Hoadly and others in behalf of his children. By his wife (who died on 14 March 1748, aged 66) he had three sons and three daughters. Edmund, the eldest (1702–1776), succeeded his father as lecturer at St. Nicholas's, Lynn, 1832, became archdeacon of York in 1751, and acted as chaplain to Hoadly and to George II. Thomas, the second son (1713–1806), became canon of Salisbury in 1741, and of Winchester in 1760, besides receiving good livings from Hoadly. Philip, the third son (1724–1789), was appointed rector of North Lynn in 1756 (see Richards, pp. 1018-1021).

Pyle published, besides the works already named, two answers to tracts by Dr. Henry Stebbings on the Bangorian controversy (1718–19); 'Paraphrase on the Historical Books of the Old Testament,' 1717–25, 4 vols.

8vo; and 'The Scripture Preservative against Popery: being a Paraphrase, with Notes, on the Revelation of St. John,' London, 1735, 8vo.

After his death his son Philip published three collections of his discourses in 1773, 1777, and 1783 respectively.

[Richards's Hist. of Lynn, 1813, pp. 1012–23; Mackerell's History of Lynn, 1738, p. 89; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 433; Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, p. 38; Le Neve's Fasti; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; information kindly given by Dr. John Venn of Caius College, Cambridge.] E. G. H.

PYM, JOHN (1584–1643), parliamentary statesman, born in 1584, was the eldest son of Alexander Pym of Brymore, near Bridgwater, Somerset, and Philippa Coles. His father must have died when he was, at the utmost, six years of age, as in the sermon preached at his mother's funeral in 1620—probably in 1620–1—she is said to have lived more than thirty years with her second husband, Sir Anthony Rous (*Death's Sermon*, by C. Fitzgeffry; the 'Notebook' printed as Pym's from the Brymore MSS. in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep., is in reality William Ayshcombe's, and the interesting details which it would have furnished if it had been genuine must be unhesitatingly rejected; see the question discussed in the *Engl. Hist. Review* for January 1895, p. 105). Pym matriculated from Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College) on 18 May 1599 (*Register of the Univ. of Oxford*, Oxford Hist. Soc. II. ii. 234), and in 1601 is mentioned in a short Latin poem addressed to him by his friend Fitzgeffry, in a collection of verses which bears the name of 'Affaniæ.' In 1602 he became a student of the Middle Temple (information communicated by Mr. Joseph Foster), though he was never called to the bar. Mr. Firth, in his preface to Robert Browning's 'Prose Life of Strafford' (p. lxiv), having been misled by the notebook at Brymore, makes Pym enter the Middle Temple in 1607, in the same year as Wentworth, and naturally supposes that the friendship between the two men originated here. As a matter of fact, we have no evidence on the duration of Pym's stay in London after 1602, and we know nothing of his career till he entered the House of Commons as member for Calne in 1614. As Wentworth also sat in the same parliament, it is quite possible that Pym's intimacy with him had no earlier origin. All that we know of Pym during the six years which elapsed before parliament again met is that he married Anna Hooker or Hooke (she is called by the latter name in the pedigree at Brymore), and that his wife died in 1620. In the same year, according to the old reckoning, probably February or March 1620–1 (Fitzgeffry, in his sermon already cited, speaks of the impossibility of his attending the funeral, which could hardly be, unless he was detained by his parliamentary duties), he lost his mother.

In the parliament of 1621 Pym again sat for Calne. In the earlier part of the session his name begins to appear on committees; but it is not till after the summer adjournment that he stands forth as one of the leading speakers. His first appearance in this year was in the committee appointed to consider the state of religion and to prepare a petition against 'papists.' In his speech on this occasion (*Proceedings and Debates*, ii. 210) Pym laid stress, in the first place, on the Elizabethan doctrine that 'papists' were not coerced because of their religion, but because it was right 'to restrain not only the fruit, but even the seeds of sedition, though buried under the pretences of religion.' 'The aim of the laws in the penalties and restraints of papists was not to punish them for believing and thinking, but that they might be disabled to do that which they think and believe they ought to do.' In the second place, Pym recommended that an oath of association should be taken by all loyal subjects for the defence of the king's person, and for the execution of the laws in matter of religion. This falling back upon voluntary popular action was no doubt suggested to Pym by the association in defence of Elizabeth against the machinations of Mary Queen of Scots and her accomplices, but it was none the less characteristic of his habits of political thought. Popular opinion, he held to the last, must not be allowed to remain a vague sentiment. It must be organised in support of a government proceeding on the right lines. It was this practical turn which made Pym a power in the land. There is no trace in his speeches of that imaginative oratory which marks those of his contemporary Eliot.

In the struggle over the right of petition which marked the close of this parliament Pym did not take a prominent part; but he was sufficiently identified with it to be ordered to confine himself to his house in London. On 20 April 1622 he was allowed to return to Brymore. In the parliament of 1624, when he again sat for Calne, though he took part in the business of the house, he did not often make himself heard in the public debates, nor did he at any time speak at length. In 1625, in the first parliament of Charles, Pym, who now sat for Tavistock, once more took up the subject which he had

made his own—the execution of the penal laws against the catholics. On 27 June he was appointed by the sub-committee on religion to draw up, in conjunction with Sandys, the articles against papists, which were ultimately adopted with some modifications (*Commons' Debates*, 1625, p. 18, Camden Soc.) On 9 Aug. he appeared as a reporter of the lord treasurer's financial statement, but he does not appear to have taken part in the subsequent attacks on Buckingham in the course of the Oxford sittings. In 1626 Pym, who again represented Tavistock, appeared on 17 April as the reporter of the charges against Richard Montagu [q. v.] (*ib.* p. 179). The ability and persistency with which Pym had carried on the campaign against the catholics commended him to the house, and on 8 May he took his place as one of the managers of Buckingham's impeachment. The articles entrusted to him were the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, dealing with the sale by the duke of titles of honour and places of judicature, and with the lavish distribution of honour among his own kindred (Rushworth, ed. 1721, ii. 335). Pym's handling of the financial questions involved finally established his reputation as a man of business.

During the interval between the second and third parliaments of Charles I nothing is heard of Pym. He seems to have adopted Wentworth's principle, that it was not well to contend with the king out of parliament. At all events, his name does not occur among those who suffered for refusing to pay the forced loan. In the third parliament of Charles I, which met in 1628, Pym again sat for Tavistock. At a conference of the leading members, held before the opening of the session, he seems to have declared against reviving Buckingham's impeachment (Forster, *Life of Eliot*, ii. 1, from a memorandum at Port Eliot). During the earlier part of the session, when Wentworth was attempting to bring about a compromise between the king and the House of Commons, Pym was not a frequent speaker (Nicholas's 'Notes,' *State Papers*, Dom. vol. xcvii.) On 6 May, when Wentworth's leadership had broken down, Pym was one of those who took objection to Charles's offer to renew Magna Charta and six other statutes, together with a general assurance of good intentions, in the place of an act for the redress of grievances. 'They did not want the king's word,' said Pym, 'for it could add nothing to his coronation oath. What was wanted was a rule by which the king's action should in future be guided.' Later in the session Pym warmly supported the petition of right. On 20 May he opposed the addition of a clause, sent down from the lords, with the object of safeguarding the king's sovereign power. His interest in the constitutional questions now opening out did not lead him to neglect those matters of religion in which he had formerly taken so deep an interest. On 9 June he carried up to the Lords the articles of impeachment against Roger Manwaring [q. v.], who was accused of enforcing in a sermon the duty of obeying the king on pain of damnation. On 14 June Pym, in conducting the case against Manwaring, laid down his own constitutional principles. History, he argued, 'was full of the calamities of nations in which one party sought to uphold the old form of government, and the other part to introduce a new.' His own solution of the difficulty was that, though from time to time reformation was necessary, it could only be safely conducted according to the original principles under which the government of each nation had been founded. The remedy for present evils, therefore, was the acknowledgment by the king of 'ancient and due liberties,' implying thereby that it was not by the establishment of an arbitrary power in the king for the redress of grievances. In estimating Pym's mental position it is well to compare this utterance with that which he gave in 1621 on the recusancy laws. In both of them appears the philosophising statesman rather than the political philosopher. Pym starts with a recommendation which he deems practically advisable, and strives to reconcile it with general considerations. He does not seek to defend his view against the objections of his antagonists. His eyes were opened to the value of a system which enthroned parliaments in the seat of judgment in ecclesiastical matters. He was not sufficiently in advance of his age to deprecate the infliction of penalties for such differences of opinion as appeared likely to lead to practical evils.

In the final attack on Buckingham, Pym bore his share. He had given his voice in the last parliament, he said, on 11 June, 'that the Duke of Buckingham is the cause of all these grievances, and hath seen nothing ever since to alter his opinion' (*ib.* vol. xci.) In the session of 1629 Pym's most notable appearance was in opposition to Eliot's proposal to treat the question of tonnage and poundage as a question of privilege, and to punish the officers who had exacted the duties from a member of the house, instead of joining issue on the main question with the king. 'The liberties of this House,' he said on 19 Feb., 'are inferior to the liberties of this kingdom. To determine the privilege of this House is but a mean matter, and the main

end is to establish possession of the subjects, and to take off the commission and records and orders that are against us. This is the main business; and the way to sweeten the business with the king, and to certify ourselves, is, first, to settle these things, and then we may in good time proceed to vindicate our privileges' (*ib.* vol. cxxxv.) That Pym took the broader view of the situation can hardly be doubted; but he found no support. In the disturbance which marked the end of this session he took no part, and his name does not therefore occur among those of the men imprisoned by the king. Nor did he, at any time during the eleven years which elapsed before parliament was again summoned, take a public part in resistance to the arbitrary government of Charles.

An anecdote told by Dr. Welwood of Pym's parting with Wentworth, apparently in 1628, is of doubtful authority. Welwood states that Pym took leave of his friend with the words: 'You are going to be undone; and remember also that, though you leave us now, I will never leave you while your head is upon your shoulders.' It looks like a tale constructed after the event. At all events, Pym and Wentworth had not been politically in close harmony for some time. Pym was at bottom a puritan, Wentworth an anti-puritan; and the two had certainly not in 1628 'gone hand-in-hand in the House of Commons,' as Welwood asserts (*Memorials*, vi. 47).

Another anecdote tells how Pym, together with Hampden and Cromwell, embarked with the intention of emigrating to New England, but was stopped by the king's orders. Mr. Forster (*Life of Pym*, p. 81) has shown that this cannot have taken place in 1638, but it is possible that something of the kind may have happened at an earlier date. Thomas Cave, in a sermon preached in 1642, 'God waiting to be gracious,' says: 'Preparations were made by some very considerable personages for a western voyage—the vessel provided, and the goods ready to be carried aboard—when an unexpected and almost a miraculous providence diverted that design in the very nick of time.' At all events, there can be no doubt of the interest taken by Pym in America. He was one of the patentees of Connecticut (Palfrey, i. 108), and was not only a patentee for Providence (Patent in P.R.O. *Colonial Entry Book*, iv. 1), but was treasurer of the company (*ib.* iii. 7; cf. *Strafford Letters*, ii. 141).

With the meeting of the Short parliament in 1640, Pym begins to play that part of unacknowledged leader of the House of Commons which was all that the ideas of that age permitted. On 17 April he spoke for two hours, a length of time to which Parliament was then unaccustomed. He summed up the grievances of the nation, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. He did not, however, ask at this time that any of the king's ministers should be held responsible, but contented himself with asking the lords to join in searching out the causes and remedies of the existing evils. Pym's moderation, combined with his energy, was the secret of his strength (there is a report of this speech in Rushworth, iii. 113; it was printed at length in 1641, with the title of *A Speech delivered in Parliament by I. P., Esq.*, and is among the Thomason Tracts. Mr. Forster, in his *Life of Pym*, p. 89, gave long extracts from the latter, arguing that it had been corrected by Pym himself). On 27 April Pym followed up the blow by resisting an immediate grant of supply. On 1 May he carried a motion to send for Dr. Beale for asserting that the king had power to make laws without consent of parliament (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 18; *Rossingham's News Letter*, 4 May; *State Papers*, Dom. cccclii. 20). At a private meeting of the leading members, held on the 4th, it was resolved that on the following morning Pym should bring forward the subject of declaration issued by the Scots, and should ask the king to come to terms with his northern subjects (the evidence is collected in Gardiner's *Hist. of England*, ix. 116, *n.* 1). To avert what he regarded as a real catastrophe, Charles dissolved parliament on the 5th.

Pym's study was searched in vain, as well as the studies of his associates, to find compromising evidence of a conspiracy with the Scots. It is likely that he approved and even took part in those invitations to the Scots of which even now so little is accurately known. At all events, on 31 Aug., three days after the rout at Newburn, the council was alarmed by news that a meeting of the opposition, at which Pym was present, had been held in London, and it is probable that this refers to a meeting in which twelve peers signed a petition, calling on the king to redress grievances, and asking for the summoning of a fresh parliament. This petition was drawn up by Pym and St. John; and, containing as it does a demand that the advisers of the measures complained of shall be brought to trial, is evidence that Pym thought the time had come to go beyond the moderate demands made by him in the Short parliament (Petition of the Peers, 28 Aug., *State Papers*, Dom. cccclxv. 16; cf. Windebank to the King, 31 Aug., *Clarendon State Papers*, ii.

94; Savile to Lady Temple, November 1642; Papers relating to the Delinquency of Lord Savile, p. 2 in the *Camden Society's Miscellany*, vol. viii.) When the Long parliament met, on 3 Nov 1640, Pym took his seat once more as member for Tavistock.

By the coincidence of his point of view with that of the vast majority of the new House of Commons, as well as by his political ability, Pym was admirably qualified to take the lead in the coming attack on the king's government. His belief that the attempt of Charles to set up an arbitrary government was closely connected with a Roman catholic plot to destroy protestantism in England was shared by most of his colleagues. He had himself seen Vane's notes of the speeches of Strafford and others at the meeting of the committee held after the dissolution of the Short parliament, and these had confirmed his views as to the existence of a deliberate design to destroy parliamentary institutions. In a speech delivered on 7 Nov. he pointed to the necessity of punishing offenders, a demand which he had forborne to make in the Short parliament (D'Ewes's 'Diary,' *Harl. MS.* 162, fol. 2*b*. The speech printed by Rushworth is that in the Short parliament). After again giving a detailed list of grievances, he contented himself with asking for a committee of inquiry. On the same day, in a committee on Irish affairs, a petition from Lord Mountnorris against Strafford having been read, Pym moved for a sub-committee to examine into Strafford's conduct in Ireland. Strafford himself was still in the north, and it is evident that Pym contemplated a deliberate inquiry into his misdeeds which might serve as the foundation of an impeachment at a future time. Strafford's arrival in London on the 9th, together with information conveyed to Pym of advice given by the hitherto all-powerful minister to accuse the parliamentary leaders of treason for bringing in the Scots, changed his plans. On the 11th, Pym, having first moved that the doors be locked, was empowered to carry up an immediate impeachment of Strafford. Strafford having been placed under arrest, and ultimately committed to the Tower, Pym and his associates could proceed in a leisurely way to collect evidence against him. On the 10th his name is found among those of the committee on the state of the kingdom which ultimately produced the Grand Remonstrance, and on the 11th he was placed on another committee to prepare charges against Strafford. During the following weeks he was placed on a considerable number of other committees.

In the collection of evidence against Strafford, Pym took a leading part. On 21 Dec., in a discussion on Finch's guilt, he emitted the doctrine, from which he never swerved, 'that to endeavour the subversion of the laws of this kingdom was treason of the highest nature' (D'Ewes's 'Diary,' *Harl. MS.* 162, f. 90). He had already, on the 16th, moved the impeachment of Laud. On the 30th he was placed on the committee on the bill for annual parliaments, which ultimately took the shape of the Triennial Act. On 28 Jan. 1641 he brought up from committee the detailed charges against Strafford.

So strong was Pym's position in parliament, and so hopeless did Charles's cause appear, that the queen attempted to win him over by obtaining his appointment as chancellor of the exchequer; while his patron, the Earl of Bedford, was to become lord treasurer. As far as we can now penetrate into the mysteries of this intrigue of the queen, it would seem that the plan was wrecked, not merely by Bedford's death not long afterwards, but by the incompatibility of the motives of the parties. Pym would doubtless have taken office readily as a pledge of a complete change of system. What the court wanted was to avert such a change by distributing offices among those who were supposed to advocate it for personal ends.

Up to this point the houses had been practically unanimous in demanding political reform. The debates on 8 and 9 Feb. on two ecclesiastical petitions showed a rift in the House of Commons, which afterwards widened into the split which brought on the civil war. Pym's contribution to the debate was 'that he thought it was not the intention of the house to abolish episcopacy or the Book of Common Prayer, but to reform both wherein offence was given to the people' (Bagshaw, *A Just Vindication*, 1660). It can hardly be doubted that, if the times had been propitious, the legislation of the Long parliament would have followed on these lines, and that Pym would have left his impress on the church as well as on the state of England.

For such legislation a time of quiet was needed, and what followed was a time of mutual suspicion. On 23 March Pym opened the case against Strafford, reiterating the opinion which he had expressed in Finch's case, that an attempt to subvert what would now be called the constitution was high treason. This allegation was bitterly resented by Charles, and on 1 April, or soon afterwards, Pym learnt the existence of a project for bringing the northern army up to Westminster, and it may be that he be-

lieved Charles to have shown more sympathy with it than was the case. At all events, Pym was more strongly than ever convinced of the necessity of depriving the elements of resistance of a leader so capable as Strafford; and, with his usual instinct for gaining the popular ear, he pushed forward the charge of attempting to bring the Irish army into England, and supported it by the evidence of the notes which had come into Vane's hands. On 10 April, the lords having shown their willingness to treat Strafford with judicial fairness, the commons returned to their own house. Taking cognisance of Vane's notes, they resolved to drop the impeachment, and to proceed by bill of attainder. Pym, anxious to retain judicial forms, would gladly have avoided the change. He was indeed forced to give way at first, but he soon regained his influence; and, though the bill of attainder was formally persisted in, the commons consented to allow its managers to reply on the 13th to Strafford's defence and the legal arguments to be urged for and against him, just as if the impeachment had not been dropped. Pym's speech on the 13th was the principal exposition of the constitutional views which at this time prevailed in the House of Commons. In his anxiety to save Strafford, Charles again held out hopes of promotion to the parliamentary leaders, and before the end of April there was once more talk of making Pym chancellor of the exchequer. Twice in the course of a week he was admitted to an interview with the king (Tomkins to Lambe, 26 April, *State Papers*, Dom. cccclxxix. 74).

On both sides there was too much heat to allow of such an arrangement. The events of Sunday, 2 May, cost Strafford his life. Movements of armed men were heard of, and an attempt was made by Charles to gain possession of the Tower. On the 3rd there were tumults at Westminster. Pym, in the House of Commons, laid the blame not on the king, but on his counsellors, and asserted it to be the business of parliament 'to be careful that he have good counsellors about him, and to let him understand that he is bound to maintain the laws, and that we take care for the maintaining of the word of God.' This speech contained the germ of the Grand Remonstrance. Pym proceeded to suggest a declaration of the intentions of the house (*Verney Notes*, p. 66), a suggestion on which was based the protestation circulated for subscription in the kingdom.

It was dread of armed intervention which made Pym deaf to all appeals for mercy to Strafford. He had good information on all that passed at court, and everything that he heard convinced him that some desperate measures were projected. That he might carry parliament with him, on 5 May he revealed his knowledge of a design to bring the army up to Westminster. On this the lords took alarm, and passed not only the attainder bill, but another bill forbidding the dissolution of parliament without its own consent. On 10 May the royal assent was given to both bills, and Strafford was executed on the 11th.

As far as law could avail, Pym's policy had made parliament master of the situation. Charles could not get rid of the houses, and, as they took care to grant supplies only for a limited period, he would be obliged to conform his actions to their pleasure. Against force no legal defences could make provision, and it was against the employment of force by the king that Pym's efforts were now directed. A series of measures passed by parliament for the abolition of special powers acquired by the Tudor sovereigns were accepted by Charles, and preparations were made for disbanding both the English and the Scottish armies in the north of England. The prospect of the spreading among his adversaries of dissensions on ecclesiastical affairs was a source of encouragement to Charles. On 8 June the Bishops' Exclusion Bill had been thrown out by the lords, and the Root and Branch Bill, for the abolition of episcopacy, though supported by Pym and his friends in the house, roused strong opposition among those who had joined in the attack on the temporal authority of the crown. As far as we can enter into Pym's thoughts, his original view in favour of a modified episcopal system now gave way to a policy of total extirpation of bishops, because he believed that bishops nominated by the crown would always be subservient instruments of a hostile court. He was, however, as far as Falkland from desiring to establish in England a Scottish presbytery, and the Root and Branch Bill accordingly provided for the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction by lay commissioners.

By the early part of June a second army plot had been concocted, in which Charles undoubtedly had a hand, and it may be presumed that some knowledge of it reached Pym before 22 June, when he carried up to the lords the ten propositions, asking them, among other things, to join in disbanding both the English and the Scottish armies, to remove evil counsellors, and to appoint such as parliament 'may have cause to confide in' (*Lords' Journals*, iv. 285). Charles agreed to disband the armies, but refused to acknowledge the supremacy of parliament by

changing his counsellors. For a moment, indeed, towards the end of July, there were rumours that new ministers would be appointed, and Pym was again spoken of for the chancellorship of the exchequer (Nicholas to Pennington, 29 July, *State Papers*, Dom. cccclxxxii. 96). The rumour soon died away, and when, on 10 Aug., Charles set out for Scotland, there can be little doubt that Pym was aware of his intention to procure armed support to enable him to dictate terms to the English parliament.

To guard against this danger a committee of defence, of which Pym was a member, was appointed to consider in what hands should be placed the command 'of the trained bands and ammunition of the kingdom' (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 257). It was the first indication of the coming civil war.

When, on 21 Oct., Parliament reassembled after a short holiday, the news of the 'incident' caused fresh alarm. Pym, who had been chairman of a committee instructed to watch events during the recess, was now regarded by the growing royalist party as the chief in the fullest sense of those whom they were beginning to regard as revolutionists. On 25 Oct. some miscreant sent him a threatening letter, enclosing a plague rag. The policy which he now supported was to send up a second Bishops' Exclusion Bill. On the 26th he carried a vote asking the lords to suspend the bishops from voting in their own case. On the 30th he revealed his knowledge of the second army plot, and showed reasons for suspecting that other plots were under consideration at court. He lived in an atmosphere of suspicion, and in such a temper it might seem as if attack was the most prudent form of defence. On 1 Nov. the news of the Ulster insurrection made an immediate decision necessary. If, as all agreed, it was unavoidable that an army should be raised for its suppression, provision must be made that, after the suppression of the rebellion, this army should not be used by Charles for the suppression of parliament. On 5 Nov. Pym moved an additional instruction to the parliamentary committee with the king in Scotland, to announce that unless he changed his ministers parliament would not be bound to assist him in Ireland. So great, however, was the opposition to his proposal to desert the Irish protestants if the king proved obdurate, that on the 8th he modified it to a declaration that in that case 'parliament would provide for Ireland without him.' For the first time the suggestion was made that the executive government might be transferred to the house. Thus modified, the instruction was carried; but 110 votes were recorded against it and 151 in its favour. Parties were now divided on political as well as on ecclesiastical grounds. To give emphasis to this development of policy, the Grand Remonstrance, in the promotion of which Pym took a conspicuous part, was pushed on. After detailing at great length the king's misdeeds, it demanded the appointment of ministers in which parliament could confide, and the settlement of church affairs by an assembly of divines who were to be named by parliament. On 22 Nov., in his speech on the remonstrance, Pym referred to plots which had been 'very near the king, all driven home to the court and popish party.' The remonstrance was voted, but Charles was hardly likely to accept it.

On 25 Nov. Charles was enthusiastically received in the city on his return from Scotland. His first act on reaching Whitehall was to dismiss the guard which had been placed at Westminster for the protection of the houses, and to substitute for it a force from the trained bands under the command of one of his own partisans. Among Pym's followers a strong belief was entertained that violence was intended. Pym himself had spies at court, notably Lady Carlisle, and as early as 30 Nov. he had penetrated Charles's design. He told the house that 'he was informed that there was a conspiracy by some member of this house to accuse other members of the same of treason' (D'Ewes's 'Diary,' *Harl. MS.* 162, fol. 200). The guard appointed by the king having been withdrawn, Pym carried a motion that the house should be protected by a watch set by two of its own members in their character of justices of the peace in Westminster.

The mutual suspicion now prevailing between the king and the House of Commons was not allayed by subsequent events. On 1 Dec. the remonstrance was laid before Charles, who showed no readiness to accept it. A collision was probably unavoidable, but it was hastened by the necessity of providing an armed force for Ireland. On 6 Dec. an impressment bill, already passed through the commons, was before the lords, who took objection to a clause denying to the crown the right to impress men to service beyond their own county. The obvious intention was to prevent Charles from getting together an army without the consent of parliament. On 7 Dec., without taking heed of the lords' scruples, Hazlerigg brought in a militia bill, placing the militia under the command of a lord general, whose name was not as yet given. It can hardly be doubted that this extreme measure had the support of Pym.

On 12 Dec. Charles offered to assent to the Impressment Bill if the question of his right to levy the militia was left open, but his interference only served to irritate the lords, and his appointment of Sir Thomas Lunsford [q. v.] to the lieutenancy of the Tower on 23 Dec., and his rejection of the remonstrance on the same day, threw both houses into opposition. So convinced was Pym that a catastrophe was impending that on the 28th, the day after the bishops had been mobbed in Palace Yard, he refused to throw blame on the disturbers of the peace. 'God forbid,' he said, 'the House of Commons should proceed in any way to dishearten people to obtain their just desires in such a way' (Dover's 'Notes,' *Clarendon MS.* 1, f. 603). Charles, on his side, surrounded himself with an armed force, and on 30 Dec., the day after that on which the bishops had protested that in their absence all proceedings in the House of Lords would be null and void, Pym moved that the city trained bands should be summoned to guard parliament against an intended act of violence. On the same day he moved the impeachment of the bishops who had signed the protest. His object was probably to secure the absence of the bishops from parliament, in order to get rid of their votes in the House of Lords.

So heated was the feeling on both sides that the only question was whether the king or the majority under Pym's guidance should be the first to deliver the attack. Charles, as usual, hesitated. On 1 Jan. 1642 he sent for Pym, offering him the chancellorship of the exchequer. It is unknown whether Pym rejected the offer or Charles repented. At all events, Culpepper was appointed on the same day, with Falkland as secretary of state. By neglecting to take the advice of his new ministers, Charles justified Pym in his refusal to be made a stalking-horse for a policy he detested, if, as is likely enough, it was Pym who refused office. There is reason to believe that Pym and his confidants meditated an impeachment of the queen as a counter-stroke, and that it was on this that Charles, urged on by his wife, instructed Attorney-general Herbert on the 2nd to impeach Pym, Hampden, Holles, Hesilrige, and Strode in the commons, and Mandeville (Lord Kimbolton in his own right) in the lords. These six were accordingly impeached on the 3rd. They were charged with complicity in the Scottish invasion, as well as with an attempt to weaken the king's government and to substitute an arbitrary power in its place. In order to procure evidence, Charles directed that the studies of Pym and others should be sealed up. The lords took offence, and ordered that the seals should be broken. As no measures were taken for placing the accused members in confinement, Charles, on 4 Jan., came to the House of Commons, followed by a crowd of his adherents in arms, to effect their arrest in person. Warned in time, the members made their escape, and took refuge in the city. The city took up their cause, and on 11 Jan. escorted them back to Westminster, the king having left on the preceding evening to avoid witnessing their triumph. It was especially Pym's triumph, for it was by him that the opposition to Charles had been organised. For some time the royalists had in mockery styled him 'King Pym.' His power at this time was in reality far greater than that of Charles himself.

After this there was little to be done except to fight out the question of sovereignty either by diplomacy or by war. For some time the dispute turned on the command of the militia. It was the only way in which the supremacy of parliament could at that time be asserted, and Pym did not doubt that the supremacy of parliament meant especially the supremacy of the commons. Finding the lords lukewarm, Pym told them, on 25 Jan., that he would be sorry 'that the story of this present parliament should tell posterity that in so great a danger and extremity the House of Commons should be enforced to save the kingdom alone, and that the house of peers should have no part in the honour of the preservation of it.' In all the wordy war with the king Pym took his full share, but he kept his eye on the probability almost amounting to certainty that the quarrel would not be settled by words alone. On 4 July he was one of the ten members of the House of Commons appointed, together with five peers, to form a committee of safety, which was a rudimentary government acting in the interests of parliament. When, on 22 Aug., Charles erected his standard at Nottingham, this committee had to stand forward as an organiser of military action.

Determined as Pym was to bring the king to submission, he did his best to avoid the appearance of angry excitement. On 27 Aug. he successfully resisted an attempt to forbid Culpepper from delivering to the house a message which he brought from Charles. He was at the same time well aware of the necessity of broadening the basis on which the action of parliament rested, and on 20 Oct., when Charles's advance towards London was known, he proposed 'that a committee might be appointed to draw a new covenant or association which all might enter into, and that a new oath might be framed for the observing of the said association which all

might take, and such as refused it might be cast out of the house' (D'Ewes's 'Diary,' *Harl. MS.* 164, fol. 40). The idea of a voluntary association which should strengthen the government of a party had still a firm hold on Pym's mind. On 10 Nov., after the battle of Edgehill, he appeared at Guildhall to rouse the citizens to action, pointing out to them the illusory character of Charles's promises. 'To have granted liberties,' he said, 'and not to have liberties in truth and realities, is but to mock the kingdom.' The demand of the Grand Remonstrance for ministers in whom parliament could have confidence had widened into a demand for a king in whom parliament could have confidence. In placing himself at the head of the war party, Pym gave practical expression to his disbelief that Charles could be such a king, though he did not openly declare that the breach was one impossible to be healed.

Under Pym's leadership the houses grasped the power of taxation, and on 25 Nov. Pym announced their resolution to the city. He was deaf to all doubts as to the extent of the legitimate powers of parliament. 'The law is clear,' he said, when it was urged that the assessors of parliamentary taxation could not legally take evidence on oath: 'no man may take or give an oath in settled times; but now we may give power to take an oath' (Yonge's 'Diary,' *Addit. MS.* 18777, fol. 92). He had greater difficulty in persuading parliament to widen his proposed association into a league with Scotland, and on 3 Jan. 1643 a suggestion made to that effect was rejected. It is not probable that he regarded an agreement with Scotland enthusiastically. He was zealous in the cause of protestantism as interpreted by the opponents of the Laudian system, but he was not zealous for Scottish presbyterianism, though he accepted it, just as he accepted the war itself, as a less evil than the restoration of the king's authority. If, indeed, it had been possible, Pym would gladly have returned to the region of parliamentary discussion. On 9 Feb., when the negotiations to be opened at Oxford were under discussion, he supported the plan of an immediate disbandment of both armies. On 28 March, when it had become evident that the negotiations would fail, he proposed the imposition of an excise, a financial device employed in the Netherlands, but hitherto unknown in England. On 1 May, true to his design of widening the basis of resistance, he asked that a committee might be sent to Holland to acquaint the states with the true position of affairs in England, and that another committee, with the like object, might be sent to Scotland. To leave no door for a reasonable accommodation closed, he entered at the same time on a secret negotiation with the queen, in the hope that she would influence her husband to make the concessions which he had rejected at Oxford.

Peace on these terms being beyond his reach, Pym did his best to push on the war vigorously. On 6 June he reported on Waller's plot. On the 26th, two days after Hampden's death, he conveyed to Essex the blame of the House of Commons for his dilatoriness. On 11 July, after the defeat of the two Fairfaxes at Adwalton Moor, he persuaded the house to reject Essex's request that a negotiation should be reopened; and on 2 Aug., after Waller's defeat on Roundway Down, he showed himself an able diplomatist in reconciling the claims of Essex and Waller, whose rivalries bade fair to ruin the parliamentary cause at so critical a moment. On the 3rd he induced Essex to agree with the House of Commons in rejecting the peace propositions of the lords, which would have been equivalent to an absolute surrender. Pym's activity in maintaining the war brought on him the anger of all who were eager for peace at any price; and on 9 Aug. a mob of women beset the House of Commons, crying out for the surrender of Pym and other roundheads, that they might throw them into the Thames.

The defeats of the summer impressed on the whole house the necessity of adopting Pym's policy in regard to Scotland. Nothing short of military necessity could have driven even a mutilated parliament to adopt the price of Scottish aid, the imposition on England of an alien system of ecclesiastical discipline. Pym openly acknowledged as much. When others pleaded, on 2 Sept., that modified episcopacy was the best medicine for the church, Pym replied that the church was like a sick man who saw a murderer approaching. In such a case the sick man must either 'cast away his medicine and betake himself to his sword, or take his medicine and suffer himself to be killed.' The former choice, 'to prevent and remedy the present danger,' was, in Pym's eyes, by far the best (Yonge's 'Diary,' *Addit. MS.* 18778, fol. 29). Pym's argument was accepted, and on 25 Sept. the members, Pym among them, began taking the covenant. The alliance with Scotland was Pym's last political achievement. On 8 Nov. he became master of the ordnance. He had for some time been suffering from an internal abscess, and on 8 Dec. he died (*A Narrative of the Death and Disease of John Pym*, by Stephen Marshall). The royalists delighted to spread the rumour that he had

been carried off by the foul disease of Herod.

On 15 Dec. Pym was buried, with a public funeral, at Westminster Abbey, whence his body was ejected after the Restoration. The House of Commons voted 10,000*l.* to pay his debts and to provide for his younger children. On 5 Jan. 1646 an ordinance was passed (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 397) setting aside as chargeable for this purpose the estate of a delinquent, Thomas Morgan of Heyford in Northamptonshire, and, in case of its proving insufficient, that of Sir James Preston of Furness in Lancashire (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 19, 607; *Cal. Committee for Compounding*, pp. 1898–1902).

By his wife Anna Hooker or Hooke Pym had two sons—Alexander, who died unmarried, and Charles, who served in the parliamentary army, was created a baronet by Richard Cromwell, and was confirmed in the honour by Charles II in 1663. The latter's only son, Charles Pym, died without issue in 1688, when the baronetcy became extinct, and the estates passed to his sister Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Hales of Bekesbourne. Pym's seat at Brynmore eventually passed to the Earls of Radnor through the marriage of William, first earl, to Anne, dowager lady Feversham, and daughter of Sir Thomas Hales (Burke, *Extinct Baronetage*; Burke, *Peerage*, s.v. 'Radnor;' *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. viii. 206, 278, 342).

Two anonymous portraits of Pym belonged in 1866 respectively to Sir Henry Wilmot, bart., and the Marquis Townsend; an engraving by Glover after Bower was prefixed to his funeral sermon, 1644; other engravings are by Hollar and Houbraken.

[The only full modern biography is Mr. John Forster's, in the series of British Statesmen in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Cf. Gardiner's Hist. of England, 1603–42, and Hist. of the Great Civil War, and Reports of Parliamentary Proceedings.] S. R. G.

PYM, Sir SAMUEL (1778–1855), admiral, was son of Joseph Pym of Pinley in Warwickshire, and was brother of Sir William Pym [q. v.] The family doubtfully claim descent from John Pym [q. v.] In June 1788 Samuel's name was placed on the books of the Eurydice frigate as captain's servant. He afterwards served on the home station, in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and on 7 March 1795 was promoted to be lieutenant of the Martin sloop with Captain William Grenville Lobb, whom he followed to the Babet and the Aimable in the West Indies. In November 1798 he joined the Ethalion of 36 guns, one of the four frigates which near Cape Finisterre, on 16–17 Oct. 1799, captured the Spanish treasure-ships Thetis and Santa-Brígida, with specie on board to the value of nearly 700,000*l.* After paying all expenses, each of the four captains received upwards of 40,000*l.*, and the lieutenants, of whom Pym was one, something over 5,000*l.* (James, ii. 402–3). Two months later, on Christmas day, the Ethalion was wrecked on the Penmarks, off the south-west point of Brittany. After some minor services he was, in April 1804, appointed to the Mars in the Bay of Biscay, and in June was moved to the Atlas of 74 guns, one of the squadron with Sir John Thomas Duckworth [q. v.] in the battle of St. Domingo on 6 Feb. 1806, for which, with the other captains, Pym received the gold medal.

In October 1808 he was appointed to the 36-gun frigate Sirius, in which, under Commodore (afterwards Sir Josias) Rowley [q. v.], he had an important share in the reduction of St. Paul's, in the island of Bourbon, in September 1809, and of the island itself in July 1810 (James, v. 59–61, 141–5). Pym was then sent to Mauritius as senior officer of a small squadron, consisting, besides the Sirius, of the frigates Iphigenia [see Lambert, Henry] and the Néréide [see Willoughby, Sir Nesbit Josiah], and the Staunch brig. On 13 Aug. the boats of the squadron seized on the little Isle de la Passe, commanding the approach to Grand Port [see Chads, Sir Henry Ducie], and leaving Willoughby there with the Néréide, Pym went himself to enforce the blockade of Port Louis. Near the port, on 21 Aug., he recaptured the Wyndham, East Indiaman, and from the prisoners learned that two heavy French frigates, with a couple of smaller vessels, had arrived at Grand Port. Followed by the Iphigenia and the Magicienne, which had just joined him from Bourbon, Pym went round to join Willoughby, and on the 23rd attempted to enter the port with a strong sea-breeze which concealed the dangerous reefs. The Sirius and Magicienne both took the ground, and could not be got off. After an obstinate resistance, the Néréide struck her colours. On the 25th the Sirius and Magicienne were set on fire and abandoned, Pym, with the other officers and men, joining the little garrison on the Isle de la Passe. But on the 27th the Iphigenia was also compelled to surrender, the island being included in the capitulation, and Pym, with the whole garrison, becoming a prisoner of war (James, v. 145–55). He obtained his release in the following December, when the island was captured by Sir Albemarle Bertie [q. v.]; and a court-martial having acquitted

him of all blame for the disaster, he was appointed in February 1812 to the Hannibal, off Cherbourg, and in May to the Niemen, which he commanded for the next three years on the West Indian station.

He was nominated a C.B. on 4 June 1815; in 1830-1 he commanded the Kent in the Mediterranean; was promoted to be rear-admiral on 10 Jan. 1837, and was made a K.C.B. on 25 Oct. 1839. From 1841 to 1846 he was admiral-superintendent at Devonport, and in the autumn of 1845 commanded the experimental squadron in the Channel. He became a vice-admiral on 13 Feb. 1847, admiral on 17 Dec. 1852, and died at the Royal Hotel, Southampton, on 2 Oct. 1855. He married, in 1802, a daughter of Edward Lockyer of Plymouth, and had issue.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. iv. (vol. ii. pt. ii.) 715; O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1855, ii. 537; James's Naval Hist. (cr. 8vo edit.); Chevalier's Hist. de la Marine française sous le Consulat et l'Empire, pp. 373–9.]

J. K. L.

PYM, Sir WILLIAM (1772–1861), military surgeon, son of Joseph Pym of Pinley, near Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, and elder brother of Sir Samuel Pym [q. v.], was born in Edinburgh in 1772, and was educated in the university. He entered the medical department of the army after a brief period of service in the royal navy, and was shortly afterwards ordered to the West Indies. In 1794 he was appointed to a flank battalion commanded by Sir Eyre Coote [q. v.], in the expedition under Sir Charles Grey which landed at Martinique in the early part of that year. He was present at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. The force to which he was attached suffered great hardships, but remained healthy until the fall of Fort Matilda completed the surrender of Guadaloupe, when yellow fever broke out in the 35th and 70th regiments, then stationed at St. Pierre in Martinique. Pym was ordered to take medical charge through the outbreak, which lasted during 1794, 1795, and 1796, when it is estimated that nearly sixteen thousand troops died. Pym thus obtained an unparalleled knowledge of yellow fever.

He served in Sicily on his return from the West Indies, and in 1806 he was shipwrecked in the Athénienne of 64 guns on the Skerri shoals between Sicily and Africa. In this wreck 349 persons perished out of a crew of 476, and the few survivors owed their safety in great measure to the activity and resources of Pym. He was transferred from Sicily to Malta, and afterwards to Gibraltar, where he acted as confidential medical adviser to the governor, the Duke of Kent. He was also appointed superintendent of quarantine. He became deputy inspector-general of army hospitals on 20 Dec. 1810, and in the following year the Earl of Liverpool sent him back to Malta as president of the board of health, a position he filled with conspicuous success. He returned to England in 1812 and lived in London, but in 1813 he volunteered to proceed to Malta, where the plague was raging. He was appointed inspector-general of army hospitals on 25 Sept. 1816.

In 1815 he published an account of yellow fever under the title of 'Observations upon Bulam Fever,' proving it to be a highly contagious disease (London, 8vo). This is the first clear account of the disease now known as yellow fever. In this work Pym maintains (1) that it is a disease *sui generis* known by the name of African, yellow, or bulam fever, and is the *vómito prieto* of the Spaniards, being attended with that peculiar and fatal symptom the 'black vomit;' (2) that it is highly infectious; (3) that its infectious powers are increased by heat and destroyed by cold; (4) that it attacks natives of warm climates in a comparatively mild form; (5) that it has also a singular and peculiar character, attacking, as in a case of smallpox, the human frame only once. The work excited violent opposition at the time, but it is now generally conceded that Pym's views are substantially correct. In 'Observations upon Bulam, Vómito-negro, or Yellow Fever,' London, 8vo, 1848, which is practically a second edition of the previous work, Pym contends that the question is no longer one of contagion or non-contagion, as it was in 1815, but whether there are two different and distinct diseases—viz. the remittent and non-contagious, which prevails at all times on the coast of Africa; and the other, the bulam or vómito-negro fever, which only occasionally makes its appearance, and is highly contagious.

In 1826 Pym was made superintendent-general of quarantine, and, in that capacity, took every opportunity of relieving the existing stringency of the laws of quarantine. His services were recognised in a treasury minute dated December 1855. He proceeded to Gibraltar in 1828 to control and superintend the quarantine arrangements during an outbreak of yellow fever, and upon his return to England he was invested by William IV a knight commander of the Hanoverian order. Pym was a chairman of the central board of health during the epidemic of cholera which attacked England in 1832, and for his services received a letter of

thanks from the lords of the council. He died on 18 March 1861 at his house in Upper Harley Street, London.

[Proceedings of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 1864, iv. 76.] D'A. P.

PYNCEBECK, WALTER (*fl.* 1333), monk, was presumably a native of Pinchbeck in Lincolnshire. He became a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, and was there at the time of the great riot in 1327. It is probable that he controlled the monastic vestiary in 1333, for the great register which he began in that year is called the 'Registrum W. Pyncebek,' or the 'Album Registrum Vestiarii.' This work is now in the Cambridge University Library, Ee. iii. 60. In it Pyncebeck proposed to record all pleas between the abbot and convent on the one side, and the men of the town on the other, 'from the beginning of the world' till his own time, together with all the kings' concordia, and a list of all the knights' fees of the abbey, all the abbey's collations to churches, the amount of their taxation, all the liberties granted by kings to St. Edmund, and a register of all lands. The book now contains only the first and last of these items.

[Tanner's Bibliotheca and the MS. Register.] M. B.

PYNCHON, WILLIAM (1590–1662), colonist and religious writer, whose name also appears as Pinchon, Pinchin, or Pincheon, was born in Springfield, Essex, in 1590. He was probably educated at Cambridge. In 1629 his name appears as one of the grantees of the charter of Massachusetts, and in 1630 he arrived in the colony under Governor Winthrop. He was one of the first court of assistants, and treasurer of the colony from 1632 to 1634. He aided in founding Roxbury, and in organising the church there; but in 1636 he removed with his family and a small party to the junction of the Connecticut and Agawan rivers, where he founded the town which was afterwards called Springfield, after Pynchon's birthplace, and held a commission, in conjunction with five others, to govern it. Here, again, his first care was for the church. Between 1638 and 1640 it was supposed that the new settlement was in Connecticut, and for part of that time Pynchon sat in the legislature of that colony. Withdrawing through differences with his colleagues, he obtained from Massachusetts in 1641 a formal assertion of jurisdiction and a commission again to 'govern the inhabitants.' In his administration he sought to conciliate the Indians, and obtained their complete confidence.

In 1650 Pynchon visited England, and published a book entitled, 'The Meritorious Price of our Redemption,' which controverted the calvinistic view of the atonement, and created great excitement in the colony, as containing 'many errors and heresies.' On his return he was received with a storm of indignation; the general court condemned the book, ordered it to be publicly burnt, and required the author to appear before them in May 1651. This order he answered by asserting in a letter that he had been completely misunderstood. He was called upon to appear in October, and, as he made default, again in May 1652. But he declined to appear, and abandoned the colony in September 1652. His children remained. Settling anew in England, he made his home at Wraysbury, near Windsor, where he passed the closing years of his life in affluence, chiefly engaged in the study of theology, 'in entire conformity with the Church of England.' He died on 29 Oct. 1662.

His chief works are: 1. 'Meritorious Price of our Redemption, or Christ's Satisfaction discussed and explained,' 1650; revised and republished with rejoinder to the Rev. J. Norton, 1655. 2. 'Jews' Synagogue,' 1652. 3. 'How the first Sabbath was ordained,' 1654. 4. 'Covenant of Nature made with Adam,' 1662.

[Collections of Massachusetts Historical Society, 5th ser. vol. i.; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.] C. A. H.

PYNE, JAMES BAKER (1800–1870), landscape-painter, was a native of Bristol, where he was educated with a view to his becoming a lawyer, but his love of art early declared itself, and, although entirely self-taught, he soon gained a considerable local reputation. He left Bristol for London in 1835, and exhibited landscapes at the Royal Academy from that year till 1839. After this date he contributed almost exclusively to the Society of British Artists. He became a member in 1842, and was for some years vice-president of the society. He visited Italy in 1846 and in 1852, and in the former year also travelled through Switzerland and Germany, collecting material for future pictures. His art owed much to the influence of the later style of Turner. Though scenic and conventional in type, it had fine decorative qualities, while, in his drawings, it was marked by technical proficiency and a good sense of colour. His oil-pictures are very inferior to his water-colours. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Art Journal,' and published various series of his own compositions from time to time under the following titles: 1. 'Windsor and its Surrounding

Scenery,' 1840. 2. 'The English Lake District,' 1853. 3. 'Lake Scenery of England,' 1859. William John Müller [q. v.] was his pupil. He died on 29 July 1870. Examples of his work, both in oil and water-colour, are in the South Kensington Museum. A bust of Pyne is at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists.

[Registers of Society of British Artists; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] W. A.

PYNE, VALENTINE (1603–1677), master-gunner of England, the second son of George Pyne of Curry-Mallet, Somerset, was born in 1603. He served with his father as an officer of the ordnance in the expedition to Cadiz in 1623, and in 1627 in the expedition to the Ile de Ré, after which he served in the royal navy till the outbreak of the civil war, when he served with Charles I's army. After the execution of the king he served for fifteen years as a volunteer with Prince Rupert both at sea and in the campaigns in Germany. On the accession of Charles II Pyne became in 1661 lieutenant of the Tower garrison, and later commander in the navy, and served in the first Dutch war. He succeeded Colonel Weymes as master-gunner of England in 1666, and died unmarried on 30 April 1677; a mural tablet was erected to his memory in the chapel of the Tower of London.

A brother, Richard Pyne, was appointed master-gunner of Gravesend on 31 Oct. 1673.

[Proc. Royal Artillery Institution, xix. 280; Army Lists; Dalton's English Army Lists, pt. i. p. 10.] B. H. S.

PYNE, WILLIAM HENRY, known also as Ephraim Hardcastle (1769–1843), painter and author, born in 1769, was son of a leather-seller in Holborn. He showed an early love of drawing, and was placed for instruction in the drawing-school of Henry Pars [q. v.], but refused to enter into apprenticeship with the latter. He obtained, however, a great facility in drawing, practising almost entirely in watercolours in the early tinted style. His work was principally landscape, into which he introduced figures of a humorous character. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1790, sending 'Travelling Comedians,' and subsequently such works as 'Bartholomew Fair,' 'A Puppet Show,' 'Corn Harvest,' 'Gipsies in a Wood,' 'Anglers,' &c. In 1801 he executed two works in conjunction with Robert Hills [q.v.], the animal-painter. He was one of the original members of the 'Old Water-colour' Society at the time of its foundation in 1804, but, after contributing to its early exhibitions, he resigned his membership on 11 Jan. 1809.

In 1803 Pyne designed the vignettes and title-page for Nattes's 'Practical Geometry,' published in 1805. He had for some time been engaged in the compilation of an important and useful work, entitled 'Microcosm, or a Picturesque Delineation of the Arts, Agriculture, and Manufactures of Great Britain; in a Series of above a Thousand Groups of Small Figures for the embellishment of Landscape . . . the whole accurately drawn from Nature and etched by W. H. Pyne and aquatinted by J. Hill, to which are added Explanations of the Plates by C. Gray.' This work consists of groups of small figures, cleverly drawn, and coloured by hand, and was published in parts commencing in 1803; a second and complete edition appeared in 1806. Some of Pyne's original drawings for this work are in the print-room of the British Museum. The book was very successful, and found many imitators in England and France.

Pyne's next publication was 'The Costume of Great Britain, designed, engraved, and written by W. H. Pyne,' published in 1808. This was followed by 'Rudiments of Landscape Drawing in a Series of easy Examples,' 1812; 'Etchings of Rustic Figures for the Embellishment of Landscape,' 1815; and 'On Rustic Figures in Imitation of Chalk,' 1817. Pyne had exhibited at the Royal Academy for the last time in 1811, and he now devoted himself more and more exclusively to book production. He became connected with Ackermann the publisher, and suggested or contributed to several of his publications, including 'Picturesque Sketches of Rustic Scenery,' and 'Views of Cottages and Farm Houses in England and Wales,' in 1815. Pyne next embarked on a large and expensive work, entitled 'The History of the Royal Residences of Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace, Carlton House, Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, Buckingham House, and Frogmore . . .,' illustrated by one hundred coloured engravings, and published by Ackermann in 1829. Pyne only contributed the literary matter, the drawings being supplied by Mackenzie, Nash, Pugin, Stephanoff, and others. Though the work had some success, it involved Pyne in serious financial difficulties, and he was on more than one occasion confined for debt in the King's Bench prison. In 1831 he contributed some drawings and letterpress to 'Lancashire Illustrated,' published by R. Wallis the engraver, and drew a few caricatures.

But Pyne had not sufficient application to succeed as an artist, and in later life he abandoned art for literature. He turned to advantage his love of gossip and gifts of narrative in a long and valuable series of anecdotes of art and artists, which he sup

plied to W. Jerdan's 'Literary Gazette' under the pseudonym of 'Ephraim Hardcastle.' In 1823 he republished these in two volumes, entitled 'Wine and Walnuts, or After-dinner Chit-chat.' Under the same pseudonym he edited, in 1824, 'The Somerset House Gazette and Literary Museum: a Weekly Miscellany of Fine Arts, Antiquities, and Literary Chit-chat;' fifty-two parts were published weekly at sixpence, when it was announced that it would be continued monthly, but no further part appeared. Pyne also contributed to 'Arnold's Magazine of Fine Arts,' the 'Library of the Fine Arts,' and an article on the 'Greater and Lesser Stars of Pall Mall' to 'Fraser's Magazine.' In 1825 he published a work of fiction, 'The Twenty-ninth of May, or Rare Doings at the Restoration.' Though long popular in literary and artistic circles, Pyne fell, in old age, into obscurity and neglect, and died on 29 May 1843, aged 74, in Pickering Place, Paddington, after a painful illness. One of his sons, George Pyne, married Esther, daughter of John Varley [q. v.], and also practised as an artist.

[Roget's Hist. of the 'Old Watercolour' Society; Gent. Mag. 1843, pt. ii. p. 99; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Pyne's own works.]

L. C.

PYNNAR, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1619), surveyor, came to Ireland apparently in May 1600 as a captain of foot in the army sent to Lough Foyle under Sir Henry Docwra [q. v.] On 31 March 1604 his company was disbanded, and he himself assigned a pension of four shillings a day. In 1610 he offered as a servitor, not in pay, to take part in the plantation of Ulster, and in 1611 lands to the extent of one thousand acres were allotted him in co. Cavan. But he did not proceed with the enterprise, and on 28 Nov. 1618 he was appointed a commissioner 'to survey and to make a return of the proceedings and performance of conditions of the undertakers, servitors, and natives planted' in the six escheated counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. He was engaged on this work from 1 Dec. 1618 to 28 March 1619. His report was first printed by Walter Harris (1686–1761) [q. v.] in his 'Hibernica, or some Antient Pieces relating to the History of Ireland,' in 1757, from a copy preserved among the bishop of Clogher's manuscripts in Trinity College, Dublin. It has been frequently referred to by subsequent writers, and was again printed by the Rev. George Hill in his 'Plantation of Ulster.' But there seems to be no particular reason why it should be called specifically 'Pynnar's Survey,' and its importance has been probably overestimated, for a fresh commission of survey was issued only three years later, the return to which, preserved in Sloane MS. 4756, is far more valuable for historical purposes. Pynnar prepared in 1624 some drawings of rivers, forts, and castles in Ireland, preserved in Addit. MS. 24200.

[Ware's Irish Writers, ed. Harris, p. 333; Cal. State Papers, Ireland, James I.] R. D.

PYNSON, RICHARD (*d.* 1530), printer in London, was a Norman by birth, as we learn from his patent of naturalisation of 26 July 1513 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. i. No. 4373). He is generally stated to have come to England during the lifetime of Caxton, and to have learnt the art of printing from him as one of his apprentices; but, though he speaks of Caxton as 'my worshipful master,' there is little probability that he was ever in his employment. From his method of working it is clear that he learnt the art in Normandy, probably in the office of Guillaume le Talleur; and when William de Machlinia [q. v.], the principal printer of law books in London, gave up business about 1490, Pynson came over to succeed him, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted from his knowledge of Norman French. At first he employed the press of Le Talleur to print such books as he needed; but some time between 1490 and 1493 he began to print on his own account, issuing a Latin grammar and an illustrated edition of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales.' In 1493 he published Parker's 'Dialogue of Dives and Pauper,' his first dated book [see PARKER, HENRY, *d.* 1470], and in the colophon states that he was living 'at the Temple-barre of London,' though he shortly alters this to 'dwelling without the Temple-barre.' There he continued until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when he moved to the sign of the George in Fleet Street, continuing at that address until his death.

During the fifteenth century, though Pynson did not issue so many volumes as his rival, Wynkyn de Worde, his books are of a higher standard and better execution. In 1496 he issued an edition of 'Terence,' the first classic printed in London, and in 1500 the 'Boke of Cookery' and the 'Morton Missal,' the latter being the most beautiful volume printed up to that time in England. On the accession of Henry VIII to the throne Pynson seems to have been appointed printer to the king, and from this time onwards there are numerous entries in the state papers relating to him, which show that he was in receipt of an annuity.

In 1509 he issued the 'Sermo fratris Hieronymi de Ferraria' and Barclay's translation of the 'Ship of Fools,' both containing Roman type, which had not before this time been used in England. In the latter book also we find the printer's coat-of-arms, probably but lately granted. Herbert describes it as follows: 'Parted gyronny, of eight points three cinquefoils on a fess engrailed, between three eagles displayed.' Though the birds are said to be eagles, they are more probably finches, a punning allusion to the name Pynson, the Norman word for a finch.

During his career he printed over three hundred different books, and, as king's printer, issued Henry's works against Luther. His will is dated 18 Nov. 1529, and was proved on 18 Feb. 1530, so that he would seem to have died at the beginning of the latter year. His daughter Margaret, widow of Stephen Ward, is named as the executrix, his son Richard having but lately died. At the time of his death Pynson was at work on an edition of Palsgrave's 'Lesclarcissement de la langue francoyse,' which was finished by John Hawkins in 1530 [see PALSGRAVE, JOHN]. Pynson was succeeded in business at the sign of the George in Fleet Street by Robert Redman [q. v.], who had for some time previously been his rather unscrupulous rival.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert, i. 238 et seq.; Duff's Early Printed Books, pp. 165 et seq.; Ellis's Orig. Letters, 3rd ser. ii. 210.]

E. G. D.

PYPER, WILLIAM (1797–1861), Scots professor of humanity, was born of poor parents in the parish of Rathen, Aberdeenshire. Matriculating at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he completed his course there with distinction. From 1815 to 1817 he was parochial schoolmaster at Laurence Kirk; he afterwards held a similar position at Maybole, and was a teacher in the grammar school of Glasgow in 1820. Two years later he succeeded James Gray in the high school of Edinburgh, and retained that post for twenty-two years. On 22 Oct. 1844 he was appointed professor of humanity at St. Andrews University, in succession to Dr. Gillespie. He obtained the degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University. He died on 7 Jan. 1861, when his assistant, John Shairp (afterwards principal of St. Andrews), succeeded him in the humanity chair. Pyper was an excellent latinist, and a thorough classical scholar of the older type. He proved an admirable professor. He helped to organise and improve the university library. By a bequest of 500*l.* he founded a bursary at St. Andrews. He published: 1. 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' London, 1843, 12mo, a work still in use in schools. 2. 'Horace, with Quantities,' London, 1843, 18mo.

[Works in Brit. Libr.; Conolly's Eminent Men of Fife.]

A. H. M.

PYUS, THOMAS (1560–1610), author. [See PYE.]

Q

QUÆLLY, MALACHIAS (*d.* 1645), archbishop of Tuam, called by Irish writers Maelseachlainn Ua Cadhla, by Colgan Queleus, and erroneously by Carte, O'Kelly, was son of Donatus Quælly, and was born in Clare. He belonged to a family which ruled Connemara till 1238, when they were conquered by the O'Flaherties. He became a student at the college of Navarre in Paris, and there graduated D.D. He returned to Ireland, became vicar-apostolic of Killaloe, and on 11 Oct. 1631 was consecrated archbishop of Tuam, in succession to Florence Conroy [q. v.], at Galway, by Thomas Walsh, archbishop of Cashel, Richard Arthur, bishop of Limerick, and Baeghalach Mac Aedhagain, bishop of Elphin. In 1632 he presided at a council held at Galway to enforce the decrees of the council of Trent in Ireland. He caused the ancient wooden figure of St. Mac Dara in the church of Cruachmic Dara, co. Galway, to be buried on the island, probably in consequence of some superstitious proceedings to which it had given rise. He attended the assembly of the confederate catholics at Kilkenny in 1645, and Innocent X recommended him by letter to Rinuccini as a man to be trusted. He wrote to John Colgan [q. v.] an interesting account of the Isles of Arran, describing their churches, which had not then been desecrated. It is printed in Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ' (p. 714), and is translated in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's 'Description of West Connaught.' He raised a body of fighting men in Galway and Mayo, and joined the forces of Sir James Dillon, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo. On Sunday, 26 Oct. 1645, Viscount Taafe and Dillon dined with Quælly, and while they were dining the Irish forces were attacked by Sir Charles Coote, Sir William Cole, and Sir Francis Hamilton,

and put to flight. The archbishop's secretary, Tadhg O'Connell, was slain in trying to save his master, and the archbishop himself was first wounded by a pistol-shot, and then cut down, being tall, fat, and unwieldy. Glamorgan's agreement with the confederate catholics and a letter from Charles I were found in his pocket (CARTE, bk. iv.) Walter Lynch on the Irish side gave 30*l.* for his body, which was carried to Tuam. It was reburied some time later by Brigit, lady Athenry, but the tomb is no longer known. Dr. Edmund Meara or O'Meara [q. v.] wrote an epitaph for him in Latin verse, but failed to discover his burial-place.

[Carte's Life of Ormonde, bk. iv; Colgan's Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ; O'Flaherty's West Connaught, ed. Hardiman, Irish Archæo'ogical Society, Dublin, 1846; Gilbert's Cont. Hist. of Affairs, i. 93–4, 418; Kelly's Cambrensis Eversus, Celtic Soc. Dublin, 1848, vol. i.; Meehan's Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries, Dublin, 1872.] N. M.

QUAIN, SIR JOHN RICHARD (1816–1876), judge, youngest son of Richard Quain of Ratheahy, co. Cork, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Mahoney, was born at Ratheahy in 1816. Jones Quain [q. v.] and Richard Quain [q. v.] were his half-brothers. He was educated at Göttingen, and at University College, London, where he won many prizes. In 1839 he graduated LL.B. at London, and was elected to the university law scholarship. He became a fellow of University College in 1843, and was for several years an examiner in law to the university of London. After reading in the chambers of Mr. Thomas Chitty, and practising as a special pleader for a time, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple on 30 May 1851, and, joining the northern circuit, soon obtained a considerable practice. In 1866 he became a queen's counsel, and in 1867 was made attorney-general for the county palatine of Durham and a bencher of the Middle Temple. He was appointed a judge of the queen's bench in December 1871, took his seat at the beginning of Hilary term 1872, and was knighted. His health failed early in 1876, before he had gained much distinction as a judge, and, after some months of intermittent illness, he died at his house, 32 Cavendish Square, London, on 12 Sept., and was buried at Finchley. He was unmarried. His law library was presented to University College, London, by his brother, Professor Richard Quain, M.D., in 1876.

[Law Times, 23 Sept. 1876; Law Journal, 16 Sept. 1876; Solicitors' Journal, 30 Dec. 1871, and 16 Sept. 1876.] J. A. H.

QUAIN, JONES (1796–1865), anatomist, born in November 1796, was eldest son of Richard Quain of Ratheahy, co. Cork, by his first wife, a Miss Jones. His grandfather was David Quain of Carrigoon, co. Cork. He received the name of Jones from his mother's family. Richard Quain [q. v.] was his full brother, and Sir John Richard Quain [q. v.] his half-brother. Sir Richard Quain, bart., F.R.S., is his first cousin. He commenced his education in Adair's school at Fermoy. He subsequently entered Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1814, he obtained a scholarship, then the highest classical distinction. He graduated in arts, and in 1820 he took the degree of bachelor of medicine, though he did not proceed M.D. until 1833. At the close of his college career he visited the continental schools and spent some time in Paris, translating and editing Martinet's 'Manual of Pathology.'

He came to London in 1825 and joined, as one of its anatomical teachers, the school of medicine founded by Mr. Tyrell in Aldersgate Street. The other teacher of anatomy was (Sir) William Lawrence [q. v.] While engaged here he prepared and published that work on the 'Elements of Anatomy' which has become the standard text-book on the subject in all English-speaking countries. An attack of hæmoptysis occurring while he suffered from a dissection wound compelled him to take a rest for two years.

He accepted in 1831 the office of professor of general anatomy at University College, then vacant by the resignation of Granville Sharp Pattison [q. v.]; Richard Quain [q. v.], his brother, acted as senior demonstrator and lecturer on descriptive anatomy, while Erasmus Wilson [q. v.] was his prosector. He was also invited to lecture upon physiology. He resigned his post at University College in 1835, and in the same year he was appointed a member of the senate of the university of London. He lived in retirement during the last twenty years of his life, and chiefly in Paris, devoting himself to literary and scientific pursuits. He died, unmarried, on 31 Jan. 1865, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. Quain was an elegant and accomplished scholar, and he was deeply interested in literature as well as science.

His medical writings were: 1. 'Elements of Descriptive and Practical Anatomy for the use of Students,' 8vo, London, 1828; 2nd edit. 8vo, London, 1832; 3rd edit. 1834; 4th edit. 1837; 5th edit. edited by R. Quain and W. Sharpey, 2 vols. 1848; 6th edit. edited by W. Sharpey and G. V. Ellis, 3 vols. 1856; 7th edit. edited by W. Sharpey, Allen

Thomson, and John Cleland, 2 vols. 1864–7; translated into German, Erlangen, 1870–2; 8th edit. edited by W. Sharpey, Allen Thomson, and E. A. Schäfer, 2 vols. 1876; 9th edit. edited by Allen Thomson, E. A. Schäfer, and G. D. Thane, 2 vols. 1882; 10th edit. by E. A. Schäfer, and G. D. Thane, 3 vols. 1890, &c. 2. Martinet's 'Manual of Pathology' translated, with notes and additions, by Jones Quain, London, 18mo, 1826; 2nd edit. 1827; 3rd edit. 1829; 4th edit. 1835. 3. With Erasmus Wilson, 'A Series of Anatomical Plates in Lithography with References and Physiological Comments illustrating the Structure of the different Parts of the Human Body,' 2 vols. folio, London, 1836–42.

[Obituary notice by Richard Partridge, F.R.S. [q. v.], Proc. Royal Medical and Chirurg. Soc. v. 49; Medical Circular, xxvi. 87; information kindly given by Sir Richard Quain, bart., F.R.S.]

D'A. P.

QUAIN, RICHARD (1800-1887), surgeon, born at Fermoy, co. Cork, in July 1800, was third son of Richard Quain of Ratheahy, co. Cork, by his first wife. Jones Quain [q. v.] was his full brother, and Sir John Richard Quain [q. v.] was his half-brother. Richard received his early education at Adair's school at Fermoy, and, after serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon in Ireland, came to London to pursue the more scientific part of his professional studies at the Aldersgate school of medicine, under the supervision of his brother Jones. He afterwards went to Paris, where he attended the lectures of Richard Bennett, a private lecturer on anatomy and an Irish friend of his father. In 1828, when Bennett was appointed a demonstrator of anatomy in the newly constituted school of the university of London (now University College) Quain assisted his patron in the duties of his new office. Bennett died in 1830, and Quain then became senior demonstrator of anatomy, Sir Charles Bell at that time occupying the professorial chair of general anatomy and physiology. When Bell resigned this post, Richard Quain was appointed professor of descriptive anatomy in 1832, Erasmus Wilson [q. v.], Thomas Morton [q. v.], Viner Ellis, and John Marshall [q. v.] successively acting as his demonstrators. He held the office until 1850.

Quain was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on 18 Jan. 1828, and in 1834 he was appointed the first assistant-surgeon to University College, or the North London, Hospital. He succeeded, after a stormy progress, to the office of full surgeon and special professor of clinical surgery in 1848, resigned in 1866, and was then appointed consulting surgeon to the hospital and emeritus professor of clinical surgery in its medical school.

When the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons was established by royal charter in 1843, Quain was one of those selected for the honour. He was admitted on 11 Dec. 1843, and he was elected a F.R.S. on 29 Feb. 1844. He became a member of the council of the College of Surgeons in 1854, was a member of the court of examiners in 1865, and chairman of the board of examiners in midwifery in 1867. He was elected president of the college in 1868, and in the following year delivered the Hunterian oration. From 1870 to 1876 he represented the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the General Council of Education and Registration, and at the time of his death he was one of her majesty's surgeons-extraordinary. He died on 15 Sept. 1887, and is buried at Finchley.

He married, in 1859, Ellen, viscountess Midleton, widow of the fifth viscount, but had no children by her. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about 75,000*l.*, 'for the promotion and encouragement, in connection with University College, London, of general education in modern languages (especially the English language and composition in that language) and in natural science.' The Quain professorship of English language and literature and the Quain studentships and prizes were founded in accordance with this bequest.

Quain was a cautious rather than a demonstrative surgeon, yet on all matters of clinical detail he was practical, sensible, and painstaking. He had the interest of the profession strongly at heart, and constantly insisted upon the necessity of a preliminary liberal education for all its members. His character, however, was marred by the violence of his party feelings, his jealousy, and the readiness with which he imputed improper motives to all who differed from him.

Besides editing his brother's 'Elements of Anatomy' in 1848, Quain published: 1. 'The Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body, with its Applications to Pathology and Operative Surgery, in Lithographic Drawings with Practical Commentaries,' folio, London, 1844. 'Explanation of the Plates,' 8vo, London. The splendid drawings were executed by Joseph Maclise, F.R.C.S., brother of Daniel Maclise, R.A. [q. v.] The explanation of the plates was arranged by Richard Quain, M.B. (afterwards Sir Richard Quain, bart., F.R.S.) The recorded facts illustrating the history of the arterial system were deduced from observations conducted upon 1040 subjects. 2. 'The Diseases of the Rectum,' plates, 8vo, London, 1854;

2nd edit. 1855. 3. 'Clinical Lectures,' 8vo, London, 1884.

A life-size half-length in oils, painted by George Richmond, R.A., is in the secretary's office at the Royal College of Surgeons in England. A bust, by Thomas Woolner, is in the council-room of the Royal College of Surgeons; and a quarto lithographic plate, by T. Bridgford, A.R.H.A., is in the possession of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

[Obituary notices by Mr. Pollock, Proc. Royal Medical and Chirurg. Soc., 1888; Lancet, 1887, ii. 687; British Medical Journal, 1887, ii. 694; additional facts kindly contributed by Sir Richard Quain, bart., F.R.S.] D'A. P.

QUARE, DANIEL (1648–1724), clockmaker, possibly a native of Somerset, was born in 1648. On 3 April 1671 he was admitted a brother of the Clockmakers' Company. One of the early members of the Friends' meeting at Devonshire House, he married there, on 18 April 1676, Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Stevens, maltster, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. In the register-book he is described as 'clockmaker, of Martins-le-Grand in the liberty of Westminster.' Soon after, Quare removed to the parish of St. Anne and St. Agnes within Aldersgate, where in 1678, for refusing to pay a rate for the maintenance of the clergy of the parish, his goods to the value of 5*l.* were seized to defray a fine of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The next year, 'for fines imposed for refusing to defray the charge of the militia, two clocks and two watches were taken from him.' A little later he settled in Lombard Street, whence he migrated in 1685 to the King's Arms in Exchange Alley, long a favourite home for watchmakers. In 1683 Quare and five other Friends had 'their goods seized to the value of 195*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for attending meeting at White Hart Court.' On 4 June 1686 Quare, with about fifty other Friends, was summoned to appear before the commissioners appointed by James II to sit at Clifford's Inn to hear their grievances. He was fined again in 1689, but he was subsequently taken into William III's favour. On Quare's petition two Friends imprisoned in Westmoreland were released, and on 2 May 1695 he introduced four Friends, including George Whitehead and Gilbert Latey, to a private interview with William III. Quare and nineteen other quakers signed a petition to the commons, presented by Edmond Waller on 7 Feb. 1695–6.

When Quare began life horology was rapidly advancing. The pendulum was a novelty; so were the spiral spring and anchor escapement invented by Robert Hooke [q. v.], and the fusee chain. To Quare belongs the honour of inventing repeating watches, and it is also claimed for him that he adapted the concentric minute hand. If he was actually the inventor of the latter, he must have constructed it early in his career, for two concentric hands are shown in a diagram in Christopher Huyghen's 'Horologium Oscillatorium,' Paris, 1673, p. 4. Clocks and watches made by Quare with only one hand are extant, or with two circles and pointers, one for the hours and another for the minutes, and the concentric invention did not quickly supersede this arrangement even in Quare's own workshop. In the 'London Gazette,' 25–29 March 1686, is an advertisement for a lost 'pendulum' watch made by Quare, that had but one hand, but was curiously arranged to give the minutes; 'it had but 6 hours upon the dial plate, with 6 small cipher figures within every hour; the hand going round every 6 hours, which shows also the minutes between every hour.'

When in 1687 Edward Booth, alias Barlow [q. v.], applied for a patent for 'pulling or repeating clocks and watches,' the Clockmakers' Company successfully opposed the application on the ground that the alleged invention was anticipated by a watch previously invented and made by Quare. The latter's watch was superior to Barlow's, because it repeated both the hour and the quarter with one pressure, while Barlow's required two.

Wood (*Curiosities of Clocks and Watches*, p. 295) gives an account of a watch made by Quare for James II, but the references are inaccurate. Quare is also said to have made a repeating watch for William III. He certainly made a very fine clock for the king, which went for a year without rewinding. Being specially made for a bedroom, it did not strike. The clock still stands in its original place, by the side of the king's bed, in Hampton Court Palace, and shows sundial time, latitude and longitude, and the course of the sun. In 1836 the clock was altered by Vulliamy, the equation work being disconnected and partly removed, a new pendulum provided, and the clock fitted with a dead-beat escapement. The case is surmounted by five well-modelled gilt figures, the complete height being over ten feet. The going train is similar to another year clock made by Quare, described in Britten's 'Former Clock and Watch Makers,' pp. 96–100. Britten says of it: 'It seems almost incredible for 81 lb. × 4 ft. 6 in. to drive the clock for more than 13 months, but everything was done that was possible to economise the force. The very small and light swing wheel, the balanced

minute hand, and the small shortened arbors with extra fine pivots, all conduce to the end in view.' The weight in the Hampton Court clock was still less, being only 72 lb. There is also at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, a very curious clock by Quare with a double pendulum.

On 2 Aug. 1695, in the face of some opposition from the Clockmakers' Company, a patent was granted to Quare for a portable barometer. The barometer, in the words of the patent, 'may be removed and carried to any place, though turned upside down, without spilling one drop of the quicksilver or letting any air into the tube, and yet nevertheless the air shall have the same liberty to operate upon it as on those common ones now in use with respect to the weight of the atmosphere.' None of these portable barometers are known to exist, but of a 'common' sort made by Quare a good example is at Hampton Court.

Quare was chosen a member of the court of assistants in the Clockmakers' Company in 1697, warden in 1705 and 1707, and master of the company on 29 Sept. 1708. He died on 21 March 1723–4, aged 75, at his country house at Croydon, and was buried in Chequer Alley, Bunhill Fields, on the 27th. The 'Daily Post' of Thursday, 26 March, says: 'Last week dy'd Mr. Daniel Quare, watchmaker in Exchange Alley, who was famous both here and at foreign courts for the great improvements he made in that art, and we hear he is succeeded in his shop and trade by his partner, Mr. Horseman,' i.e. Stephen Horseman, apprenticed to Quare in 1702, admitted C.C. 1709 (Parker, *London News*, 30 March 1724).

His will, made on 3 May 1723, was proved on 26 March 1724 by Jeremiah, his son and executor. Among other bequests, Quare left to his wife 2,800*l.*, all his household goods, both in London and in the country, and 'the two gold watches she usually wears, one of them being a repeater and the other a plain watch.' The widow lived with her son Jeremiah until her death on 4 Nov. 1728 (aged 77) in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, Lime Street.

Of Quare's children who survived infancy there were, besides the son Jeremiah, a 'merchant,' three daughters—Anna, married to John Falconer; Sarah, wife of Jacob Wyan; and Elizabeth, who married, on 10 Nov. 1715, Silvanus Bevan, 'citizen and apothecary.' At Elizabeth's wedding, Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, signed the register with seventy-two other witnesses.

[Registers of the Society of Friends, preserved at Devonshire House and Somerset House; Derham's Artificial Clockmaker, 1734; Christiani Hugenii Zulichemii's Horologium Oscillatorium, &c. 1673; Wood's Curiosities of Clocks and Watches; Nelthropp's Treatise on Watchwork, Past and Present; Britten's Former Clock and Watch Makers; Christian Progress of that Ancient Minister, George Whitehead, 1725; Kendal's Hist. of Watches; Atkins and Overall's Some Account of the Clockmakers' Company; Overall's Catalogue of Books, MSS., &c., belonging to the Clockmakers' Company; Patent Roll, 7 Will. III, pars unica, No. 7; Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers, 1753, vol. i.; Cooke and Maule's Historical Account of Greenwich Hospital, 1784.] E. L. R.

QUARLES, CHARLES (*d.* 1727), musician, graduated Mus. Bac. at Cambridge in 1698. He was appointed organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. On 30 June 1722 he succeeded William Davies as organist of York Minster, and died in 1727. 'A Lesson for Harpsichord' by Quarles, printed by Goodison about 1788, contains, among others of his compositions, an exceedingly graceful minuet in F minor.

[Information from John Naylor, esq., Mus. Doc., organist of York Minster; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians.] R. N.

QUARLES, FRANCIS (1592–1644), poet, was born at his father's manor-house of Stewards at Romford, Essex, and was baptised at Romford on 8 May 1592. The father, James Quarles (*d.* 1599), who claimed descent from a family settled in England before the Norman conquest, was successively clerk of the royal kitchen, clerk of the Green Cloth, and surveyor-general for victuals of the navy under Elizabeth (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 289, 7th Rep. p. 655 *a*). Norden, in his 'Description of Essex' in 1594, describes him as a man of account (p. 41). The poet's mother, Joan, was daughter of Edward or Eldred Dalton of Mores Place, Hadham, Kent. She died in 1606, and was buried with her husband at Romford. Francis was the third son; the eldest, Robert (1580–1640), on whom the poet wrote an elegy, succeeded to the manor of Stewards, was knighted by James I at Newmarket on 5 March 1607–8, and sat in parliament as member for Colchester in 1626. Francis, with his next eldest brother, James, was educated at a country school. To each of them their father, who died in their infancy, left by will 50*l.* a year. William Tichbourn, 'chaplain' of Romford, who in 1605 bequeathed them money to buy a book apiece, doubtless assisted in their education. When their mother died, in 1606, they had just settled at Cambridge, and in her will she directed the eldest son, Robert, to provide for the payment of the annuities due to them

from their father's estate, but not yet fully paid. Francis became a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1608. Subsequently he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, with the object, his wife tells us, of fitting himself for composing differences between friends and neighbours rather than of following the legal profession. At the same time he practised music, and on one occasion sold his 'Inn-of-court gowne' to pay for a lute-case (*Anecdotes and Traditions*, Camd. Soc. p. 48). But his mind 'was chiefly set upon devotion and study.' Despite an alleged antipathy to court life, he accepted the post of cup-bearer to Princess Elizabeth on her marriage to the elector palatine in 1613. Accompanying his mistress to Heidelberg, he met in Germany Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, a patron of his father, and other English noblemen, who showed him attention. Returning to London before 1620, he published in that year his earliest work, which plainly indicated the path that he was to tread as a man of letters. It was a lugubrious paraphrase from the Bible in heroic verse, entitled 'A Feast of Wormes set forth in a Poeme of the History of Jonah.' It is prefaced by a dedication to the Earl of Leicester, and to it are appended a 'Hymne to God,' eleven pious meditations of some intensity, and a collection of fervid poems bearing the general title 'Pentelogia, or the Quintessence of Meditation' (other editions 1626 and 1642). Many similar efforts quickly followed. 'Hadassa: History of Queene Ester,' appeared in 1621, with a dedication to James I. In 1624 Quarles published 'Job Militant, with Meditations Divine and Morall,' dedicated to Charles, prince of Wales; 'Sions Elegies wept by Jeremie the Prophet,' dedicated to William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke (an engraved title-page is dated 1625), and 'Sions Sonnets sung by Solomon the King,' dedicated to James Hamilton, marquis of Hamilton. The last scriptural paraphrase which he published in his lifetime was the 'Historie of Samson' (1631), dedicated to Sir James Fullerton. In 1625 he turned his attention, for the first of many times, to elegiac verse, and issued an 'Alphabet of Elegies upon the much and truly lamented death of Doctor Aylmer.' There are twenty-two twelve-line stanzas and a verse epitaph, each line of which begins with a letter of the alphabet in regular order.

Quarles rapidly extended his acquaintance among serious-minded men and women in the higher ranks of society, and he made some friendships among men of letters. In 1631 he wrote an epitaph on Michael Drayton, which was inscribed on the poet's tomb in Westminster Abbey. He exchanged verses with Edward Benlowes [q. v.], a native of Essex like himself, who introduced him to Phineas Fletcher [q. v.] To the latter's 'Purple Island' (1633) Quarles contributed two commendatory poems, one of which, beginning 'Mans bodies like a house,' he printed in his 'Divine Fancies.' In 1626 he was in London, and prosecuted at the Clerkenwell sessions-house a woman, Frances Richardson, for picking his pocket in the parish of St. Clement Danes (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. iv. 521). At the time he was seeking, conjointly with Sir William Luckyn and two other Essex neighbours, an act of parliament to erect works for the manufacture of saltpetre by a new process (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 10).

Before 1629 Quarles's piety and literary ability had secured for him the post of private secretary to James Ussher, archbishop of Armagh. He lived with his family under his master's roof in Dublin, and helped Ussher in his historical researches. Writing to Vossius, Ussher spoke of him as 'Vir ob sacratiorem poesim apud Anglos suos non incelebris.' With a view to increasing his income, Quarles in 1631 obtained a lease in reversion of the impositions on tobacco and tobacco-pipes imported into Ireland (*ib.* 4th Rep. p. 369).

At Dublin, Quarles first attempted secular poetry, and in 1629 he published (in London) a poetic romance called 'Argalus and Parthenia.' It was dedicated to Henry Rich, earl of Holland. An address to the reader is dated from Dublin, 4 March 1628. Owing to a misprint of 1621 for the latter year in a new edition of 1647, bibliographers have assigned the first publication to 1621, but the book was not licensed for the press at Stationers' Hall till 27 March 1629. The story is drawn from Sidney's 'Arcadia.' In 1632 more of his sacred verse was collected in 'Divine Fancies digested into Epigrams, Meditations, and Observations' (in four books). A eulogy on Archbishop Ussher figures in book iv. (No. 100). This volume was dedicated to Prince Charles and the prince's governess, the Countess of Dorset, who deeply sympathised with Quarles's religious bent. Next year (1633) Quarles's growing fame justified the reissue in a single volume of all his biblical paraphrases, 'newly augmented,' together with his 'Alphabet of Elegies.' The volume was entitled 'Divine Poems,' and was dedicated to the king.

Before 1633 Quarles seems to have retired from Dublin to Roxwell in his native county of Essex, and there he prepared for publication in 1635 the work by which his fame was

assured, his 'Emblems' (London, by G. M., and sold at John Marriot's shop), sm. 8vo. The volume is lavishly and quaintly illustrated mainly by William Marshall, whose work, as reproduced in the early issues, is admirable. Other plates by W. Simpson, Robert Vaughan, and I. Payne are of comparatively inferior quality. Quarles divided his volume into five books, but only the drawings and their poetic interpretations in the first two seem original; the forty-five prints in the last three books are borrowed, with the plates reversed, from the Jesuit Hermann Hugo's 'Pia Desideria Emblematis, Elegiis et Affectibus SS. Patrum illustrata' (Antwerp, 1624). Quarles's verses in the last three books are also translated or closely paraphrased from Hugo. Quarles dedicated his work to his old friend Edward Benlowes, whose long Latin poem, 'Quarleis,' in praise of the author, was appended, with a separate title-page finely engraved by Marshall; this poem, which is translated into English in Dr. Grosart's edition of Quarles's works, had been already published in 1634 both in Benlowes's 'Lusus Poeticus Poetis,' and with a new edition of Quarles's 'Divine Poems.' Quarles's 'Emblems' achieved an immediate and phenomenal popularity, and he followed up his success by a similar venture, 'Hieroglyphikes of the Life of Man' (1638), illustrated by Marshall, and dedicated to his patroness, the Countess of Dorset. The licence is dated 9 Jan. 1637–8. This book was bound up with later editions of the 'Emblems.'

In 1638 Quarles gave to another Essex friend, John Josselyn [q. v.], metrical versions of six psalms (Nos. 16, 25, 51, 88, 113, and 137) to take out to John Winthrop and John Cotton in America. They were printed at Boston in the 'Whole Booke of Psalms' (1640). Other verse published in Quarles's later life consisted of separately issued elegies. These respectively commemorated Sir Julius Cæsar (1636, dedicated to the widow; in Huth Libr.; reprinted in Huth's *Fugitive Poetical Tracts*, 2nd ser. No. xii. 1875); 'Mr. John Wheeler, sonne of Sir Edmund Wheeler of Riding Court, neare Windsor' (1637); Dr. Wilson, master of the rolls (1638); Mildred, wife of Sir William Luckyn (whose elegy Quarles entitled 'Mildreiados,' 1638); his brother, Sir Robert Quarles (1639–40); and 'those incomparable sisters, the Countesse of Cleaveland, and Mistresse Cicily Killigrue, daughters of Sir John Crofts, Knt.' (1640).

On 1 Feb. 1639 Quarles, on the recommendation of the Earl of Dorset, the husband of the lady to whom he had dedicated his 'Divine Fancies' and his 'Hieroglyphikes,' was appointed chronologer to the city of London. This post he filled till his death, but undertook no literary work in his official capacity. Thenceforth he appears to have resided in the parish either of St. Olave or St. Leonard, Foster Lane, and to have mainly devoted himself to the composition of prose manuals of piety. Of these the earliest was 'Enchiridion, containing Institutions Divine and Moral,' a collection of aphorisms on religious and ethical topics. The first edition, dated 1640, includes three centuries of essays and is dedicated to Ussher's daughter Elizabeth. Next year a new edition added a fourth century, and the volume was dedicated to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II), the old address to Elizabeth Ussher serving to introduce the second century. The popularity of this volume almost equalled that of the 'Emblems.' Of like character were Quarles's 'Observations concerning Princes and States upon Peace and Warre' (1642), and 'Barnabas and Boanerges . . . or Wine and Oyl for . . . afflicted Soules,' London, 12mo, 1644, the first part of a curious collection of meditations, soliloquies, and prayers, adapted to the besetting sins of various worshippers.

A sturdy royalist, Quarles openly avowed his sympathy with the royal cause, and he is said to have visited Charles I at Oxford early in 1644. On 9 April in the same year, according to Thomason, he published, anonymously at Oxford, a defence of the king's political and ecclesiastical position in a prose tract entitled 'The Loyall Convert.' He denounced the parliamentarians as a 'viperous generation,' called Cromwell a 'profest defacer of churches and rifeler of the monuments of the dead,' and defended the employment of Roman catholics in the royalist army. He pursued the same line of argument in two later pamphlets, 'The Whipper Whipt' (1644), a defence of Cornelius Burges [q. v.], dedicated to the king, and 'The New Distemper.' The three tracts were reissued in one volume in 1645, with a new dedication to Charles I, and with the general title 'The Profest Royalist in his Quarrel with the Times' (copy in Trin. Coll. Dublin). Quarles's pronounced views brought on him the active animosity of the parliamentarians. His library was searched by parliamentary soldiers and his manuscripts destroyed. Moreover, 'a petition was preferred against him by eight men.' This 'struck him so to the heart that he never recovered it.'

He died, according to his wife's account, on 8 Sept. 1644, and was buried, according to the parish register, in the church of St. Olave, Silver Street, three days later. His

wife states in error that he was buried in St. Leonard's Church, Foster Lane. Letters of administration, in which he was described as 'late of Ridley Hall, Essex,' were granted to his widow on 4 Feb. 1644–5. On the margin appears the word 'pauper' (*Wills from Doctors' Commons*, Camd. Soc. p. 159).

Pope's contemptuous reference to Quarles as a pensioner of Charles I in the lines (*Imitations of Horace*, Ep. i. ll. 386–7):

> The hero William and the martyr Charles,
> One knighted Blackmore, and one pensioned Quarles,

seems based on no authentic testimony. Quarles dedicated many of his books to Charles I; and, after his death, a publisher, Richard Royston, dedicated to the king a second part of his 'Barnabas and Boanerges,' which bore the alternative title 'Judgment and Mercy for Afflicted Soules' (1646). There Royston speaks of Quarles as sacrificing his utmost abilities to the king's service 'till death darkened that great light in his soul;' but the implication seems to be that he went without reward.

On 28 May 1618 Quarles married at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Ursula (*b.* 1601), daughter of John Woodgate of the parish of St. Andrew's. By her he had eighteen children. The eldest son, John, is noticed separately. The baptisms of four younger children are entered in the parish register of Roxwell; but of these Joanna and Philadelphia only survived infancy.

Great as was Quarles's popularity in his lifetime, it was largely increased by his posthumous publications. The earliest of these was 'Solomons Recantation, entituled Ecclesiastes paraphrased. With a Soliloquie or Meditation upon every Chapter, &c. By Francis Quarles. Opus posthumum. Never before imprinted. London, printed by M. F. for Richard Royston, 1645,' 4to. A portrait, 'ætatis suæ 52,' by William Marshall, forms the frontispiece; verses by Alexander Ross are subscribed. 'Vrsula Quarles his sorrowful widow' prefixed a sympathetic 'short relation' of Quarles's life and death, with a postscript by Nehemiah Rogers [q. v.]; and there are elegies by James Duport in Latin, and by R. Stable in English. Shortly afterwards there appeared another volume of verse, 'The Shepheard's Oracles, delivered in certain Eglogues,' 1646, 4to. This versifies the theological controversies of the times. The interlocutors include persons named Orthodoxus, Anarchus, Catholicus, Canonicus, and the like; and the volume concludes with a spirited ballad, sung by Anarchus, ironically denouncing all existing institutions in church and state. The address to the reader, dated 26 Nov. 1645 and signed John Marriott, who, with Richard Marriott, published the volume, gives a charmingly sympathetic picture of Quarles's peaceful pursuits, and describes him as an enthusiastic angler, which several passages in the book confirm. Internal evidence proves the author of the address to have been Izaak Walton, who was on friendly terms with the publisher Marriott (*Compleat Angler*, ed. Nicolas, pp. 36, 37). In 1646 Quarles's wife issued at Cambridge a second part of the popular 'Barnabas and Boanerges' under the title of 'Judgment and Mercie for Afflicted Soules;' she complained that two London editions of the same tract in the same year were unauthorised and inaccurate. 'A direfull Anathema against Peace-haters, written by Fran. Quarles,' beginning 'Peace, vipers, peace,' appeared as a broadside in 1647. Of different character was a fifth posthumous piece: 'The Virgin Widow' (1649, 4to, and 1656), an interlude, which was 'acted privately at Chelsea, by a company of young gentlemen, with good approvement.' The publisher describes it as the author's very first essay in that kind, and a proof which few modern readers would admit 'that he knew as well to be delightfully facetious as divinely serious.' Langbaine prudently describes it as 'an innocent, inoffensive play.' Some of the verses in Fuller's 'Abel Redevivus' (1651) are by Quarles; the rest are by his son John.

Quarles has been wrongly credited with 'Anniversaries upon his Paranete continued' (1635), a work by Richard Brathwaite; 'Midnight Meditations of Death, with pious and profitable Observations and Consolations: perused by Francis Quarles a little before his Death, published by E[dward] B[enlowes],' London, 1646; 'Schola Cordis, or the Heart of itself gone away from God brought back again to Him and instructed by Him, in XLVII Emblems,' London, 1647, 8vo (usually quoted as 'The School of the Heart'). The last work was authoritatively assigned, in the edition of 1675, to the author of the 'Synagogue'—i.e. Christopher Harvey [q. v.] Yet in a reprint edited by De Coetlogon in 1777, and many later issues, including one published at Bristol in 1808 by 'Reginald Wolfe, Esq.' (a pseudonym for Thomas Frognall Dibdin), it is positively assigned to Quarles. This mistaken ascription was adopted by Southey and by Samuel Weller Singer [q. v.], who edited it and other genuine works of Quarles in 1845.

Quarles's works were constantly reprinted for more than a century after his death. His 'Argalus and Parthenia' (1629), which

was adorned with illustrations in the edition of 1656, was reissued in 1631, 1647, 1656, 1677, 1684, 1687, 1708, and 1726. The 'Divine Poems,' a collection of the paraphrases and some minor pieces, reappeared in 1664, 1669, 1674 (illustrated), 1706, 1714, and 1717; and the 'Divine Fancies' in 1652, 1657, 1660, 1664, 1671, 1675 ('seventh edition'), 1679, and 1687. Of the 'Emblems' the reissues were far more numerous, but the plates in the first edition are alone of any value: the chief reissues are those of 1643 (Cambridge), 1660, 1663, 1696 (with the 'Hieroglyphikes'), 1717, 1736, 1777 (edited by De Coetlogon with the 'Hieroglyphikes' and the 'School of the Heart'); 1812 (Chiswick Press), 1814 (edited by the Rev. R. Wilson), 1839 (with notes by Toplady and Ryland), in 1845 (edited by S. W. Singer), in 1860 and 1871 (with new illustrations based on the old cuts by C. Bennett and W. H. Rogers). Of his pious manuals in prose, 'Barnabas and Boanerges, or Judgment and Mercy' reappeared in 1646, 1651, 1671, 1679, 1807 (edited by Reginald Wolfe—i.e. T. F. Dibdin), 1849, 1855; and the 'Enchiridion' in 1654, 1670, 1681, 1822, 1841, and 1856; a Swedish translation of the last appeared at Stockholm in 1656. A complete collection of Quarles's 'Works,' edited by Dr. A. B. Grosart, appeared in 1874 in the 'Chertsey Worthies Library' (3 vols.)

A painting of Quarles by William Dobson is in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Besides the engraved portrait by Marshall in 'Solomon's Recantation' (1645), which is often introduced into editions of the 'Enchiridion' and 'Boanerges,' there is another engraved portrait by Thomas Cross.

The wretchedness of man's earthly existence was the main topic of Quarles's muse, and it is exclusively in religious circles that the bulk of his work has been welcomed with any enthusiasm. In his own day he found very few admirers among persons of literary cultivation, and critics of a later age treated his literary pretensions with contempt. Anthony à Wood sneered at him as 'an old puritanicall poet . . . the sometime darling of our plebeian judgment.' Phillips, in his 'Theatrum Poetarum' (1675), wrote that his verses 'have been ever, and still are, in wonderful veneration among the vulgar;' Pope, who criticised his 'Emblems' in detail in a letter to Atterbury, denounces the book in the 'Dunciad' (bk. i. ll. 139-40) as one

> Where the pictures for the page atone,
> And Quarles is saved by beauties not his own.

Horace Walpole wrote that 'Milton was forced to wait till the world had done admiring Quarles.' But Quarles is not quite so contemptible as his seventeenth- and eighteenth-century critics assumed. Most of his verse is diffuse and dull; he abounds in fantastic, tortuous, and irrational conceits, and he often sinks into ludicrous bathos; but there is no volume of his verse which is not illumined by occasional flashes of poetic fire. Charles Lamb was undecided whether to prefer him to Wither, and finally reached the conclusion that Quarles was the wittier writer, although Wither 'lays more hold of the heart' (*Letters*, ed. Ainger, i. 95). Pope deemed Wither a better poet but a less honest man. Quarles's most distinguished admirer of the present century was the American writer, H. D. Thoreau, who asserted, not unjustly, that 'he uses language sometimes as greatly as Shakespeare' (*Letters*, 1865). Quarles's 'Enchiridion,' his most popular prose work, contains many aphorisms forcibly expressed.

[Ursula Quarles's Short Relation in Solomon's Recantation (1646) is the chief authority, but it is rarely possible to corroborate its statements from other sources. Dr. Grosart, in his edition of 1874, has printed the wills of the poet's parents; see E. J. Sage's articles on the Quarles family in the East Anglian; Collier's Bibliographical Catalogue; Granger's Biogr. Hist. It is desirable to distinguish between Francis Quarles the poet and another Francis Quarles (1590–1658), son of Edmund Quarles, citizen of Norwich, who entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1605, obtained a scholarship there, and in 1613 was 'major pensionarius' and afterwards sacellanus. He was subsequently rector of Newton, Suffolk. His son Francis (1622–1683) was admitted pensioner of Sidney-Sussex College in 1639, and succeeded to the rectory of Newton (Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. p. 117, 3rd Rep. p. 328; and information kindly sent by the Rev. A. T. Wren, rector of Newton-by-Sudbury).] S. L.

QUARLES, JOHN (1624–1665), poet, one of the eighteen children of Francis Quarles [q. v.], is said to have been born in Essex in 1624. He was educated under the care of Archbishop Ussher, and matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, on 9 Feb. 1643 (*Register-book of the University*), but does not seem to have taken a degree. He bore arms for the king in the garrison at Oxford, and was imprisoned and banished, apparently in consequence of his adherence to the royal cause. While in banishment in Flanders he wrote the poems contained in his first published volume, 'Fons Lachrymarum.' He was in England in 1648, but his 'occasions beyond sea' compelled him to leave in the following year, and the date of his ultimate return to this country is unknown.

Towards the end of his life he was reduced to great poverty, and lived by his pen. He remained in London during the plague, and was carried off by it in 1665.

The published works of Quarles are: 1. 'Fons Lachrymarum, or a Fountain of Tears; from whence flow England's Complaint, Jeremiahs Lamentations paraphras'd, with Divine Meditations. And an Elegy upon that Son of Valor, Sir Charles Lucas,' London, 1648, 12mo; reprinted 1649, 1655, 1677. 2. 'Regale Lectum Miseriæ, or a Kingly Bed of Miserie. In which is contained a Dreame; with an Elegy upon the Martyrdome of Charles, late King of England. . . . And another upon . . . Lord Capel. With a Curse against the Enemies of Peace, and the Authors Farewell to England,' London, 1648, 8vo; reprinted 1649, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1679. 3. 'Gods Love and Mans Unworthiness,' London, 1651, 12mo; reprinted, with 'Divine Meditations,' 1655. 4. 'The Tyranny of the Dutch against the English. . . . And likewise the Sufferings and Losses of Abraham Woofe . . . and others in the Island of Banda,' London, 1653, 8vo (prose); reprinted 1660. 5. 'Divine Meditations upon several Subjects . . .,' London, 1655, 8vo; reprinted 1663, 1671, 1679. 6. 'The Banishment of Tarquin, or the Reward of Lust,' annexed to Shakespeare's 'Rape of Lucrece,' London, 1655, 8vo. 7. 'An Elegie on . . . James Usher, L. Archbishop of Armagh, . . . ,' London, 1656, 8vo. 8. 'The History of the most vile Dimagoras . . . ,' London, 1658, 8vo. 9. 'A Continuation of the History [by his father] of Argalus and Parthenia,' London, 1659, 12mo. 10. 'Rebellions Downfall,' London, 1662, fol. broadside. 11. 'Londons Disease and Cure. Being a Soveraigne Receipt against the Plague, for Prevention sake,' London, 1665, fol. broadside. 12. 'The Citizens Flight, with their Recall, to which is added Englands Tears and Englands Comforts,' London, 1665, 4to. 13. 'Self-Conflict, or the powerful Motions between the Flesh and Spirit, represented in the Person . . . of Joseph . . . ,' London, 1680, 8vo; reprinted, with a slightly different title ('Triumphant Chastity, or Joseph's Self-Conflict'), 1684. There is nothing in the book to show that this last item, a translation entirely in the manner of Quarles, is a posthumous publication, but the date of his death given above is confirmed by Winstanley (*Lives of the Poets*, 1687, p. 194), who was apparently acquainted with at least one member of his family. Quarles also wrote a prose preface to John Hall's 'Emblems,' 1648, and contributed verses to Fuller's 'Abel Redevivus' (1651).

There are three portraits of Quarles—one by Marshall, with verses underneath it by T. M.; one by Faithorne; and one anonymous (cf. Bromley, *Catalogue*).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 697; Quarles's Works, passim; Sage's Notes on the Quarles Family, reprinted from the East Anglian.]

G. T. D.

QUEENSBERRY, Dukes of. [See Douglas, Charles, third Duke, 1698–1778; Douglas, James, second Duke, 1662–1711; Douglas, William, first Duke, 1637–1695; Douglas, William, fourth Duke, 1724–1810.]

QUEENSBERRY, CATHERINE, Duchess of (*d.* 1777). [See under Douglas, Charles, third Duke of Queensberry, 1698–1778.]

QUEENSBERRY, Earls of. [See Douglas, James, second Earl, *d.* 1671; Douglas, Sir William, first Earl, *d.* 1640.]

QUEKETT, JOHN THOMAS (1815–1861), histologist, born at Langport, Somerset, on 11 Aug. 1815, was the youngest son of William Quekett and Mary, daughter of John Bartlett. The father was at Cockermouth grammar school with William and Christopher Wordsworth, and from 1790 till his death in 1842 was master of Langport grammar school. He educated his sons at home, and each of them was encouraged to collect specimens in some branch of natural history. When only sixteen John gave a course of lectures on microscopic subjects, illustrated by original diagrams and by a microscope which he had himself made out of a roasting-jack, a parasol, and a few pieces of brass purchased at a neighbouring marine-store shop. On leaving school he was apprenticed, first to a surgeon in Langport, and afterwards to his brother Edwin, entering King's College, London, and the London Hospital medical school. In 1840 he qualified at Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Royal College of Surgeons won the three-years studentship in human and comparative anatomy, then first instituted. He formed a most extensive and valuable collection of microscopic preparations, injected by himself, illustrating the tissues of plants and animals in health and in disease, and showing the results and uses of microscopic investigation. In November 1843 he was appointed by the College of Surgeons assistant conservator of the Hunterian Museum, under Professor (afterwards Sir) Richard Owen [q. v.], and in 1844 he was appointed demonstrator of minute anatomy. In 1846 his collection of two thousand five hundred preparations was purchased by the college, and he was directed

to prepare a descriptive illustrated catalogue of the whole histological collection belonging to the college, of which they constituted the chief part. In 1852 the title of his demonstratorship was changed to that of professor of histology; and on Owen's obtaining permission to reside at Richmond, Quekett was appointed resident conservator, finally succeeding Owen as conservator in 1856. His health, however, soon failed, and he died at Pangbourne, Berkshire, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, on 20 Aug. 1861.

In 1841 Quekett succeeded Dr. Arthur Farre as secretary of the Microscopical Society, a post which he retained until 1860, when he was elected president, but was unable to attend any meetings during his year of office. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1857, and of the Royal Society in 1860.

In 1846 Quekett married Isabella Mary Anne (*d.* 1872), daughter of Robert Scott, Bengal Civil Service, by whom he had four children. There is a lithographic portrait of Quekett in Maguire's Ipswich series of 1849, and a coloured one by W. Lens Aldous.

Quekett's work as an histologist was remarkable for its originality and for its influence upon the anatomical studies of the medical profession in this country. His 'Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope' (1848, 8vo) did much also to promote the study among medical men and amateurs, and among those who came to him for instruction was the prince consort. His work in this direction is commemorated by the Quekett Microscopical Club, which was established in 1865, under the presidency of Dr. Edwin Lankester [q. v.]

Quekett's chief publications were: 1. 'Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope,' 1848, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1852; 3rd edit. 1855, which was also translated into German. 2. 'Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Histological Series . . . in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons,' vol. i. 'Elementary Tissues of Vegetables and Animals,' 1850, 4to; vol. ii. 'Structure of the Skeleton of Vertebrate Animals,' 1855. 3. 'Lectures on Histology,' vol. i. 1852; vol. ii. 1854, 8vo. 4. 'Catalogue of the Fossil Organic Remains of Plants in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons' (in conjunction with John Morris (1810–1886) [q. v.]), 1859, 4to. 5. 'Catalogue of Plants and Invertebrates . . .' 1860, 4to.

Twenty-two papers by him are also enumerated in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers' (v. 53–4), mostly contributed to the Microscopical Society's 'Transactions,' and dealing with animal histology. One of the most important of these is that on the 'Intimate Structure of Bones in the four great Classes, Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, with Remarks on the Value of the Knowledge in determining minute Organic Remains,' Microscopical Society's 'Transactions,' vol. ii. 1846, pp. 46–58.

The third brother, Edwin John Quekett (1808–1847), microscopist, born at Langport in 1808, received his medical training at University College Hospital, and practised as a surgeon in Wellclose Square, Whitechapel. In 1835 he became lecturer on botany at the London Hospital; he was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1836. It was at his house in 1839 that the meetings were held in which the Royal Microscopical Society originated. He died on 28 June 1847 of diphtheria, and was buried at Sea Salter, Kent, near the grave of a Miss Hyder, to whom he had been engaged, but who had died of consumption. His name was commemorated by Lindley in the Brazilian genus of orchids, Quekettia, which contains numerous microscopic crystals. Fifteen papers stand to Edwin Quekett's name in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers' (v. 53), mostly dealing with vegetable histology, and contributed to the 'Transactions' of the Linnean and Microscopical Societies, the 'Phytologist,' the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' and the 'London Physiological Journal' between 1838 and the date of his death. In 1843–4 he was one of the editors of the last-named journal (*Proceedings of Linnean Society*, i. 378).

William Quekett (1802–1888), rector of Warrington, Lancashire, the eldest brother, born at Langport, on 3 Oct. 1802, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1822, and, on his graduation, in 1825 was ordained as curate of South Cadbury, Somerset. In 1830 he became curate at St. George's-in-the-East, where he remained until 1841. To his efforts was due the establishment of the district church of Christ Church, Watney Street, of which he acted as incumbent from 1841 to 1854. His philanthropic energy here attracted the attention of Charles Dickens, who based upon it his articles on 'What a London Curate can do if he tries' (*Household Words*, 16 Nov. 1850) and 'Emigration' (*ib.* 24 Jan. 1852). In 1849 Quekett, with the co-operation of Sidney Herbert, founded the Female Emigration Society, in the work of which he took an active part. In 1854 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Warrington, where he restored the parish church, and died on 30 March 1888, soon after the publication of a gossiping autobiography, 'My Sayings and Doings.'

[Rev. William Quekett's My Sayings and Doings, 1888, 8vo; Proceedings of the Linnean Society, 1861–2, p. xciii; and information from J. T. Quekett's diaries, and papers furnished by his son, Arthur E. Quekett, esq., M.A.] G. S. B.

QUEMERFORD, NICHOLAS (1544?–1599), jesuit. [See COMBERFORD.]

QUEROUAILLE, LOUISE RENÉE DE, DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH AND AUBIGNY, (1649–1734). [See KEROUALLE.]

QUESNE, CHARLES LE (1811–1856), writer on Jersey. [See LE QUESNE.]

QUESNEL or QUESUEL, PETER (*d.* 1299?), Franciscan, was warden of the Franciscan house at Norwich, and died about 1299. He enjoyed a high repute as 'theologian and doctor of the canon law,' and was author of 'Directorium Juris in Foro Conscientiæ et Juridiciali.' This work is divided into four books: (1) 'De summa Trinitate et fide Catholica, et de septem Sacramentis;' (2) 'De iisdem Sacramentis ministrandis et accipiendis;' (3) 'De Criminibus quæ a Sacramentis impediunt et de pœnis iisdem injungendis;' (4) 'De iis quæ ad jus spectant ordinate dirigendis.' There is a manuscript at Merton College, Oxford (No. 223), in which, however, books ii. and iv. are imperfect. The procœmium opens with the words, 'Si quis ignorat ignorabitur;' the treatise itself commences 'Dignus es Domine aperire librum.' Wadding says of this work, 'Volumen ingens et stylus elegans.' There was formerly a copy at Norwich, and Wadding also mentions that there were manuscripts in the Vatican and in the Franciscan library at Toledo. There were also copies in the library of the Santa Croce at Florence (two manuscripts), in the Colbert collection at Paris (two copies), and in the libraries at Padua, Clairvaux, and St. Martin of Tours (MONTFAUCON, *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum*, ii. 1337). In the library of the Santa Croce there is an anonymous epitome. In one edition (Padua, 1475) of the 'Commentarii in libros Physicorum Aristotelis,' ascribed to John Canonicus, the first and second books of the 'Questiones' are ascribed to 'Doctor Canonicus Magister Petrus Casuelis ordinis minorum' (LITTLE, *Greyfriars at Oxford*, p. 224 *n.* 1, Oxf. Hist. Soc.)

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. pp. 610–11; Wadding's Script. Ord. Min. p. 195; Sbaralea's Suppl. Script. Ord. Franc. p. 604; Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, iv. 111; Coxe's Cat. MSS. in Coll. Aulisque Oxon. i. 87.] C. L. K.

QUICK, HENRY (1792–1857), the Cornish poet, born on 4 Dec. 1792, of humble parentage, at Zennor, where he spent his life, wrote from youth upwards rugged verses for the countryside. He increased a precarious income by the sale of popular journals, which he procured each month from Penzance. From 1830 until his death he commemorated in verse all the local calamities and crimes, usually closing each poem with a religious exhortation. Most of his lucubrations he printed as broadsides. In 1836 he wrote his 'Life and Progress' in eighty-nine verses. He also printed 'A new Copy, &c., on the Glorious Coronation of Queen Victoria' (1838); 'A new Copy of Verses on the Scarcity of the Present Season and Dreadful Famine in Ireland' (1848); and similar trifles both in verse and prose.

An engraving represents Quick in curious costume, with a printed sheet in his hand and a basket under his arm (MILLETT, *Penzance Past and Present*, p. 36). He died at Mill Hill Down, Zennor, on 9 Oct. 1857.

[Cornish Telegraph, 21 Oct. 1857; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. Suppl., where is a full list of his works.] G. LE G. N.

QUICK, JOHN (1636–1706), nonconformist divine, was born at Plymouth in 1636. He entered at Exeter College, Oxford, about 1650, and became servitor in 1653, at the age of seventeen. The rector, John Conant [q. v.], had strong puritan leanings, and Quick's tutor, John Saunders, was a man of the same type. He graduated B.A. in 1657, and after preaching some time at Ermington, Devonshire, was ordained presbyter on 2 Feb. 1659 at Plymouth. His first charge was the vicarage of Kingsbridge with Churchstow, Devonshire, a sequestered living, from which Quick was probably ejected at the Restoration. At the passing of the uniformity act in 1662 he held the perpetual curacy of Brixton, Devonshire. Quick neither conformed nor resigned, and, though excommunicated, he continued to officiate till, on Sunday, 13 Dec. 1663, while preaching his morning sermon, he was arrested on the warrant of two justices, and committed to Exeter gaol. On 15 Jan. 1664 he was brought up at the quarter sessions, and examined as to his ordination. His counsel pleaded errors in the indictment, and the bench unanimously pronounced his commitment illegal. But as Quick would enter into no sureties for good behaviour, nor promise to give up preaching, he was remanded to gaol. Eight weeks afterwards he was liberated at the assizes by Sir Matthew Hale [q. v.] Seth Ward, bishop of Exeter, prosecuted him for preaching to his fellow prisoners, but he was acquitted. Quick relates that when sent to prison he was consumptive, but 'perfectly recovered when he came out.' On the indulgence of 1672 he took out a

licence to preach in Plymouth, but after the quashing of the indulgence in 1673, he was lodged with other nonconformist preachers in the Marshalsea at Plymouth. Obtaining his release, he removed to London. In 1679 he became minister to the English church at Middleburg, Holland; but he returned to London on 22 July 1681. Here he gathered a presbyterian congregation in a small meeting-house in Middlesex Court, Bartholomew Close, Smithfield. This meeting-house was one of the buildings which at that time (and till recently) strangely encroached upon the structure of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great. In one corner was a statue described as 'a popish priest with a child in his arms,' and a window of the meeting-house opened into the church, facing its pulpit, so that a person sitting in the meeting-house gallery could watch the conduct of divine service in the church. Quick, who was one of those who took advantage of James II's declaration for liberty of conscience in 1687, was apparently never disturbed in his London charge. He was noted as 'a serious, good preacher,' and had a special gift in prayer. All his life he was a hard student, giving his nights to study. He did much to promote the succession of a learned ministry among nonconformists. His interest in the French protestant church was probably due in part to the fact that Plymouth was, from 1681, the seat of an important colony of Huguenot refugees. For the relief of such refugees he made great exertions; his own 'house and purse were almost ever open to them.' Quick died on 29 April 1706, in his seventieth year. Funeral sermons were preached by his successor, Thomas Freke (*d.* 1716), and by Daniel Williams. His wife Elizabeth died in 1708. His only daughter married John Evans (1680?–1730) [q. v.]; she is said to have been wealthy, perhaps through her mother, for Quick himself had no great command of money. His portrait, engraved by John Sturt, is prefixed to the 'Synodicon.'

He published funeral sermons for Philip Harris (1682), John Faldo [q. v.] (1690), and Mrs. Rothwell (1697); this last is valuable for a number of biographical notices, including one of his brother, Philip Quick. Also, 1. 'Hell opened, or the Infernal Sin of Murder punished,' &c., 1676, 8vo (an account of a wholesale poisoning case at Plymouth). 2. 'The Young Man's Claim to . . . the Lord's Supper,' &c., 1691, 4to. 3. 'Synodicon in Gallia Reformata; or the Acts . . . and Canons of . . . National Councils of the Reformed Churches in France,' &c., 1692, fol. 2 vols. (contains a history of French protestantism to 1685). 4. 'A Serious Inquiry . . . whether a man may lawfully marry his deceased Wife's Sister,' &c., 1703, 4to (against such marriages). An advertisement in this last states that 'about three years since' Quick had issued proposals for printing his 'Icones Sacræ;' William Russell, first duke of Bedford, had offered to make good the expense. In the week following his patron's death (7 Sept. 1700) Quick was disabled, and could not collect subscriptions. The manuscript of the 'Icones' is now in Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London; it fills three folio volumes, containing the lives of fifty French and twenty English divines. Calamy acknowledges his debt to it for the lives of seven of the ejected nonconformists, including Nathanael Ball [q. v.], George Hughes [q. v.], and William Jenkyn [q. v.]

[Funeral Sermons by Williams and Freke, 1706; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 493; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), ii. 198; Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. xxv, 247 seq.; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, i. 331 seq.; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, 1714, ii. 318; Protestant Dissenters' Mag. 1799, p. 301; Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1810, iii. 369 seq.; Worth's Hist. of Nonconformity in Plymouth, 1876, pp. 19, 24.]

A. G.

QUICK, JOHN (1748–1831), actor, the son of a brewer, was born in 1748 in Whitechapel, London. In his fourteenth year he left his home and joined a theatrical company at Fulham, where he played Altamont in the 'Fair Penitent,' receiving from his approving manager three shillings as a full single share in the profits. During some years, in Kent and Surrey, he played Romeo, George Barnewell, Hamlet, Jaffier, Tancred, and other tragic characters, and in 1767 was at the Haymarket under the management of Foote, one of the pupils in Foote's 'Orators,' his associates including Edward Shuter [q. v.], John Bannister [q. v.], and John Palmer (1742?–1798) [q. v.] His performance, for Shuter's benefit, of Mordecai in 'Love à la Mode' recommended him to Covent Garden, where, on 7 Nov. 1767, he was the original Postboy in Colman's 'Oxonian in Town;' on 14 Dec. the First Ferret in the 'Royal Merchant,' an operatic version of the 'Beggar's Bush;' and on 29 Jan. 1768 the original Postboy in Goldsmith's 'Good-natured Man.' At Covent Garden, with occasional visits to Liverpool, Portsmouth, and other towns, and to Bristol, where he was for a time manager of the King Street Theatre, Quick remained during most of his artistic career.

Quick's performances were at first confined as a rule to clowns, rustics, comic servants,

and the like. He was seen as Peter in 'Romeo and Juliet,' Simon Pure in 'A Bold Stroke for a Wife,' Third Witch in 'Macbeth,' Gripe in the 'Cheats of Scapin,' the First Gravedigger in 'Hamlet,' the Tailor in 'Katharine and Petruchio,' Puritan in 'Duke and No Duke,' Vamp in the 'Author,' Mungo in the 'Padlock,' Canton in the 'Clandestine Marriage,' Zorobabel in the 'Country Madcap,' Clown in 'Winter's Tale,' Daniel in 'Oroonoko,' Scrub in the 'Beaux' Stratagem,' Pamphlet in the 'Upholsterer,' Rigdum Funnidos in 'Chrononhotonthologos,' Old Philpot in the 'Citizen,' and many similar characters. His original parts at this period included Ostler in Colman's 'Man and Wife, or the Shakespeare Jubilee,' Skiff in Cumberland's 'Brothers' on 2 Dec. 1769, and clown to the harlequin of Charles Lee Lewes [q. v.] in the pantomime of 'Mother Shipton' on 26 Dec. 1770. A patent for a theatre in Liverpool passed the great seal on 4 May 1771, and on 5 June 1772 Quick was playing there Prattle in 'The Deuce is in him.' Many other characters, including Lovel in 'High Life below Stairs,' Polonius, Peachum, Jerry Sneak, Shallow, Sir Tunbelly Clumsy in the 'Man of Quality,' were here in the next few years assigned him. At Covent Garden he was, on 8 Dec. 1772, the original Consol in O'Brien's 'Cross Purposes,' and on 6 Feb. 1773 the original Momus in O'Hara's 'Golden Pippin.' These performances prepared the way for his great triumph, on 14 March, as the original Tony Lumpkin in 'She stoops to conquer.' The character had been refused by Woodward, whose want of insight was fortunate for Quick. During the season Quick also played Sable in the 'Funeral,' Coupler in the 'Man of Quality,' Trapland in 'Love for Love,' Gentleman Usher in 'King Lear,' Lady Pentweazle (an original part) in an unnamed interlude of Foote, Old Mask in the 'Musical Lady,' and Honeycombe in 'Polly Honeycombe.' The following season (1773–4) saw him promoted to Mawworm in the 'Hypocrite,' Grumio, Varland in the 'West Indian,' and Autolycus Mufti in 'Don Sebastian.' On 31 Jan. 1774 he played Old Rents in the 'Jovial Crew.' Foresight and Town Clerk in 'Much Ado about Nothing,' with other parts, followed; and on 17 Jan. 1775 he was the first Bob Acres in the 'Rivals.' Among some scores of comic characters subsequently assigned him are Launcelot Gobbo, Lord Sands, Don Pedro in the 'Wonder,' Trinculo, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Touchstone, Pistol, Dromio of Ephesus, Roderigo, Launce in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' Cloten, Silence, Major Oldfox in the 'Plain Dealer,' Vellum, Lucullus in 'Timon of Athens,' Old Mirabel in the 'Inconstant,' Fondlewife, Old Woman in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' Lovegold in the 'Miser,' Dr. Caius, Lord Duberly in the 'Heir-at-Law,' and Crabtree. From the almost interminable list of his original parts—most of them assigned him after the deaths of Shuter in 1776 and Woodward in 1777—may be selected Isaac Mendoza in Sheridan's 'Duenna,' Druggett in Murphy's 'Three Weeks after Marriage,' Sancho in 'Don Quixote in England,' adapted from Fielding, Vulcan in Dibdin's 'Poor Vulcan,' Sir Wilfrid Wildman in Kenrick's 'Lady of the Manor,' Hardy in Mrs. Cowley's 'Belle's Stratagem,' King Arthur in 'Tom Thumb,' altered by O'Hara from Fielding, Bobby Pendragon in Mrs. Cowley's 'Which is the Man?' Sir Toby Tacit in O'Keeffe's 'Positive Man,' Sir Solomon Dangle in Cumberland's 'Walloons,' Spado in O'Keeffe's 'Castle of Andalusia,' Savil in the 'Capricious Lady' (altered by Cumberland from the 'Scornful Lady' of Beaumont and Fletcher), Don Cæsar in Mrs. Cowley's 'Bold Stroke for a Husband,' Hillario in the 'Magic Picture' (altered by the Rev. H. Bate from Massinger), Dr. Feelove in Mrs. Cowley's 'More Ways than One,' Lapoche in O'Keeffe's 'Fontainebleau, or Our Way in France,' Don Guzman in 'Follies of a Day' (Holcroft's adaptation of Le Mariage de Figaro'), Walmsley in Mrs. Inchbald's 'Appearance is against them,' Quiz in 'Love in a Camp' (O'Keeffe's sequel to the 'Poor Soldier'), Sir Oliver Oldstock in Pilon's 'He would be a Soldier,' and Sir Luke Tremor in Mrs. Inchbald's 'Such Things are.'

On 6 April 1790, for his benefit, Quick appeared as Richard III. He was always under the delusion that he could play tragedy, and took the character seriously at the outset, until the laughter of the audience proved irresistible. On 14 March 1791 Quick created the part of Cockletop, an antiquary, in O'Keeffe's 'Modern Antiques,' and on 16 April that of Sir George Thunder in the 'Wild Oats' of the same dramatist. On 18 Feb. 1792 he was the first Silky in Holcroft's 'Road to Ruin,' on 23 Jan. 1793 the first Solus in Mrs. Inchbald's 'Every one has his Fault,' on 5 Feb. 1794 the first Sir Gregory Oldwort in Holcroft's 'Love's Frailties, or Precept against Practice,' on 23 Oct. the first Sir Paul Perpetual in Reynolds's 'Rage,' and 6 Dec. the first Sir Robert Flayer in Mrs. Cowley's 'Town before you.' In Holcroft's 'Deserted Daughter,' 2 May 1795, Quick was the original Item, and on 23 Jan. 1796 the original Toby Allspice in Morton's 'Way to get married.' In 'Abroad and at Home,' by Holman, he was (19 Nov.) the first Sir

Simon Flourish, on 10 Jan. 1797 the first Vortex in Morton's 'Cure for the Heart-ache,' and on 4 March Lord Priory in Mrs. Inchbald's 'Wives as they were and Men as they are.' In his last season he was, 23 Nov. 1797, the first Scud in Cumberland's 'False Impressions,' 11 Jan. 1798 the first Nicholas in Morton's 'Secrets worth Knowing,' and 13 Feb. the first Lord Vibrate in Holcroft's or Fenwick's 'He's much to blame.' On 11 April, for his benefit, he gave a description of the Roman puppet show. On 13 April he played his last original part, probably Admiral Delroy, in Cumberland's 'Eccentric Lover.' About this time, on the score of declining health, he resigned his long engagement at Covent Garden. His object was to obtain the option of playing less frequently, but much to his disappointment he was not engaged the following season. On 9 May 1799, for the benefit of Miss Leak, he appeared for the first time at Drury Lane, and played Hardy in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' and Lovegold in the 'Miser.' On 12 June 1800, for O'Keeffe's benefit, he played at Covent Garden Alibi in the 'Lie of the Day,' and Drugget in 'Three Weeks after Marriage;' and for another benefit appeared next day as Isaac in the 'Duenna.' For this part he was engaged at Drury Lane in 1801–2, but he seems to have played no other. In 1809 he took a tour in the north, appearing in Edinburgh, 25 Jan., as Sir Benjamin Dove in the 'Brothers.' In 1809—probably on 5 Sept.—still in the same character, he made his first appearance at the Lyceum. On 24 May 1813 he came again from his retirement, taking part at the Haymarket Opera House in a benefit to Mrs. Mattocks, in which he played Don Felix in the 'Wonder.' This seems to have been his last appearance. Out of his earnings he saved 10,000*l.*, on the interest of which he lived, residing during his later years in Hornsey Row, subsequently Will's Row, Islington. He was in the habit, up to the last day of his life, of presiding over a 'social gathering' held at the King's Head tavern, Islington. He died on 4 April 1831, and was buried beneath the old chapel-of-ease at Lower Holloway. In early life he married at Bristol the daughter of a clergyman named Parker, and had by her a son, William, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Anne Davenport (*Gent. Mag.* 1831, i. 74).

Quick, 'the retired Dioclesian of Islington,' as Mathews called him, 'with his squeak like a Bart'lemew fiddle,' was, on the same authority, a 'pleasant little fellow,' without 'an atom of improper consequence in his composition.' He was so small in frame that Anthony Pasquin calls him 'the smart tiny Quick.' He was held an honest man, and generous without being extravagant. He was the favourite actor of George III, who continually insisted upon his appearance, and is said to have more than once addressed him, and even to have promised, according to a very improbable story, to make his daughter a maid of honour. Quick was unsurpassed in old men. Isaac Mendoza, in the 'Duenna,' appears to have been his great part. He was also one of the best of First Gravediggers. Other parts in which he ranked very high were Beau Mordecai, Tony Lumpkin, Poor Vulcan, Little French Lawyer, Dromio of Ephesus, King Arthur in 'Tom Thumb,' Bobby Pendragon, Spado, Launce, and Sir John Tremor. Edwin was more popular than Quick, but was not, holds Genest, so good an actor. Edwin had to be fitted with new parts, while on the revival of an old comedy Quick was generally included in the cast. The author of 'Candid and Impartial Strictures on the Performers,' &c., 1795, says: 'His comic talents are purely original, and, though not richly fraught with a mellowness of humour, still possess a certain quaintness and whimsicality that prove such incentives to laughter that the most cynical disposition cannot withstand their influence' (p. 53). Some want of variety is imputed to him. Davies classes him with Parsons as 'born to relax the muscles and set mankind a tittering.'

A portrait of Quick as Alderman Arable in 'Speculation,' with Munden as Project and Lewis as Tanjore, painted by Zoffany at the express desire of George III, is now in the Garrick Club. In this the portrait of Quick is repeated in a picture behind him. Other portraits of him, also in the Garrick Club, are by Dewilde, as Old Doiley in 'Who's the Dupe?' by Dupont as Spado in the 'Castle of Andalusia,' and by Dighton as Isaac in the 'Duenna.' In 1775 Thomas Parkinson painted a scene from 'She stoops to conquer,' in which Quick appears as Tony Lumpkin, to the Hardcastle of Shuter and the Mrs. Hardcastle of Mrs. Green. This was engraved by R. Laurie. Somewhat later William Score painted a portrait, which was engraved. An engraving by Charteris of a portrait in the possession of Quick appears in Gilliland's 'Dramatic Mirror,' and shows a pleasant and somewhat chubby face (cf. Bromley, *Catalogue*).

[Works cited: Genest's Account of the English Stage; Richard Jenkins's Memoirs of the Bristol Stage; Wheatley and Cunningham's London Past and Present; Smith's Catalogue of Portraits; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; Thespian Dictionary;

Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror; Dibdin's Edinburgh Stage; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe.] J. K.

QUICK, ROBERT HEBERT (1831–1891), schoolmaster and educational writer, was born in London on 20 Sept. 1831, being the eldest son of James Carthew Quick, a city merchant of some eminence. He was sent to school at Harrow, but soon removed on account of delicate health, and proceeded from a private tutor's to Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in the mathematical tripos of 1854. He was ordained in 1855, and worked with his lifelong friend, the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, as an unpaid curate, first at St. Mark's, Whitechapel, and afterwards in Marylebone. A residence in Germany first turned his thoughts to teaching, and, on his return to England in 1858, he accepted a mastership in Lancaster grammar school. Thence he passed in rapid succession to Guildford grammar school, Hurstpierpoint, and Cranley, where, under Dr. Merriman, he gave valuable help in the organisation of the first successful public school for the middle classes. In 1870 he was appointed by Dr. Butler to an assistant-mastership at Harrow, which he held for four years. For the next few years he was head of a preparatory school, first in London and then at Guildford. In 1881 he was appointed by the university of Cambridge to give the first course of lectures on the history of education under the newly formed syndicate for the training of teachers. In 1883 he was presented by the master and fellows of Trinity College to the vicarage of Sedbergh, Yorkshire, which living he resigned in 1887. His remaining years were passed in retirement at Redhill, though to the last he continued to contribute to professional papers, to lecture, and to maintain an active correspondence with the leaders of education on the continent and in America. While on a visit to Professor (afterwards Sir John Robert) Seeley [q. v.] at Cambridge, he was suddenly struck with spinal apoplexy, and died, after a few days of painless illness, on 9 March 1891. In 1876 he married Bertha, daughter of General Chase Parr of the Bombay army.

The work by which Quick will live is his 'Essays on Educational Reformers' (1st edit. 1868). He, first of modern English writers, succeeded in making a book on education readable and at the same time sober and rational; and the secret of his success was that he criticised past theories and methods by the light of living experience. Several pirated editions were published in America, but it was not till 1890 that a second and enlarged English edition was published, the preparation of which was the main work of his last years. Besides numerous pedagogical papers and pamphlets, dealing mainly with the training of teachers and methods of teaching, he edited Locke's 'Thoughts concerning Education' (1880), and reprinted with introduction Mulcaster's 'Positions' (1888). His article on Froebel in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (9th edit.) was published separately.

[Journal of Education, April 1891, with Memoirs, by J. Llewellyn Davies, H. M. Butler, Professor Seeley, and others; unpublished diaries and notebooks.] F. S–R.

QUILLINAN, EDWARD (1791–1851), poet, born at Oporto on 12 Aug. 1791, was the son of Edward Quillinan, an Irishman of a good but impoverished family, who had become a prosperous wine merchant at Oporto. His mother, whose maiden name was Ryan, died soon after her son had been sent, in 1798, to England, to be educated at Roman catholic schools. Returning to Portugal, he entered his father's counting-house, but this distasteful employment ceased upon the French invasion under Junot in 1807, which obliged the family to seek refuge in England. After spending some time without any occupation, he entered the army as a cornet in a cavalry regiment, from which, after seeing some service at Walcheren, he passed into another regiment, stationed at Canterbury. A satirical pamphlet in verse, entitled 'The Ball Room Votaries,' involved him in a series of duels, and compelled him to exchange into the 3rd dragoon guards, with which he served through the latter portion of the Peninsular war. In 1814 he made his first serious essay in poetry by publishing 'Dunluce Castle, a Poem,' which was printed at the Lee Priory Press, 4to; and it was followed by 'Stanzas by the author of Dunluce Castle' (1814, 4to), by 'The Sacrifice of Isabel,' a more important effort (1816); and by 'Elegiac Verses' addressed to Lady Brydges in memory of her son, Grey Matthew Brydges (Lee Priory, 1817, 4to). In 1817 he married Jemima, second daughter of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges [q.v.], and subsequently served with his regiment in Ireland. In 1819 'Dunluce Castle' attracted the notice of Thomas Hamilton (1789–1842) [q. v.], the original Morgan O'Doherty of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' who ridiculed it in a review entitled 'Poems by a Heavy Dragoon.' Quillinan deferred his rejoinder until 1821, when he attacked Wilson and Lockhart, whom he erroneously supposed to be the writers, in his 'Retort Courteous,' a satire largely consisting of passages from 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' done into verse. The misunderstanding was dissipated through the

friendly offices of Robert Pearse Gillies [q. v.], and all parties became good friends. In the same year Quillinan retired from the army, and settled at Spring Cottage, between Rydal and Ambleside, and thus in the immediate neighbourhood of Wordsworth, whose poetry he had long devotedly admired. Scarcely was he established there when a tragic fate overtook his wife, who died from the effects of burns, 25 May 1822, leaving two daughters. Wordsworth was godfather of the younger daughter, and he wrote an epitaph on Mrs. Quillinan. Distracted with grief, Quillinan fled to the continent, and afterwards lived alternately in London, Paris, Portugal, and Canterbury, until 1841, when he married Wordsworth's daughter, Dorothy (see below). The union encountered strong opposition on Wordsworth's part, not from dislike of Quillinan, but from dread of losing his daughter's society. He eventually submitted with a good grace, and became fully reconciled to Quillinan, who proved an excellent husband and son-in-law. In 1841 Quillinan published 'The Conspirators,' a three-volume novel, embodying his recollections of military service in Spain and Portugal. In 1843 he appeared in 'Blackwood' as the defender of Wordsworth against Landor, who had attacked his poetry in an imaginary conversation with Porson, published in the magazine. Quillinan's reply was a cento of all the harsh dicta of the erratic critic respecting great poets, and the effect was to invalidate in the mass an indictment whose counts it might not have been easy to answer seriatim. Landor dismissed his remarks as 'Quill-inanities;' Wordsworth himself is said to have regarded the defence as indiscreet.

In 1845 the delicate health of his wife induced Quillinan to travel with her for a year in Portugal and Spain, and the excursion produced a charming book from her pen (see below). In 1846 he contributed an extremely valuable article to the 'Quarterly' on Gil Vicente, the Portuguese dramatic poet. In 1847 his second wife died, and four years later (8 July 1851) Quillinan himself died (at Loughrig Holme, Ambleside) of inflammation, occasioned by taking cold upon a fishing excursion; he was buried in Grasmere churchyard. His latter years had been chiefly employed in translations of Camoens's 'Lusiad,' five books of which were completed, and of Herculano's 'History of Portugal.' The latter, also left imperfect, was never printed; the 'Lusiad' was published in 1853 by John Adamson [q. v.], another translator of Camoens. A selection from Quillinan's original poems, principally lyrical, with a memoir, was published in the same year by William Johnston, the editor of Wordsworth.

Quillinan was a sensitive, irritable, but most estimable man. 'All who know him,' says Southey, writing in 1830, 'are very much attached to him.' 'Nowhere,' says Johnston, speaking of his correspondence during his wife's hopeless illness, 'has the writer of this memoir ever seen letters more distinctly marked by manly sense, combined with almost feminine tenderness.' Matthew Arnold in his 'Stanzas in Memory of Edward Quillinan,' speaks of him as 'a man unspoil'd, sweet, generous, and humane.' As an original poet his claims are of the slenderest; his poems would hardly have been preserved but for the regard due to his personal character and his relationship to Wordsworth. His version of the 'Lusiad,' nevertheless, though wanting his final corrections, has considerable merit, and he might have rendered important service to two countries if he had devoted his life to the translation and illustration of Portuguese literature.

His wife, Dorothy Quillinan (1804–1847), the second child of William Wordsworth, was born on 6 Aug. 1804. She was named after Dorothy Wordsworth, her father's sister. By way of distinguishing her from her aunt, Crabb Robinson used to call her 'Dorina.' The same writer calls her the 'joy and sunshine' of the poet, who saw in her an harmonious blending of the characteristics and lineaments of his wife and sister. 'Dora,' he wrote in 1829, 'is my housekeeper, and did she not hold the pen it would run wild in her praises.' She published in 1847 (2 vols. 8vo, Moxon) 'A Journal of a Few Months' Residence in Portugal, and Glimpses of the South of Spain,' dedicated to her father and mother. Wordsworth's later poems contain several allusions to Dora, and she is celebrated in particular along with Edith Southey and Sara Coleridge in 'The Triad.' She died at Rydal Mount on 9 July 1847, and was buried in Grasmere churchyard (*Gent. Mag.* 1847, ii. 222; Lee, *Dorothy Wordsworth*, 1886, p. 144; Crabb Robinson, *Diary*, iii. 193, 294–6).

[Johnston's Memoir prefixed to Quillinan's collected poems; Knight's Life of Wordsworth, vol. iii.; Gillies's Memoirs of a Literary Veteran, vol. ii.; Gent. Mag. new ser. vol. xxxvi.; Dorothy Quillinan's Journal of a Few Months' Residence in Portugal; Clayden's Rogers and his Contemporaries, ii. 206; Matthew Arnold's Poems, Lyric and Elegiac, p. 169; Sir Henry Taylor's Autobiography, vol. ii.; Christian Reformer, August 1851; Crabb Robinson's Diary, vol. iii. passim.] R. G.

QUIN, EDWARD (*d.* 1823), journalist, born in Dublin, seems to have spent some years in France, where he taught pugilism. Ultimately he followed the career of a journalist in London. About 1803 he started 'The Traveller,' a journal intended to represent the commercial travellers; it was one of the earliest of professional papers, but it 'was much more than a class journal, being .... a bold advocate of political reforms. "If it has not much wit or brilliancy," said a contemporary critic, "it is distinguished by sound judgment, careful information, and constitutional principles"' (Fox Bourne, i. 288). As editor of the paper, Quin accepted some of the earliest of Leigh Hunt's essays. In 1823 'The Traveller' was merged in the 'Globe' under the general title of 'The Globe and Traveller.' Quin also owned and edited 'The Day' until its amalgamation with the 'New Times.' He was elected a common councilman for the ward of Farringdon Without in 1805, and enjoyed in the common council a reputation for eloquence. He died of apoplexy at Sheerness on 7 July 1823. He published under his own name a 'Speech on Deputy Birch's Motion to petition Parliament against the Admission of Catholics into the Army,' 8vo, London, 1807; and 'Irish Charitable Society: a Letter advocating the Establishment of a Charity under the above Designation, with other Documents,' 8vo, London, 1812.

A son, Edward Quin (1794–1828), matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 26 Nov. 1812; graduated B.A. in 1817, and M.A. in 1820, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823. He published 'An Historical Atlas in a Series of Maps of the World,' 4to, London, 1840, of which several editions were issued; and 'Universal History from the Creation,' reprinted from preceding work, 12mo, London, 1838. He died at Hare Court, Temple, on 4 May 1828, aged 34 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886).

[Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 285; Gent. Mag. 1823, pt. ii. p. 280; Globe and Traveller, 8 Aug. 1823, and Times of same date; Fox Bourne's English Newspapers, i. 288, 336, 355, ii. 27; Andrews's History of British Journalism, 1859; Annual Biography and Obituary, 1824; Autobiography of Leigh Hunt, revised ed. p. 124.] D. J. O'D.

QUIN, EDWIN RICHARD WINDHAM WYNDHAM-, third Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl in the peerage of Ireland, and first Baron Kenry of the United Kingdom (1812–1871), born 19 May 1812, in London, was only son of Windham Henry, second earl. His grandfather, Valentine Richard Quin (1752–1824), as a staunch supporter of the union, was recommended by Lord Cornwallis for a peerage, with the title of Baron Adare (31 July 1800) (*Cornwallis Correspondence*, ed. Ross, iii. 25). He was further created Viscount Mount-Earl on 6 Feb. 1816, and Earl of Dunraven on 5 Feb. 1822. The third earl's father, Windham Henry Quin, second earl of Dunraven (1782–1850), assumed in 1815 the additional name of Wyndham in right of his wife. He represented Limerick county in the imperial parliament from 1806 to 1820, and was a representative peer of Ireland from 1839 till his death. His wife, Caroline, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wyndham of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire, inherited from her father property in Gloucestershire, as well as the Wyndham estate in Glamorganshire; she survived till 26 May 1870.

The son, Wyndham-Quin, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in the spring of 1833, and as Viscount Adare represented Glamorganshire in parliament in the conservative interest from 1837 to 1851. While in the House of Commons he became a convert to catholicism, and his political activity largely aimed at safeguarding religious education in Ireland (Hansard, 3rd ser. lxxx. 1142–3). He became subsequently one of the commissioners of education in Ireland. He succeeded his father as third earl in the Irish peerage in 1850, and retired from the House of Commons next year. On 12 March 1866 he was named a knight of St. Patrick, and on 12 June of the same year was created a peer of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Kenry of Kenry, co. Limerick. He acted as lord lieutenant of co. Limerick from 1864 till his death.

Dunraven was deeply interested in intellectual pursuits. For three years he studied astronomy under Sir William Hamilton in the Dublin observatory, and acquired a thorough knowledge both of the practical and theoretical sides of the science. He investigated the phenomena of spiritualism, and convinced himself of their genuineness. His son, the present earl, prepared for him minute reports of séances which Daniel Dunglas Home [q. v.] conducted with his aid in 1867–8. The reports were privately printed as 'Experiences in Spiritualism with Mr. D. D. Home,' with a lucid introduction by Dunraven. But Dunraven's chief interest was in archæology. He was associated with Petrie, Stokes, and other Irish archæologists in the foundation of the Irish Archæological Society in 1840, and of the Celtic Society in 1845. In 1849 and 1869 he presided over the meetings of the Cam-

brian Society held at Cardiff and Bridgend, and in 1871 was president of a section of the Royal Archæological Institute. In 1862 he accompanied Montalembert on a tour in Scotland, and five years later travelled in France and Italy, with the view of making a special study of campaniles. But Irish archæology mainly occupied him. He is said to have visited every barony in Ireland, and nearly every island off the coast. He was usually attended by a photographer, and Dr. William Stokes [q. v.] and Miss Margaret Stokes were often in his company.

The chief results of his labours, which were designed as a continuation of those of Petrie, his intimate friend, were embodied in 'Notes on Irish Architecture,' two sumptuous folios published after his death, under the editorship of Margaret Stokes, with a preface by the fourth Earl of Dunraven, and notes by Petrie and Reeves. The work was illustrated by 161 wood engravings, by Bramston, D. and J. Jewitt, and others, from drawings by G. Petrie, W. F. Wakeman, Gordon Hills, Margaret Stokes, Lord Dunraven, and others, besides 125 fine plates. The first part dealt with stone buildings with and without cement, and the second part with belfries and Irish Romanesque.

In 1865 Dunraven compiled, as an appendix to his mother's 'Memorials of Adare,' a minute and exhaustive treatise on architectural remains in the neighbourhood of Adare. Part of this, treating of the round tower and church of Dysart, was reprinted in vol. ii. of the 'Notes.' Many of these half-ruined buildings were, by Dunraven's munificence, made available for religious purposes. He also contributed some valuable papers to the Royal Irish Academy. He was elected F.R.A.S. in 1831, F.S.A. in 1836, F.R.G.S. in 1837, and on 10 April 1834 became F.R.S. Montalembert dedicated to him a volume of his 'Monks of the West.' Dunraven died at the Imperial Hotel, Great Malvern, on 6 Oct. 1871, and was buried at Adare on the 14th inst. He was a man of quick perceptions and great power of application, a zealous Roman catholic, and a highly popular landlord.

He was twice married, first, on 18 Aug. 1836, to Augusta, third daughter of Thomas Goold, master in chancery in Ireland; and, secondly, 27 Jan. 1870, to Anne, daughter of Henry Lambert, esq., of Carnagh, Wexford, who, after his death, married the second Lord Hylton. A portrait of his first wife, who died 22 Nov. 1866, was painted by Hayter, and engraved by Holl. Her son, the present earl, was under-secretary for the colonies in 1885–6, and again in 1886–7. There are at Adare Manor portraits of the first Earl of Dunraven by Batoni, and of the third earl and countess by T. Philipps, as well as busts of the first and second earls.

[Preface by fourth Earl of Dunraven to Notes on Irish Architecture, 1875–7; Memorials of Adare Manor, by Caroline, wife of the second earl, privately printed, 1865; G. E. C.'s Peerage; Foster's Alumni Oxon. and Cat. Dubl. Grad.; Times, 10 Oct. 1871, Illustr. London News 21 Oct., and Limerick Reporter, 10 Oct.; Webb's Compend. Irish Biogr.; Boase's Modern Engl. Biogr.] G. Le G. N.

QUIN, FREDERIC HERVEY FOSTER (1799–1878), the first homœopathic physician in England, was born in London on 12 Feb. 1799, and passed his early years at a school at Putney, kept by a son of Mrs. Sarah Trimmer [q. v.], the authoress. In 1817 he was sent to Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. on 1 Aug. 1820. In December 1820 he went to Rome as travelling physician to Elizabeth, duchess of Devonshire. He afterwards attended her in that city during her fatal illness in March 1824. On his return to London he was appointed physician to Napoleon I at St. Helena, but the emperor died (on 5 May 1821) before he left England. In July 1821 he commenced practice at Naples, and his social gifts made him popular with all the English residents there, who included Sir William Gell, Sir William Drummond, and the Countess of Blessington. At Naples, too, Quin met Dr. Neckar, a disciple of Hahnemann, the founder of homœopathy, and was favourably impressed by what he learned of the homœopathic system of medicine. After visiting Leipzig in 1826, in order to study its working, Quin returned to Naples a convert. On the journey he was introduced at Rome to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians, and soon left Naples to become his family physician in England. Until May 1829 he continued a member of the prince's household either at Marlborough House, London, or Claremont, Surrey, and extended his acquaintance in aristocratic circles. From May 1829 to September 1831 he practised in Paris, chiefly, but not entirely, on the principles of Hahnemann. In September 1831, after consulting with Hahnemann as to the treatment of cholera, he proceeded to Tischnowitz in Moravia, where the disease was raging. He was himself attacked, but soon recommenced work, and remained until the cholera disappeared. His treatment consisted in giving camphor in the first stage, and ipecacuanha and arsenic subsequently.

At length, in July 1832, he settled in London at 19 King Street, St. James's, re-

moving in 1833 to 13 Stratford Place, and introduced the homœopathic system into this country. The medical journals denounced him as a quack, but he made numerous converts, and his practice rapidly grew, owing as much to his attractive personality as to his medical skill. But the professional opposition was obstinately prolonged. In February 1838, when Quin was a candidate for election at the Athenæum Club, he was blackballed by a clique of physicians, led by John Ayrton Paris [q. v.], who privately attacked Quin with a virulence for which he had to apologise. From 26 June 1845 he was medical attendant to the Duchess of Cambridge.

In 1839 Quin completed the first volume of his translation of Hahnemann's 'Materia Medica Pura,' but a fire at his printers' destroyed the whole edition of five hundred copies, and failing health prevented him from reprinting the work. In 1843 he established a short-lived dispensary, called the St. James's Homœopathic Dispensary. In 1844 he founded the British Homœopathic Society, of which he was elected president. Chiefly through his exertions the London Homœopathic Hospital was founded in 1850. It became a permanent institution, and is now located in Great Ormond Street. On 18 Oct. 1859 he was appointed to the chair of therapeutics and materia medica in the medical school of the hospital, and gave a series of lectures.

Quin was popular in London society. In aristocratic, literary, artistic, and dramatic circles he was always welcome. He was almost the last of the wits of London society, and no dinner was considered a success without his presence. His friends included Dickens, Thackeray, the Bulwers, Macready, Landseer, and Charles Mathews. In manners, dress, and love of high-stepping horses he imitated Count D'Orsay. After suffering greatly from asthma, he died at the Garden Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, on 24 Nov. 1878, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery on 28 Nov.

He was the author of: 1. 'Du Traitement Homœopathique du Choléra avec notes et appendice,' Paris, 1832, dedicated to Louis-Philippe. 2. 'Pharmacopœia Homœopathica,' 1834, dedicated to the king of the Belgians. He also wrote a preface to the 'British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia,' published by the British Homœopathic Society in 1870, and was the editor of the second edition brought out in 1876.

[Hamilton's Memoir of F. H. F. Quin, 1879, with portrait; Madden's Literary Life of the Countess of Blessington, 1855, i. 191, ii. 26, 27, 111–14, 448–54, iii. 201; Lord Ronald Gower's My Reminiscences, 1883, ii, 251–4; Morning Post, 29 Nov. 1878, p. 5; Russell's Memoirs of Thomas Moore, 1854, vi. 318; Dickens's Life of C. J. Mathews, 1879, i. 102.] G. C. B.

QUIN, JAMES (1693–1766), actor, the illegitimate son of James Quin, barrister, and the grandson of Mark Quin, mayor of Dublin in 1676, was born in King Street, Covent Garden, 24 Feb. 1692–3, and christened at the adjacent church of St. Paul. His mother, though she called herself a widow, appears to have had a husband living in 1693, by name Grinsell. Young Quin was taken, in 1700, to Dublin, and educated in that city under the Rev. Dr. Jones. He was probably for a short time at Trinity College, Dublin. After the death of his father in 1710 he was obliged, for the purpose of obtaining his patrimony, to contest against his uterine brother, Grinsell, a suit in chancery, which want of means compelled him to abandon. He then took to the stage in Dublin, and made his first appearance at the Smock Alley Theatre as Abel in Sir Robert Howard's Committee,' playing also Cleon in Shadwell's 'Timon of Athens, or the Man Hater,' and, according to Genest, the Prince of Tanais in Rowe's 'Tamerlane.' It is not unlikely that he appeared at Drury Lane as early as 1714. On 4 Feb. 1715 Quin played there Vulture, an original part in 'Country Lasses,' an adaptation by Charles Johnson (1679–1748) [q. v.] of Middleton's 'A Mad World, my Masters.' Quin is not mentioned as from Ireland, nor is there any indication that this was a first appearance. On the 23rd he was the First Steward in Gay's 'What d'ye call it?' and was on 20 April the First Lieutenant of the Tower in Rowe's 'Lady Jane Gray.' Tate Wilkinson says that the propriety with which Quin played this small part, either in this piece or in 'King Richard III,' in which he was seen the following season, first recommended him to public notice. On 28 June Quin undertook Winwife in Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair.' On 3 Jan. 1716 his name appears to the King in 'Philaster.' Don Pedro in the 'Rover,' followed on 6 March; on 19 July Pedro in the 'Pilgrim,' and on 9 Aug. the Cardinal in the 'Duke of Guise.' On 7 Nov. Quin's chance arrived. Mills, who played Bajazet in 'Tamerlane,' was taken suddenly ill, and Quin read his part in a manner that elicited great applause. The next night, having learnt the words, he played it in a fashion that brought him into lasting favour. On 17 Dec. he was the original Antenor in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Cruel Gift.' On 5 Jan. 1717 he was Gloster in 'King Lear,' and on the 16th second player in the ill-starred 'Three Weeks after Marriage' of Gay and 'two friends.' Voltore in Jonson's 'Volpone,'

or the Fox,' Cinna in 'Caius Marius,' Flayflint in Lacy's 'Old Troop,' and Aaron in 'Titus Andronicus' were given during the season. On 18 Nov., still at Drury Lane, he played Balance in the 'Recruiting Officer,' and on 7 Jan. following made, as Hotspur in 'King Henry IV,' pt. i., his first appearance at Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he remained for fourteen years. During his first season here he was assigned Horatio in the 'Fair Penitent,' Tamerlane, Morat in 'Aurenge-Zebe,' Antony in 'Julius Cæsar,' and was, 18 Feb. 1718, the original Scipio in Beckingham's 'Scipio Africanus.' Leading parts in tragedy were now freely assigned him, and the following season saw him as Macbeth, Brutus, Coriolanus (? Hotspur), King in 'Hamlet,' as well as Raymond in the 'Spanish Fryar,' Benducar in 'Don Sebastian,' Burleigh in the 'Unhappy Favourite' of Banks, Clytus in the 'Rival Queens,' Syphax in 'Cato,' Maskwell in the 'Double Dealer,' Bajazet in 'Tamerlane,' Sir John Brute in the 'Provoked Wife,' and Clause in the 'Royal Merchant, or the Beggar's Bush.'

In a version of Shirley's 'Traytor' altered by Christopher Bullock, he was the first Lorenzo (the traitor), and he was, 16 Jan. 1719, the original Sir Walter Raleigh in Sewell's tragedy so named. Between this period and his migration to Covent Garden in 1732 he became an accepted representative of the following Shakespearean parts: Othello, Falstaff in 'Merry Wives of Windsor' and 'Henry IV,' pt. i., Hector and Thersites in 'Troilus and Cressida,' Duke in 'Measure for Measure,' King in 'Henry IV,' pt. i., Buckingham in 'Richard III,' the Ghost in 'Hamlet,' and Lear. Principal among the non-Shakespearean parts in which he was seen were Aboan in 'Oroonoko,' Sir Edward Belfond in Shadwell's 'Squire of Alsatia,' Montezuma in 'Indian Emperor,' Roderigo in the 'Pilgrim,' Chamont in the 'Orphan,' Sullen in the 'Beaux' Stratagem,' Pierre in 'Venice Preserved,' Beaugard in the 'Soldier's Fortune,' Heartwell in the 'Old Bachelor,' Dominic in the 'Spanish Fryar,' Creon in 'Œdipus,' Bessus in 'A King and No King,' Belville in the 'Rover,' Pinchwife in Wycherley's 'Country Wife,' Æsop, Ranger in the 'False Husband,' Volpone, Melantius in the 'Maid's Tragedy,' Captain Macheath in the 'Beggars' Opera,' Young Bevil in the 'Conscious Lovers,' Colonel Standard in the 'Constant Couple,' Diocles in the 'Prophetess,' Manly in the 'Provoked Husband,' Leon in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' and Teague in the 'Committee.' His principal 'creations' include, with many others, Henry IV of France in Beckingham's piece so named, 7 Nov. 1719; Genseric in Motley's 'Captives,' 29 Feb. 1720; Bellmour in the 'Fatal Extravagance,' assigned to Joseph Mitchell, but included in the works of Aaron Hill, 21 April 1721; Sohemus in Fenton's 'Mariamne,' 22 Feb. 1723; Colonel Warcourt in Southern's 'Money the Mistress,' 19 Feb. 1726; Eurydamas in Frowde's 'Fall of Saguntum,' 16 Jan. 1727; Themistocles in Dr. Madden's 'Themistocles,' 10 Feb. 1729; Count Waldec in Mrs. Haywood's 'Frederick, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenberg,' 4 March; Clitus in Frowde's 'Philotas,' 3 Feb. 1731; Thoas in Theobald's 'Orestes,' 3 April; and Old Bellefleur in Kelly's 'Married Philosopher,' 25 March 1732. More than once Quin distinguished himself by his manliness and vigour. In 1721 a drunken nobleman forced his way on to the stage, and, in answer to Rich's remonstrance, slapped the manager's face. The blow was returned with interest, and a fracas ensued, in which Rich's life was only saved by the promptitude of Quin, who came to Rich's rescue with his drawn sword in his hand. The occurrence was the cause of a guard of soldiers being sent by royal order to Lincoln's Inn Fields as well as to Drury Lane.

On the opening night of Covent Garden, 7 Dec. 1732, Quin appeared as Fainall in the 'Man of the World,' playing also, on following nights, Manly in the 'Plain Dealer,' Caled in the 'Siege of Damascus,' and Apemantus in 'Timon of Athens.' He was, 10 Feb. 1733, the original Lycomedes in Gay's 'Achilles,' and, 4 April, Bosola in the 'Fatal Secret,' an adaptation by Theobald of Webster's 'Duchess of Malfi.' At Covent Garden he remained the following season, playing, 5 March 1734, an original part in Gay's 'Distressed Wife,' and appearing for the first time as Cato, and as Gonzalez in the 'Mourning Bride.' As Othello he reappeared at Drury Lane, 10 Sept. 1734, being his first appearance there for sixteen years. During the seven years in which he remained at this house, he added to his repertory Richard III, Ventidius in 'All for Love,' Pyrrhus in the 'Distressed Mother,' Pembroke in 'Lady Jane Gray,' Gloster in 'Jane Shore,' Jaques in 'As you like it,' and Antonio in the 'Merchant of Venice.' A few of his original parts stand out from the rest. Among them are Amurath in Lillo's 'Christian Hero,' 13 Jan. 1735; Mondish in Fielding's 'Universal Gallant,' 10 Feb; Proteus (Benedick) in the 'Universal Passion,' Miller's amalgam of 'Much Ado about Nothing' and 'La Princesse d'Élide,' 28 Feb. 1737; Comus, 4 March 1738; Agamemnon in Thomson's 'Agamem-

non,' 6 April; Solyman in Mallet's 'Mustapha,' 13 Feb. 1739, and Elmerick in Lillo's posthumous tragedy, 'Elmerick, or Justice Triumphant,' 23 Feb. 1740. He was also cast for Gustavus in Brooke's 'Gustavus Vasa,' which was prohibited by the censors. Quin's name appears, with those of John Mills, Ben Johnson, Theophilus Cibber, &c., in the 'London Magazine' for April 1735, to protest against the passing of a bill, then before parliament, for restraining the number of playhouses, and preventing any person from acting except under the patents.

In the autumn of 1741, Quin, who was not engaged in London, appeared at the Aungier Street Theatre, Dublin, in his now favourite character of Cato. He also played Lord Townly to the Lady Townly of 'Kitty' Clive, Comus, and other parts. After, as it is supposed, visiting with the company, Cork and Limerick, he reappeared at Aungier Street in 1742, playing Young Bevil in the 'Conscious Lovers' to the Indiana of Mrs. Cibber. He also played Chamont to her Monimia, and Horatio to her Calista.

On 22 Sept. 1742, as Othello, he reappeared at Covent Garden, and he remained there until the close of his career. On 12 Nov. 1744 he was Zanga in the 'Revenge,' and on 15 Feb. 1745 the original King John in Cibber's 'Papal Tyranny in the Reign of King John,' and he soon after played Herod in 'Mariamne.' In 1745–6 he was not engaged. He had been in the summer of 1745 with Mrs. Cibber, and returned with that artist, who shared his exclusion. In 1746 both Quin and Garrick were engaged by Rich for Covent Garden. On 14 Nov. 1746, in the 'Fair Penitent,' the two rivals measured swords, Quin playing Horatio and Garrick Lothario to the Calista of Mrs. Cibber. Great interest was evoked, and the cheering was so loud that both actors were disconcerted. Garrick owned his discomfiture, and said 'Faith, I believe Quin was as much frightened as myself.' Quin, who was too proud to own any want of courage, played Horatio with the 'emphasis and dignity which his elocution gave to moral sentiments,' and Garrick acted Lothario with a spirit peculiar to himself. Honours were thus divided. It was otherwise with Richard III, which was played by both. The representations of Garrick were closely followed, while those of Quin were neglected. A revenge was taken by Quin in 'King Henry IV,' his Falstaff being warmly welcomed, while Hotspur was pronounced unsuited to the figure and style of acting of Garrick, who this season relinquished the part. In 'Jane Shore,' Garrick, as Hastings, won back his supremacy over his rival as Gloster, which Quin called 'one of his strut and whisker parts.' Davies tells a story which Genest refuses to accept, and in part confutes, that after the astonishing success of Garrick's 'Miss in her Teens,' 17 Jan. 1747, Quin refused to act on the nights when it was played, swearing that 'he would not hold up the tail of a farce.' Garrick accordingly said, with some malice, 'Then I will give him a month's holiday, and put it up every night.' Quin, Davies says, came nightly to the theatre, and, being told that the house was crowded, 'gave a significant growl and withdrew.' Murphy, on the other hand, says that during the entire season Quin and Garrick had no kind of difference.

At the outset of the season of 1747–8 Quin was at Bath, whence he wrote to Rich, 'I am at Bath—yours, James Quin;' and received the answer 'Stay there, and be damned—yours, John Rich.' For the relief of sufferers by a fire in Cornhill, Quin reappeared as Othello 6 Aug. 1748. After this he played a few familiar parts. At the opening of the following season he was again a regular member of the Covent Garden company, playing constantly leading parts. On 13 Jan. 1749 he was the original Coriolanus in Thomson's 'Coriolanus.' The play was posthumous, and Quin feelingly referred in the prologue to the fact.

Garrick was then at the other house. His performance of Sir John Brute in the 'Provoked Wife' was contrasted with that of Quin, as well as with that of Cibber. Quin, it was said, forgot that Sir John Brute had been a gentleman, while Cibber and Garrick, through every scene of riot and debauchery, preserved the recollection. In 1749–50 he played, for the first time, Gardiner in Rowe's 'Lady Jane Gray,' and King Henry in Banks's 'Virtue Betrayed.' In 1750–1 Garrick sought to detach Quin from Covent Garden. Quin, however, though he had something to fear from the rivalry of Barry, was still in command at Covent Garden, and he skilfully used Garrick's application as a means of extorting from Rich 1,000*l.* a year, the greatest salary, according to Tate Wilkinson, that had then ever been given. On 23 Feb. 1751 Quin was, for the first time, King John in Shakespeare's play; and on 11 March, for the first time, Iago. His last performance as paid actor was on 15 May 1751, as Horatio in the 'Fair Penitent.'

At the close of the season Quin retired to Bath. He came to London, however, to play, on 16 March 1752, Falstaff in 'Henry IV,' for the benefit of Ryan, and repeated the performance for the same purpose on 19 March 1753. The nobility and gentry at Bath gave Quin 100*l.*, on the latter occasion, to spend in

tickets. He acted with so much applause, and the result was financially so successful, that Ryan petitioned in 1752 for a renewal of the favour for a third time. Quin, according to Miss Bellamy, wrote: 'I would play for you if I could, but will not whistle Falstaff for you. I have willed you 1,000*l.*; if you want money you may have it, and save my executors trouble.' After his retirement, Quin, who had previously held aloof from Garrick, met him at Chatsworth, at the Duke of Devonshire's, and, making overtures to him, which were accepted, became a frequent visitor at Garrick's villa at Hampton. While here an eruption of a threatening kind appeared on his hand, and caused him much alarm. He returned home in a state of hypochondria, which brought on fever and great thirst. Feeling the end near, he expressed a wish that the last tragic scene was over, and a hope that he should go through it with becoming dignity. He died in his house at Bath on Tuesday, 21 Jan. 1766, at about four o'clock A.M., and was buried in the abbey church on the 24th. Garrick wrote a rhymed epitaph which appears over his tomb. Among the numerous generous bequests in Quin's will is one of 50*l.* to 'Mr. Thomas Gainsborough, limner, now living at Bath.'

Quin was a man of remarkable qualities and gifts, and almost a great actor. He had an indifferent education, and was no wise given to what is technically named study, ridiculing those who sought knowledge in books, while the world and its inhabitants were open to them. Walpole admired Quin's acting, especially in Falstaff, and estimated him before Garrick, whom he always depreciated. He also declared Quin superior to Kemble as Maskwell. Davies, on the other hand, declares that Quin was utterly unqualified for the striking and vigorous characters of tragedy, and adds that his Cato and Brutus were remembered with pleasure by those who wished to forget his Lear and Richard. His Othello, Macbeth, Chamont, Young Bevil, Lear, and Richard were all bad; and in opposing Garrick in these parts he afforded the younger actor an easy triumph. Victor praises highly his Comus, Spanish Friar, the Duke in 'Measure for Measure,' and Æsop. Tate Wilkinson says that Quin was excellent as Henry VIII, Sir John Brute, Falstaff, Old Bachelor, Volpone, Apemantus, Brutus, Ventidius, Bishop Gardiner in 'Lady Jane Gray,' Clause, &c. His Ghost in 'Hamlet' was also much admired. Churchill declares Quin incapable of merging in the character he played his own individuality, and says:

> Nature, in spite of all his skill, crept in—
> Horatio, Dorax, Falstaff—still 'twas Quin.

Garrick, in well-known verses, describes Quin as 'Pope Quin,' who damns all churches but his own, and urges him,

> Thou great infallible, forbear to roar.

This was penned in answer to Quin's assertion that Garrick was 'a new religion,' and that people would in the end 'come back.' Quin was of generous disposition. His friendship to Thomson is described as a 'fond intimacy' by Dr. Johnson, who says: 'The commencement of this benevolence is very honourable to Quin, who is reported to have delivered Thomson, then known to him only for his genius, from an arrest by a very considerable present; and its continuance is honourable to both, for friendship is not always the sequel of obligation' (*Works*, viii. 374). But Quin was at the same time vain, obstinate, and quarrelsome. Disputes between him and actors named respectively Williams, a Welshman, and Bowen, led to two encounters, in which Quin killed each of his opponents. Quin, on 10 July 1718, was found guilty of manslaughter on account of Bowen's death, but escaped with a light penalty.

Quin was emphatically a wit. Horace Walpole, who has incorporated in his correspondence many of his stories, gives a spirited account of a discussion between him and Warburton: 'That saucy priest was haranguing at Bath in behalf of prerogative, when Quin said: "Pray, my lord, spare me; you are not acquainted with my principles. I am a republican, and perhaps I even think that the execution of Charles I might have been justified." "Aye," said Warburton, "by what law?" Quin replied, "By all the laws he had left them." The Bishop would have got off upon judgments, and bade the player remember that all the regicides came to violent ends—a lie, but no matter. "I would not advise your lordship," said Quin, "to make use of that inference; for, if I am not mistaken, that was the case of the twelve apostles"' (*Letters*, iv. 339, ed. Cunningham). Walpole rhapsodises over the answer, avowing, 'The more one examines it, the finer it proves.' An animated picture of Quin is supplied in Smollett's 'Humphrey Clinker.' From this it appears that Quin's wit was apt to degenerate into extreme coarseness and his manner into arrogance. Garrick's verses abound with references to Quin's gormandising propensity.

Two portraits of Quin, ascribed to Hogarth, are in the Garrick Club, where there is also a third portrait by an unknown painter. A fourth, by Gainsborough, is in Buckingham Palace. A portrait by Hudson was engraved by Faber in 1744. An engraving

by McArdell, showing him as Falstaff, is in the National Gallery, Dublin.

An actor named Simeon Quin is mentioned under the date 1767 in Jackson's 'Scottish Stage.'

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe; Chetwood's General History of the Stage; Hitchcock's Irish Stage; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill; Cibber's Apology, ed Lowe; Victor's History of the Theatre; Life of Garrick, 1894; Garrick Correspondence; Davies's Life of Garrick and Dramatic Miscellanies; Biographia Dramatica (under Kemble); Thespian Dictionary; Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror; Georgian Era; Gent. Mag. 1800 ii. 1132, 1802 ii. 1199, 1819 i. 301; Russell's Representative Actors; Wilkinson's Memoirs; An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy, &c. A lying biography of Quin, dedicated to Garrick, was published in 1766, and some of the scandalous details have been copied into the Georgian Era and other collections of memoirs.] J. K.

QUIN, MICHAEL JOSEPH (1796–1843), traveller and political writer, born in 1796, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He devoted himself to literary pursuits and was an extensive contributor to periodical publications, at the same time travelling much on the continent. Many of his able articles on foreign policy appeared in the 'Morning Chronicle,' and he was also for some time a contributor to the 'Morning Herald.' He edited the 'Monthly Review' for seven years (1825–32), and was the first editor of the 'Dublin Review,' which was started in 1836. He died at Boulogne-sur-Mer on 19 Feb. 1843.

His works are: 1. 'A Visit to Spain, detailing the transactions which occurred during a residence in that country in the latter part of 1822 and the first four months of 1823,' London, 1823, 8vo. 2. 'The Trade of Banking in England. . . . Together with a summary of the law applicable to the Bank of England, to Private Banks of Issue, and Joint-Stock Banking Companies,' London, 1833, 12mo. 3. 'An Examination of the Grounds upon which the Ecclesiastical and Real Property Commissioners and a Committee of the House of Commons have proposed the abolition of the Local Courts of Testamentary Jurisdiction,' 2nd edit. London, 1834, 8vo. 4. 'A Steam Voyage down the Danube. With Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, and Turkey,' 2 vols. London, 1835, 12mo; 3rd edit. with additions, Paris, 1836, 12mo. 5. 'Nourmahal: an Oriental romance,' 3 vols. London, 1838, 12mo. 6. 'Steam Voyages on the Seine, the Moselle, and the Rhine; with railroad visits to the principal cities of Belgium,' 2 vols. London, 1843, 8vo. He published translations of 'Memoirs of Ferdinand VII of Spain,' London, 1824, 8vo, from the Spanish; of 'A Statement of some of the principal events in the public life of Agustin de Iturbide, written by himself. With a preface by the translator,' London, 1824, 8vo; of Laborde's 'Petra,' London, 1839, 8vo.

[Works in Brit. Mus. Libr.; Gent. Mag. 1843, i. 438; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 2025.] T. C.

QUIN, WALTER (1575?–1634?), poet and preceptor of Charles I, born about 1575 in Dublin, travelled abroad and became a cultivated writer in English, French, Italian, and Latin. Before 1595 he settled in Edinburgh, in order apparently to pursue his studies at the university there. Late in 1595 he was presented to James VI, who was charmed with his learning, courtly manner, and foreign experiences. He further recommended himself to the king's favour by giving him some poetic anagrams of his own composition on James's name in Latin, Italian, English, and French, together with a poetical composition in French entitled 'Discours sur le mesme anagramme en forme de dialogue entre vn Zelateur du bien public, et une Dame laquelle represente le royaume d'Angleterre' (*Cal. State Papers*, Scotland, 1509–1603, ii. 700). The good impression which Quin made was confirmed by his presenting the king, on New Year's day 1596, with an oration about his title to the English throne (*ib.* pp. 703–4). The Edinburgh printer, Waldegrave, refused, however, to print a book on the subject which Quin prepared in February 1598. He was at the time reported to be 'answering Spenser's book, whereat the king is offended' (*ib.* p. 747).

Meanwhile Quin had been taken into the service of James VI as tutor to his sons, and he gave abundant proof of his loyalty by publishing, in 1600, 'Sertum Poeticum in honorem Jacobi Sexti serenissimi ac potentissimi Scotorum Regis. A Gualtero Quinno Dubliniensi contextum,' Edinburgh (by Robert Waldegrave), 1600, 4to (Edinb. Univ. Libr.) A copy was sent to Sir Robert Cecil by one of his agents in December 1600 (*ib.* p. 791). The volume consists of some of Quin's early anagrams on the king's names, of Latin odes and epigrams, and English sonnets, addressed either to members of the royal family or to frequenters of the court who interested themselves in literature. An extravagantly eulogistic sonnet on Sir William Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling) reappeared in the first edition of the latter's

'Tragedie of Darius' (1603). Some extracts from the rare volume are given in Laing's 'Fugitive Scottish Poetry' (1825). In 1604 Quin celebrated the marriage of his friend, Sir William Alexander, in a poem which remains unprinted among the Hawthornden MSS. at Edinburgh University (*Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv.)

Quin migrated with the Scottish king to England in 1603 on his accession to the English throne, and was employed in the household of Prince Henry at a salary of 50*l.* a year (Birch, *Life of Prince Henry*, p. 51). He lamented the prince's death in 1612 in two sonnets, respectively in English and Italian, in Latin verse, and in some stanzas in French; these elegies were printed in Joshua Sylvester's 'Lachrymæ Lachrymarum' (1612), and the two in English and Latin were reissued in 'Mausoleum' (Edinburgh, by Andro Hart, 1613). In 1611 he contributed Italian verses 'in lode del autore' to Coryat's 'Odcombian Banquet.'

Quin became, after Prince Henry's death, preceptor to his brother Charles. For Charles's use he compiled 'Corona Virtutum principe dignarum ex varijs Philosophorum, Historicorum, Oratorum, et Poetarum floribus contexta et concinnata,' with accounts of the lives and virtues of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (London, by John Bell, 1613, 12mo, Bodl.; another edit., 1617, Brit. Mus.); this was reissued at Leyden in 1634, and in Stephen de Melle's 'Syntagma Philosophicum' (Paris, 1670, v. 336–481). Eulogistic mention was made of Quin in John Dunbar's 'Epigrammata' (1616). A more ambitious literary venture followed in 'The Memorie of the most worthy and renowned Bernard Stuart, Lord D'Aubigni, renewed. Whereunto are added Wishes presented to the Prince at his Creation. By Walter Quin, servant to his Highnesse,' London, by George Purslow, 1619, 4to; dedicated to 'the Prince my most gracious master' (Bodleian). In the preface, Quin states that he had collected materials in French for a prose life of his hero, Sir Bernard Stuart, but they proved inadequate for his purpose. 'A Short Collection of the most Notable Places of Histories' in prose is appended, together with a series of poems, entitled 'Wishes,' and addressed to Prince Charles.

On Charles I's marriage in 1625 Quin published a congratulatory poem in four languages, Latin, English, French, and Italian. It bore the title 'In Nuptiis Principum incomparabilium, Caroli Britannici Imperii Monarchæ . . . et Henriettæ Mariæ Gratulatio quadrilinguis,' London, by G. Purslow, 1625 (Brit. Mus.), 4to. Ten Latin lines signed 'Walt. O—Quin Armig.' are prefixed to Sir Thomas Herbert's 'Travels' in 1634. Quin doubtless died soon afterwards. An undated petition, assigned to 1635, from Quin's son John describes both Quin and his wife as ancient servants of the royal family, and prays that the pension of 100*l.* a year granted to Quin may be continued during life to the petitioner (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1635–6, p. 2).

Another son, James Quin (1621–1659), born in Middlesex, obtained a scholarship at Westminster, and was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1639. He graduated B.A. in 1642, and M.A. in 1646, and was elected a senior student. As an avowed royalist he was ejected from his studentship by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. Anthony à Wood, who was acquainted with him, often heard him 'sing with great admiration.' His voice was a bass, 'the best in England, and he had great command of it . . . but he wanted skill, and could scarce sing in consort.' He contrived to obtain an introduction to Cromwell, who was so delighted with his musical talent that, 'after liquoring him with sack,' he restored him to his place at Christ Church. But in 1651 he was reported to be 'non compos.' He died in October 1659, in a crazed condition, in his bedmaker's house in Penny Farthing Street, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church. He contributed to the Oxford University collections of Latin verse issued on the return of the king from Scotland in 1641, and on the peace with Holland in 1654 (Welsh, *Alumni Westmonast.* p. 114; Foster, *Alumni*; Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, i. 287; Burrows, *Reg.* Camden Soc. p. 489).

[Brydges's Restituta, i. 520, iii. 431; Collier's Bibliographical Cat.; Quin's Works.] S. L.

QUINCEY, THOMAS DE (1785–1859), author. [See De Quincey.]

QUINCY, JOHN, M.D. (*d.* 1722), medical writer, was apprenticed to an apothecary, and afterwards practised medicine as an apothecary in London. He was a dissenter and a whig, a friend of Dr. Richard Mead [q. v.], and an enemy of Dr. John Woodward [q. v.] He published in 1717 a 'Lexicon Physico-medicum,' dedicated to John, duke of Montagu, who had just been admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians of London. It is based on the admirable medical lexicon of Bartholomew Castellus, published at Basle in 1628, and went through eleven editions, of which the last two appeared respectively in 1794 and 1811 (greatly revised). His 'English Dispensatory' (1721), of which a fourth

edition appeared in 1722 and a twelfth in 1749, contains a complete account of the materia medica and of therapeutics, and many of the prescriptions contained in it were long popular. He studied mathematics and the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton, and received the degree of M.D. from the university of Edinburgh for his 'Medicina Statica Britannica' (1712), a translation of the 'Aphorisms' of Sanctorius, of which a second edition appeared in 1720. In 1719 he published a scurrilous 'Examination' of Woodward's 'State of Physick and Diseases.' A reply, entitled 'An Account of Dr. Quincy's Examination, by N. N. of the Middle Temple,' speaks of him as a bankrupt apothecary, a charge to which he makes no reply in the second edition of his 'Examination' published, with a further 'letter to Dr. Woodward,' in 1720. In the same year he published an edition of the Λοιμολογία of Nathaniel Hodges [q. v.], and a collection of 'Medico-physical Essays' on ague, fevers, gout, leprosy, king's evil, and other diseases, which shows that he knew little of clinical medicine, and was only skilful in the arrangement of drugs in prescriptions. He considered dried millipedes good for tuberculous lymphatic glands, but esteemed the royal touch a method 'that can take place only on a deluded imagination,' and 'justly banished with the superstition and bigotry that introduced it.' Joseph Collet, governor of Fort St. George, was one of his patrons, and Quincy printed in 1713 a laudatory poem on their common friend, the Rev. Joseph Stennett [q. v.] He died in 1722, and in 1723 his 'Prælectiones Pharmaceuticæ,' lectures which had been delivered at his own house, were published with a preface by Dr. Peter Shaw.

[Works; Dr. Peter Shaw's Preface.] N. M.

QUINCY, QUENCY, or QUENCI, SAER, SAHER, or SEER DE, first EARL OF WINCHESTER (*d.* 1219), is believed to have been the son of Robert FitzRichard, by Orabilis, daughter of Ness, lord of Leuchars. The latter is described as Countess of Mar, though there seems to be some difficulty in establishing her right to the title (*Registrum Prioratus S. Andreæ*, pp. 254–5, 287, 290; *Genealogist*, new ser. iv. 179; but cf. DUGDALE, *Baronage*, i. 686, *Monasticon*, vi. 148; EYTON ap. *Addit. MS.* 31939, f. 103). An elder Saer de Quincy, a staunch adherent of Henry II, who was lord of Buckby in Northamptonshire, seems to have been Quincy's uncle.

Quincy was one of the knights who in 1173 attended the young king Henry, on his withdrawing from his father, Henry II, to the court of Louis VII of France, and took part in his rebellion, the elder Saer remaining faithful to the old king, and being a witness to the formal treaty between him and his sons at Falaise on 11 Oct. 1173 (*Fœdera*, i. 30). Saer the younger was at this time called 'juvenis' (*Gesta Henrici II*, i. 46). In 1180–4 he appears to have been castellan of Nonancourt on the Aure (STAPLETON, *Norman Exchequer Rolls*, i. Introd. pp. cxiv, cxxxv). He was with King Richard at Roche d'Orval in August 1198 (*Ancient Charters*, p. 112), and was present when William of Scotland did homage to John at Lincoln in November 1200 (ROG. HOV. iv. 142). In 1202 he witnessed a charter of John to the abbey of Bec. At this time he seems to have been comparatively poor, and received a quittance for 260*l.* owed to the king, and for money owed to the Jews, and in 1203 a quittance for three hundred marks owed to the Jews of Norwich (*Rotuli Normanniæ*, i. 61; *Rotuli de Liberate*, p. 38). Being in that year joint castellan with Robert Fitzwalter of the strong castle of Vaudreuil when the army of Philip of France came against it, he surrendered the place before an assault was made, on the ground of John's inaction; he was imprisoned by the French king at Compiègne until he and Robert were redeemed by a payment of 5,000*l.* [see under FITZWALTER, ROBERT].

Some time between 1168 and 1173 Saer seems to have married Margaret, daughter of Robert III, earl of Leicester [see under BEAUMONT, ROBERT DE, *d.* 1190]. In 1204 his fortunes were suddenly changed by the death without issue of his wife's brother, Robert IV, earl of Leicester, called FitzParnel; Leicester's joint heiresses were his two sisters, the elder, Amicia, wife of Simon de Montfort III [see under MONTFORT, SIMON OF, EARL OF LEICESTER], and the younger, Margaret, Saer's wife. An equal division of the earl's lands was accordingly made between Saer and his wife's nephew, Simon de Montfort IV, whose father was then dead. This arrangement was sanctioned by the king and his barons in 1207, and Saer was created earl of Winchester, or of the county of Southampton (WALTER OF COVENTRY, ii. 197; DOYLE, *Official Baronage*, iii. 693; *Close Rolls*, i. 24, 29). From 1205 he seems to have held the office of the king's steward, or steward of England, in virtue of having the custody of the earldom of Leicester; but by the award of 1207 this office passed to the new earl of Leicester, Simon de Montfort (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. p. 421 *b*; DUGDALE, *Baronage*, i. 687). In 1209 Saer was engaged in a quarrel with the priory of St. Andrews, Scotland, about the right of patronage of the church of Leuchars; he gained his case before the king's

court. But the prior complained to Innocent III, who issued a bull appointing commissioners to investigate the matter (*Registrum Prioratus S. Andreæ*, p. 352). Saer accompanied King John to Ireland in the summer of 1210 (*Historia Anglorum*, ii. 243), was much with him, and joined the king at play (*Rotuli de Liberate, &c.* pp. 152, 162, 183; cf. p. 240). From 1211 to 1214 he acted as a justiciar, sitting at the exchequer in 1212 (Foss, *Judges*, ii. 111), when he was also sent as ambassador to the emperor, Otto IV (*Fœdera*, i. 104; cf. p. 108).

But Quincy was soon alienated from the king, who held him, in common with Robert Fitzwalter and the archbishop of Canterbury, in special detestation (*ib.* p. 565). In May 1213 he was a witness of John's surrender of his crown to the pope (*ib.* p. 112), and became one of the sureties for the repayment of the sums that the king had seized from the revenues of the church (Matt. Paris, ii. 574). In January 1215 he witnessed the reissue of John's charter of freedom to the church, and on 4 March, in common with the king and many others, took the cross (Gervase of Canterbury, ii. 109). He attended the meeting of the barons at Stamford, entered into their confederation to enforce reforms, and was one of the twenty-five barons chosen to compel the observance of the great charter. When the barons saw that John was raising forces against them, each of the twenty-five took a special part of the kingdom to secure against him, and the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon were allotted to the Earl of Winchester. They also considered the election of another king. In October John declared the earl's estates forfeited, and granted them to his servants (*Close Rolls*, i. 230). As one of the chiefs of the baronial party the earl, with others, was sent to Philip of France to offer the crown to Philip's son Louis and hasten his coming. With his fellow ambassadors he took a solemn oath that they would never hold their lands of John (Walter of Coventry, ii. 226–7). On 16 Dec. he was excommunicated by the pope. He and his companions returned to England on 9 Jan. 1216, bringing with them forty-two ships laden with French knights and their followers (Ralph of Coggeshall, p. 178). At the accession of Henry III Saer adhered to Louis, and on 21 Dec. persuaded him to spare St. Albans Abbey, which Louis threatened to burn (*Gesta Abbatum S. Albani*, i. 259). In the spring of 1217 the garrison of Mountsorrell Castle, Leicestershire, which was in his keeping, and was besieged by the royal army, sent to him for help. He hastened to Louis, then in London, and on 30 April Louis sent an army led by the Count of Perche, Saer, and Robert Fitzwalter to the relief of the place [see under Fitzwalter, Robert]. Having joined Fitzwalter in reconnoitring at Lincoln, he advised that their army should advance to the attack. In the battle that ensued on 20 May he was taken prisoner (Rog. Wend. iv. 20, 23); he regained his liberty after peace was made in September.

The war being over, Saer determined to fulfil his crusader's vow. In April 1218 he caused the consecration of the abbey church of Garendon, Leicestershire, of which he was patron in right of his wife, and in 1219 sailed with Robert Fitzwalter and others for the Holy Land, arriving at Damietta during its siege by the crusaders. Shortly after his arrival he fell sick, and commanded that after his death his heart and vitals should be burnt, and the ashes carried to England and buried at Garendon, which was done. He died on 3 Nov., and was buried at Acre (*Annals of Waverley*, an. 1219). He is described as an accomplished and strenuous warrior (*Historia Anglorum*, ii. 243). A drawing of his arms is given in the works of Matthew Paris (vi. Additamenta, 477; compare the engraving from his seal in Doyle, *Official Baronage*). He gave many gifts to Garendon Abbey, and was a benefactor to the canons of Leicester. He died heavily in debt to the king (*Rotuli Finium*, i. 50). His wife Margaret died in 1235.

He had four sons: Robert, Roger (see below), Reginald, and a second Robert. Saer also left a daughter Hawyse, who married Hugh de Vere, earl of Oxford, about 1223, and possibly a daughter named Arabella, married to Sir Richard Harcourt (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, iii. 66).

Robert, the eldest son, may perhaps have been the crusader of 1191 (*Gesta Henrici II*, &c. ii. 185, 187), who is found in attendance on King Richard in 1194 (*Addit. MS.* 31939, f. 122), though this Robert is generally said to have been Saer's elder brother (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 686). He is said to have survived his father, and to have been supplanted by his younger brother Roger (Dugdale, *Baronage*, u.s.; Nichols, *Leicestershire*, iii. 66). It is, however, certain that he died in 1217 (*Annals of Waverley*, sub an.; Gir. Cambr.; *Speculum Ecclesiæ* ap. *Opera*, iv. 174–5). On his death Henry III ordered that a daily payment of 3*d.* should be made to the hospitallers in England for the souls of King John, his predecessors, and Robert de Quincy until such payment should be exchanged for land of an equal value (*Close Rolls*, i. 342). Robert's wife Hawyse (1180?–1243), fourth daughter of Hugh, earl of Chester, and sister and

coheiress of Ranulf de Blundeville, earl of Chester, had received from her brother the earldom of Lincoln, so far as he could give it to her (*Addit. MS.* 31939, f. 103), whence probably it is that Giraldus (u. s.), in his account of Robert's death, calls him 'comes.' He left an only daughter, Margaret, who married John de Lacy, baron of Pontefract. She did not succeed to the earldom of Winchester, but was allowed by the king to carry to her husband the earldom of Lincoln [see Lacy, John de, first Earl of Lincoln]. After her husband's death she married Walter Marshal, fifth earl of Pembroke [see under Marshal, William, first Earl of Pembroke and Striguil].

The fourth son, also Robert, married Helen, daughter of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth [q. v.], prince of Wales, and widow of John, called le Scot, earl of Chester (*Annals of Dunstable*, an. 1237). He took the cross in 1250, and died in 1257 (Matt. Paris, v. 99, 689), leaving three daughters (see *Calendarium Genealogicum*, i. 112; *Addit. MS.* 31939, f. 122).

Roger de Quincy, second Earl of Winchester (1195?–1265), the second son of Saer de Quincy, was, with his father, excommunicated by Innocent III in 1215 (Rog. Wend. iii. 355). He probably joined his father in his crusade (*Annales Monastici*, v. Index, p. 380), and his eldest brother Robert being dead, he did homage, and received livery of his father's lands in February 1221; the time that had elapsed since his father's death suggests his absence from England (*Close Rolls*, i. 448–9). He did not, however, succeed to the earldom until his mother's death (19 Feb. 1235). Meanwhile, in 1222, he served in the king's army in Poitou. Having married Helen, eldest daughter and coheiress of Alan, lord of Galloway, who died in 1234, he divided Alan's lands with the husbands of his wife's sisters, John de Baliol [see under Baliol, John de, 1249–1315] and William, afterwards earl of Albemarle (*d.* 1260). The rights of Alan's daughters were disputed by Thomas, Alan's natural son, and the Gallwegians, preferring one lord to three, requested their king, Alexander II [q.v.], either to take the inheritance himself or grant it to Thomas. On his refusal they rebelled, and were defeated by Alexander, who established the three lords in their portions of Alan's domains, Roger being constable of Scotland in right of his wife (*Chronicle of Mailros*, p. 42; Matt. Paris, iii. 365; Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, i. 487). In 1239 he joined other nobles in writing a letter of remonstrance to Gregory IX, complaining of his infringements of the rights of English patrons. He served with the king in Guienne in 1242, and was one of the nobles who in that year obtained leave from Henry to return to England, and received permission from the king of France to pass through his dominions (Matt. Paris, iv. 228). In 1246 he again joined in a letter sent to the pope with reference to the grievances of England against the Roman see (*ib.* p. 533). On the death of his sister-in-law, the Countess of Albemarle, without issue in 1246, a further part of Galloway fell to him in right of his wife (*ib.* p. 563). He ruled the chiefs with excessive strictness; they rose against him suddenly, and in 1247 besieged him in one of his castles in their country. Preferring to risk death by the sword to the certainty of death by famine, he armed himself fully, mounted his charger, caused the gates of the castle to be thrown open, and attended by a few followers, cut his way through the besiegers, and rode for his life until he reached the Scottish king's court. Alexander took up his cause, punished the rebels, and re-established him in his domains (*ib.* p. 653).

Earl Roger attended the parliament held in London on 9 Feb. 1248, at which Henry III was reproved for his misgovernment, and also the parliament of 1254, at which the prelates and magnates expressed their distrust of the king. In July 1257 the king appointed him a joint commissioner for composing the disputes between the young king of Scotland, Alexander III [q. v.], and certain of his nobles (*Fœdera*, i. 362), or, in other words, between Alan Durward [q. v.], the head of the party that upheld the English influence, and the Comyns [see under Comyn, Walter, Earl of Menteith]. In the parliament of Oxford of 1258 he was one of the twelve elected by the 'community' to attend the three annual parliaments and exercise the rights of parliament. He was further elected one of the twenty-four commissioners to treat of aid to the king (*Annals of Burton*, i. 449–50), and was one of the witnesses to the king's confirmation of the acts of the council (*ib.* p. 456). When Richard of Cornwall was returning from Germany early in 1259, Earl Roger, in company with Walter, bishop of Worcester, and others, on behalf of the barons met him at St. Omer, and forbade him to cross over to England until he had sworn to observe the provisions of Oxford. After eleven days of dispute they obtained a satisfactory guarantee (Wykes, iv. 121–2). Roger died on 25 April 1264. He had three wives: (1) Helen (see above); (2) Maud, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun V, second earl of Hereford [q. v.], and widow of Anselm Marshal, earl of Pembroke [see under Marshal, William, first Earl of Pembroke and Stri-

GUIL]; and (3) Eleanor, seventh daughter by his first wife of William Ferrers (*d.* 1254), earl of Derby, whose second wife was one of Roger's daughters, and widow of William, lord Vaux (*d.* 1253?). Roger's third wife survived him, marrying for her third husband Roger de Leybourne [q. v.] Roger died without male issue, leaving three daughters by his first wife: (1) Helen or Ela, who married Alan, lord Zouche, of Ashby (*d.* 1269); (2) Elizabeth or Isabella, plighted on 8 Feb. 1240 to Hugh de Neville (*d.* 1269) (*Addit. MS.* 31939, f. 122), but married to Alexander Comyn, second earl of Buchan [q. v.]; and (3) Margaret, married to William Ferrers, earl of Derby.

[Gesta Hen. II (Benedict. Abb.), i. 46, ii. 185–187; Roger of Hoveden, iv. 142; Walter of Coventry, ii. 197; Gervase of Cant. ii. 109; Ralph of Coggeshall, p. 178; Matt. Paris's Hist. Angl. ii. 243, and Chron. Maj. ii. iii. iv. v. passim, vi. 477; Gesta Abb. S. Albani, i. 259; Annales Monast. Ann. Burt. i. 283, 449–50, 456, Ann. Wav. ii. 287, 292, Ann. Dunst. iii. 56, 60, 143; Wykes, iv. 121–2 (all Rolls Ser.); Roger of Wendover, iii. 355, iv. 20, 23 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Regist. Pr. S. Andreæ, pp. 225, 256, 287, 290, 336, 352; Chron. de Mailros, p. 42 (both Bannatyne Club); Eyton's Itin. of Hen. II, p. 174; Addit. MS. (Eyton's) 31939, ff. 103; Stapleton's Norman Excheq. Rolls, i. Introd. cxiv. cxxxv. (Soc. of Antiq.); Rymer's Fœdera, i. 30, 113, 362; Rot. Norman. p. 61, ed. Hardy; Rot. de Liberate ac de Misis, &c. pp. 38, 152, 162, 183, 240, ed. Hardy; Rot. Litt. Claus. i. 24, 29, 230, 342, 448–9, ed. Hardy; Rot. de Obl. et Fin. p. 50, ed. Hardy; Calend. Geneal. i. 111–112, 150, ed. Roberts (all Record publ.); Hist. MSS. Comm. 8th Rep. p. 421 *b*, 9th Rep. p. 353 *a*; Ancient Charters, ed. Round, p. 112 (Pipe Roll Soc.); Rôles Gascons, ed. F. Michel, passim; Genealogist, new ser. iv. 179; Collect. Topogr. and Geneal. vii. 130; Dugdale's Monast. vi. 147–8, and Baronage, i. 686–8; Doyle's Official Baronage, ii. 693–5; Foss's Judges, ii. 110–12; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 66.] W. H.

QUINTON, JAMES WALLACE (1834–1891), chief commissioner of Assam, the son of a wine merchant in Enniskillen, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. in 1853. Having been appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1856, he served in the North-West Provinces and Oudh until 1875, when he officiated for two years as judicial commissioner in Burma. Returning to the North-West Provinces in 1877, he was appointed magistrate and collector of the Allahabad district in April 1877, and officiating civil and sessions judge in April 1878. He was on special duty in July 1878 at Naini Tál as a member of the North-West Provinces famine commission. He afterwards served as commissioner in the Jhánsi and Lucknow divisions, and in February 1883 was appointed an additional member of the governor-general's council, an office which he held in 1884, and again in 1886 and 1889. In the earlier of those years he was an ardent supporter of Lord Ripon's policy, which the majority of Anglo-Indians strongly disapproved. In 1884 he was appointed commissioner of the Agra division, and became a member of the board of revenue in 1885. He served as a member of the public service commission in 1886. He was gazetted C.S.I. in 1887, and was appointed chief commissioner of Assam on 22 Oct. 1889.

In March 1891, owing to a rebellion having broken out in the small native state of Manipur, led by two of the younger brothers of the rájá, who abdicated and took refuge at Calcutta, Quinton was sent to Manipur with an escort of five hundred Ghurkhas, and with instructions to recognise as the ruler of the state the second brother, who was acting as regent, and to arrest one of the younger brothers, who, as sínapati, or commander of the forces, had been the prime mover in the deposition of the late rájá. Quinton reached Manipur on 22 March, and at once summoned a durbar, at which he intended to arrest the sínapati. The latter, however, did not attend, and upon an attempt being made on the following day to arrest him in the fort, resistance was made by the Manipur troops, and was followed by an attack upon the British residency and camp, attended by considerable slaughter. Quinton thereupon offered to treat with the rebels, and was induced to repair to the fort, accompanied by Frank St. Clair Grimwood, the political agent, by Colonel Skene, the officer commanding the Ghurkhas, and by two other officers, all without arms. Immediately on their arrival they were taken prisoners and murdered. Quinton's hand was cut off, his body hacked to pieces, and his dismembered limbs thrown outside the city walls to be devoured by pariah dogs. Manipur was subsequently retaken by a British force; the sínapati was hanged, and the regent deposed. A young boy belonging to the family was recognised as rájá, and during his minority the government of the state was entrusted to a British officer as political resident. Pensions of 300*l.* and 100*l.* a year respectively were granted to Quinton's widow and mother.

[Information kindly given by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.; Parliamentary papers relating to Manipur, 1891; India Office List, 1891; Times, 31 March, April (passim), and 24 June 1891; Graphic, 18 April 1891, p. 428, with portrait; Mrs. Grimwood's My Three Years in Manipur, 1891.] G. C. B.

QUIVIL or **QUIVEL, PETER DE** (*d.* 1291), bishop of Exeter, a native of Exeter, was son of Peter and Helewisia Quivel. The surname sometimes appears erroneously Wyville or Quiral, but Peter was usually styled Peter of Exeter. Before 1258 he was instituted vicar of Mullion, Cornwall, but resigned before 7 July 1262, when he was succeeded by John Quivel, priest, apparently a kinsman (HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, *Episcopal Registers of Bronescombe, Quivil, &c.* p. 175, cf. p. xix). His description as 'master' suggests an academical degree. In 1263 he became archdeacon of St. David's. On 9 Dec. 1276 he was collated by Bishop Bronescombe to a prebend at Exeter. On 22 June 1280 Bishop Bronescombe died. On 7 Aug. Edward I gave the chapter license to elect his successor. The canons chose 'Master Peter of Exeter' (*ib.* p. xix; *Ann. Osney*, p. 284; *Ann. Waverley*, p. 394). On 7 Oct. the royal assent was given. On 10 Nov. Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, consecrated Peter in Canterbury Cathedral by mandate of the archbishop.

Quivil, who took no part in political work, seldom left his diocese. In the spring of 1282 the diocese was visited by Archbishop Peckham. In 1285 Edward I spent Christmas at Exeter (OXENEDES, p. 266), and commemorated the occasion by grants and licences to the bishop and chapter (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281–92, pp. 215, 217). It is said that the king took up his residence at the bishop's palace (OLIVER, *Hist. of Exeter*, p. 63). In April 1287 Peter held a diocesan synod which drew up a long and important series of canons, mostly declaratory of the ordinary law of the church (WILKINS, *Concilia*, ii. 129–68).

Quivil was a liberal benefactor to the cathedral and to its clergy (cf. OLIVER, *Monasticon Dioc. Exon.* pp. 48, 230). He enforced residence and removed abuses, though in these respects he could not escape the criticisms of Archbishop Peckham. His chief work was in connection with the cathedral fabric. Bishop Bronescombe had begun the transformation of the Norman cathedral. Quivil first completed a part of the work, and seems to have procured plans for the whole building; so that, though most of the present structure was erected by his successors, his energy and care gave the church its unity in designs and details. It is with good reason that he was called the founder of the new work ('fundator novi operis,' FREEMAN, *Architectural History*, p. 12, from the Fabric Roll of 1308). Quivil's most memorable work was the reconstruction of the two transept towers of Bishop Warelwast's Norman church. He took down part of the inner side, enriched and enlarged the great Gothic arches that opened out into the nave, adorned the severe romanesque interior with fluted columns and shafts of Purbeck marble, and pierced through the masonry the north and south transept windows, whose beautiful 'wheel tracery' suggested the type for most of the 'decorated' windows of other parts of the church. He added to the transept-towers the two eastern chapels of St. John the Baptist and St. Paul. He completed the lady-chapel; possibly began the choir, and almost certainly built the eastern bay of the nave. Quivil's care extended to the precinct of the cathedral, the defenceless condition of which led to disorders at Exeter as elsewhere; and on 1 Jan. 1286 he obtained from the king licence to enclose the churchyard and precinct with a stone wall, with sufficient gates and posterns, to be closed at night and opened at daybreak (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281–92, p. 215). He also obtained in 1290 licence to crenellate his house at Exeter and strengthen it with a wall (*ib.* p. 393). As the palace adjoined the cathedral precinct, the effect of these measures was to make the whole close defensible.

Quivil died on 1 Oct. 1291 (HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, pp. xxi–ii), and was buried in his new lady-chapel before the altar, where a marble slab covered the grave. This slab was in 1820 restored to its original place, and the half-effaced cross and inscription recut. This runs: 'Petra tegit Petrum: nichil officiat sibi tetrum.'

Quivil's register—the second to survive of the Exeter episcopal registers—is extant in a small vellum book of twenty-four folios. Both ends are imperfect, and parts are badly damaged. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph published in 1889 an alphabetical digest of the whole, and printed in full those parts which, owing to the defaced state of the manuscript, are rapidly becoming illegible.

[The Registers of Bronescombe and Peter Quivil, &c., by F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, pp. 309–95, including, besides the digest of the register, an itinerary of the bishop and a valuable summary (pp. xix–xxiii) of his acts; P. Freeman's Architectural History of Exeter Cathedral, xx. 11–14, gives details of his building operations; Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter contains a modern biography; Oliver's Monasticon Dioc. Exoniensis, pp. 48, 230; Oliver's Hist. of the City of Exeter (1861), pp. 61–71; Ann. of Waverley and Osney, Oxenedes and Peckham's Letters, the last four in Rolls Ser.; Wilkins's Concilia, ii. 83, 129–68; Wharton's Anglia Sacra; Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1281–1292; E. A. Freeman's Hist of Exeter, pp. 80–4, 184 (Historic Towns); Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. i. 308, 370, ed. Hardy; Godwin, De Præsulibus, pp. 406–7 (1743); Stubbs's Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum, p. 47.] T. F. T.

R

RABAN, EDWARD (*d.* 1658), printer in Aberdeen, was an Englishman by birth, and was said to have been a native of Worcestershire. For this statement there is no direct evidence, though in 'Rabans Resolution against Drunkennesse,' printed in 1622, he speaks of his 'father's brother, Peter Raban, a parson at Meltonmowbre in Wooster-shyre.' In 1600 Raban set off, along with a number of 'bankrout merchands and run-away prentizes,' to serve with the army in the Netherlands. He served in the wars for some ten years, and after that time seems to have travelled over a considerable portion of the continent. In 1620 he started as a printer in Edinburgh, at the sign of the A. B. C., in a house at the Cowgate Port, but he printed only one book, so far as has yet been discovered, in that town. In the same year he appears at St. Andrews, where he opened a shop with his old sign of the A. B. C. After remaining two years he travelled further north, and in 1622 settled in Aberdeen. Here he met with considerable encouragement from the authorities of the town and the university, and also from Bishop Forbes, who remained through life his firm friend. The house he occupied was on the north side of Castle Street, with the sign of 'The Townes Armes.' From 1622 to 1645 he printed continuously, issuing, besides a number of academic productions, some extremely interesting Scottish books. In 1649 his last book appeared, and in the following year his successor, James Brown, was appointed. Former writers, as a rule, have given 1649 as the date of his death, but this matter has been definitely settled by the discovery of the entry of his burial, '1658, Dec. 6, Edward Rabein, at Wast dyk.' Raban was twice married: first, to Janet Johnston, who died in 1627; and, secondly, to Janet Ailhous.

[Edmond's Aberdeen Printers, 1886; Last Notes on the Aberdeen Printers, 1888; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 21, 74, 3rd ser. i. 198, 6th ser. x. 10, 197, 7th ser. iii. 476.] E. G. D.

RABY, BARON. [See WENTWORTH, THOMAS, third BARON, afterwards EARL OF STRAFFORD, *d.* 1739.]

RACK, EDMUND (1735?–1787), miscellaneous writer, born at Attleborough, Norfolk, about 1735, was son of Edmund and Elizabeth Rack. His father was a labouring weaver, and both his parents were quakers, the mother being a preacher in that sect. He was brought up as a quaker, and apprenticed to a general shopkeeper at Wymondham. At the end of his term he removed to Bardfield in Essex, where he became shopman to a Miss Agnes Smith, whom he subsequently married. About 1775 he settled at Bath, and, having cultivated a taste for literature, was patronised by Lady Miller of Batheaston, Mrs. Macaulay, and Dr. Wilson. When dwelling in his native county he had paid great attention to its system of farming, and, with a view to the improvement of that in use throughout the western counties of England, he drew up, in the autumn of 1777, a plan for the formation of a society for the encouragement of agriculture in the four counties of Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, and Gloucester. He was appointed its first secretary, and a room was appropriated for its members in his house at No. 5 St. James's Parade. About 1792 it took the name of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, and it still flourishes.

In 1779 Rack aided in establishing the Bath Philosophical Society, and became its first secretary. Ill-health had long troubled him, and although he gave, in 1777, the notorious James Graham (1745–1794) [q. v.] a certificate that he had been cured from 'a bad cough and asthmatic complaint,' his state soon became worse. His physical condition was not improved by the loss of his savings about 1780. He died at Bath on 22 Feb. 1787. An elegy to his memory by Polwhele, who had made his acquaintance in that city in 1777, appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1787 (pt. ii. p. 717), and was reprinted in 'Poems by Gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall' (i. 162–4).

Rack was the author of: 1. 'Reflections on the Spirit and Essence of Christianity,' signed 'Eusebius,' 1771. 2. 'England's true Interest in the choice of a new Parliament briefly considered. By a Friend to true Liberty,' 1774. 3. 'Poems on Several Subjects,' 1775. 4. 'Mentor's Letters addressed to Youth,' 1777, but written five years previously for a few of his young friends; 2nd edit. 1777; 3rd edit., revised and corrected, 1778 (three thousand copies were sold of these editions); 4th edit., revised and enlarged, 1785. 5. 'Essays, Letters, and Poems,' 1781. Some of the pieces had appeared in his previous volume of poems, and several of the essays were reprinted from magazines. Two of the poems, 'The Castle

of Tintadgel' (pp. 330–7) and 'The Isle of Poplars,' were written by Polwhele. 6. 'A Respectful Tribute to Thomas Curtis, who died at Bath 4 April 1784.' Thirty-six copies were struck off for members of the Bath Philosophical Society. It was also inserted in the 'Transactions' of the Agricultural Society, vol. iii. pp. xvii–xxiv.

Three octavo volumes of papers contributed to the Agricultural Society were published under his editorship, and he wrote a few of the articles. His papers 'On the Origin and Progress of Agriculture' and 'The Natural History of the Cock-chafer' were reprinted in the 'Georgical Essays' of Alexander Hunter [q. v.], and that on the cockchafer also appeared in the 'Annual Register' for 1784–5, pp. 38–9. The second edition of 'Caspipina's Letters,' by the Rev. Jacob Duché, was edited by him in 1777, and he appended to it a brief account of William Penn. From 1782 to 1786 Rack was actively engaged in making a topographical survey of Somerset, and the labour was all but completed by him before his death. The work was published by the Rev. John Collinson in 1791 in three volumes.

Rack contributed to the 'Monthly Ledger' and the 'Monthly Miscellany' under the signature of Eusebius, and he also wrote for the 'Farmer's Magazine' and the 'Bath Chronicle.' Philip Thicknesse accused him of being the author of 'A Letter addressed to Philip Thickskull, esq.,' and retorted in 'A Letter from Philip Thickskull, Esq., to Edmund Rack,' 1780 (cf. *Edmund—an Eclogue*, 1780). He wrote the second of the printed odes presented to Mrs. Macaulay on her birthday in 1777, and in the fourth volume of 'Poetical Amusements,' at Lady Miller's villa, there appeared three poems from his pen.

[Collinson's Somerset, sub 'Bath,' i. 77–82 (by Polwhele); Polwhele's Traditions and Recollections, i. 42–3, 112–36 (with numerous letters by him), 164–5, 196; Thicknesse's Valetudinarian Bath Guide, p. 7; Warner's Bath, pp. 312–14; Smith's Friends' Books, ii. 468–70; Gent. Mag. 1787, pt. i. p. 276.] W. P. C.

RACKETT, THOMAS (1757–1841), antiquary, born in 1757, was son of Thomas Rackett of Wandsworth, Surrey. At the age of fourteen he recited to Garrick the latter's ode for the Shakespearean jubilee so admirably that Garrick presented him 'with a gilt copy of it.' Next year (1771) Garrick gave him a folio copy of Shakespeare with a laudatory inscription. Forrest and Paul Sandby taught Rackett drawing. John Hunter directed his attention as a boy to the study of natural history, and gave him, what Rackett much valued, a piece of caoutchouc, then little known in England. He matriculated from University College, Oxford, on 16 Nov. 1773, and graduated B.A. in 1777 and M.A. in 1780. At the same time he became rector of Spetisbury with Charlton-Marshall, Dorset, and held the living for more than sixty years.

Rackett, although he devoted himself to his parish, was interested in every branch of science, and was a good musician. But his leisure was mainly occupied in antiquarian researches, and he spent much time in scientific study in London. He came to know Gough, King, Sir R. C. Hoare, and Canon Bowles. He helped Hutchins in the second edition of his 'History of Dorset,' and rambled on his pony over the whole of that county exploring its antiquities. Late in life he collected and took casts of ancient seals and coins. In 1794 and 1796 he accompanied Hatchett and Dr. Maton in a tour through the western counties and collected minerals. When an octogenarian he enthusiastically studied conchology, and, in conjunction with Tiberius Cavallo [q. v.] (to whom he offered a home at Spetisbury), pursued astronomy. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnean Society. He died at Spetisbury on 29 Nov. 1841. Rackett married, in 1781, Dorothea, daughter of James Tattersall, rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and of Streatham. All his children predeceased him except Dorothea, wife of S. Solly of Heathside, near Poole, Dorset.

Rackett wrote: 1. 'A Description of Otterden Place and Church and of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Charing in the county of Kent; accompanied by Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Wheler and Anecdotes of some of the early Experiments in Electricity,' London, 1832. Rackett drew the frontispiece of Otterden Place and also the view of the palace. This book, written to please Mrs. Wheler, his niece, first appeared as an essay in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1832. 2. 'An Historical Account of Testaceological Writers,' in conjunction with W. G. Maton, M.D. (published in 'Transactions of the Linnean Society'); a bound copy, now in the British Museum, was presented in 1804 to Sir J. Banks 'with the respectful compliments of the authors.'

[Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. v. 853, vi. 237–41; Gent. Mag. 1841, ii. 428.] M. G. W.

RADCLIFFE. [See also RADCLYFFE and RATCLIFFE.]

RADCLIFFE, ALEXANDER (*fl.* 1680), verse-writer, the son and heir of Alexander Radcliffe of Hampstead, Middlesex, was ad-

mitted at Gray's Inn on 12 Nov. 1669 (Foster, *Gray's Inn Admission Register*). He was not called to the bar, but seems to have deserted the legal profession for the army, in which he had attained the rank of captain in 1696. He was a disciple of the Earl of Rochester in verse, and rivalled his master in ribaldry. He published: 1. 'Ovid Travestie, a mock Poem on five Epistles of Ovid,' 16mo, 1673 (*Gaisford Library Sale Catalogue*). This, the first edition, was ignored when the book was reprinted, 4to, 1680, 1681, 1696 (with additions), and 1705. 2. 'Bacchanalia Cœlestia: a Poem, in praise of Punch, compos'd by the Gods and Goddesses in Cabal,' London, 1680, fol. broadside. Reprinted in the 'Ramble,' &c. 3. 'The Ramble: an anti-heroick Poem. Together with some Terrestrial Hymns and Carnal Ejaculations,' London, 1682, 8vo. Part of 'The Ramble' had previously appeared in the edition of Rochester's Poems which bears the imprint Antwerp, 1680. Nos. 1 (3rd edit.) and 3 were reissued with a general title, 'The Works of Capt. Alexander Radcliffe,' in 1696, 2 pts. (London, 8vo).

[Hunter's Chorus Vatum, Addit. MS. 24490, fol. 247; Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, i. 141, iii. 163.] G. T. D.

RADCLIFFE, ANN (1764–1822), novelist, the only daughter of William and Ann Ward, was born in London on 9 July 1764. Her father was in trade, but she was connected on his side with the family of William Cheselden [q. v.], the famous surgeon, and more remotely with the Dutch family of De Witt. Her mother, whose maiden name was Oates, was niece of Dr. Samuel Jebb [q. v.], and first cousin of Sir Richard Jebb [q. v.], physician to George III. Great part of her youth was passed in the society of relatives in easy circumstances; she was particularly noticed by Bentley, the partner of Josiah Wedgwood [q. v.], and she met at his house, among others, Mrs. Piozzi, Mrs. Montagu, and 'Athenian Stuart.' At the age of twenty-three she married, at Bath, William Radcliffe, an Oxonian, and a student of law, who abandoned his intention of being called to the bar, and subsequently became proprietor and editor of the 'English Chronicle.'

Her first novel, 'The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne,' a short story of little merit, appeared in 1789, and was followed in the ensuing year by 'A Sicilian Romance,' which Scott considers the first modern English example of the poetical novel, and of which several Italian versions have appeared. The interest, however, depended entirely upon incident and description, to which in its successor, 'The Romance of the Forest' (London, 1791, 12mo), something like a study of the effect of circumstance upon character was added. 'The Romance of the Forest' reached a fourth edition by 1795, and was translated into French and Italian, while a dramatised version, by John Boaden, entitled 'Fountainville Forest,' appeared in 1794. Its success paved the way for 'The Mysteries of Udolpho, a Romance interspersed with some pieces of Poetry' (London, 1794, 4 vols. 12mo), for which the publisher offered what was then the unprecedented sum of 500*l*. Conscious of her strength, Mrs. Radcliffe had adopted a broader and more ambitious style of treatment. 'The Mysteries of Udolpho' was translated into French by Chastenay, and proved the most popular of novels. Its success was such that she obtained 800*l*. for her next novel, 'The Italian, or the Confessional of the Black Penitents' (London, 1797, 3 vols. 12mo), a romance of the inquisition, usually regarded as her best work. It was received with enthusiasm at home. Badly dramatised by John Boaden as the 'Italian Monk,' it was produced at the Haymarket on 15 Aug. 1797 (Genest, vii. 323); it was, moreover, immediately translated into French by the Abbé Morellet. From this time Mrs. Radcliffe wrote no more, except the little-known novel of 'Gaston de Blondeville, or the Court of Henry III keeping Festival in Ardenne' (London, 1826, 4 vols. 8vo), composed in 1802, but not published until after her death, whence it may perhaps be inferred that she considered it unworthy of her powers. It was, however, translated into French by Defauconpret, the translator of Scott, in 1826, and it is interesting because in it the author has recourse not to the supernatural naturally explained, but to the actual supernatural, a method which Scott regretted that she had not followed, unaware that she had actually attempted it.

After her retirement from the world of letters Mrs. Radcliffe lived almost unknown to her literary contemporaries, amusing herself with the occasional composition of poetry, and delighting in the long carriage excursions she was accustomed to make with her husband in the summer months. She had already (1795) published an account of 'A Journey made in the Summer of 1794 through Holland and the Western Frontier of Germany,' which is rich in pictorial description, and also in political and economical observations, probably contributed by her husband. She also made copious notes of her English excursions, specimens of which, admirable as pieces of description, were incorporated in the memoir prefixed to 'Gaston

de Blondeville.' With them also appeared 'St. Alban's Abbey,' a long metrical romance, the date of which is not given, but which must have been written after Scott and Southey had begun to publish. A little volume of poems which appeared under her name in 1816, and was reissued in 1834 and 1845, is merely a collection of the verses inserted in her novels, made by an anonymous compiler, who seems to have thought that she was dead, and who took the liberty to add poems of his own. Her retirement from society also accredited a report of her insanity, which was distinctly asserted in a book entitled 'A Tour through England,' and was made the subject of 'An Ode to Terror,' published in 1810. There was not the slightest foundation for it. Mrs. Radcliffe appears to have possessed a cheerful and equable temper, and to have manifested no peculiarity except the sensitive aversion to notice which she shared with many other authoresses. For the last twelve years of her life she suffered from spasmodic asthma, and succumbed to a sudden attack on 7 Feb. 1823. She was interred at the chapel-of-ease in the Bayswater Road (the resting-place of Laurence Sterne and of Paul Sandby) belonging to St. George's, Hanover Square. Her posthumous works appeared in 1826, along with a slight but interesting memoir, apparently from the pen of her husband, whose testimony to her amiable qualities, personal attractions, and musical accomplishments bears the impress of strict truth. The memoir also contains some very discriminating criticism, which may be read with pleasure, even after the accurate but cordial estimate of her genius which Sir Walter Scott had already given in his preface to the edition of her novels published in 1824.

Mrs. Radcliffe's novels may not be much read, either now or in the future, but she will always retain in English literature the important position due to the founder of a school who was also its most eminent representative. In her peculiar art of exciting terror and impatient curiosity by the invention of incidents apparently supernatural, but eventually receiving a natural explanation, she has been surpassed by two Americans, Brockden Brown and Poe, but it is doubtful whether many English writers have rivalled her. The construction of her tales is exceedingly ingenious, and great art is evinced in the contrivances by which the action is from time to time interrupted and the reader's suspense prolonged. The spell which she exerts, however, arises no less from the manifestation of a higher artistic faculty, the creation of an environment for her personages in which their actions and adventures appear not violently improbable, and almost natural. No stories are more completely imbued with a romantic atmosphere, or are more evidently the creations of a mind instinctively turned to the picturesque side of things. To this day she has had few superiors in the art of poetical landscape, which she may almost be said to have introduced into the modern novel, and in the practice of which, as Scott remarks, she showed herself as competent to copy nature as to indulge imagination. Except, indeed, for the ingenuity of her plots, she is rather to be ranked among prose poets than among storytellers, and is especially interesting as a precursor of that general movement towards the delineation and comprehension of external nature which was to characterise the nineteenth century. Her weak side is the want of human interest, to which, however, the character of Schedoni, in 'The Italian,' is a marked exception. If the general conventionality of her personages disentitles her to rank among great novelists, she cannot be excluded from a place among great romancers. Her letters and journals abound with beautiful natural descriptions in the style of her novels. Her poems, mainly from imperfection of expression, are the least poetical portion of her writings. In her romances, says Leigh Hunt, she was, in the words of Mathias, 'the mighty magician of Udolpho;' 'in her verses she is a tinselled nymph in a pantomime, calling up commonplaces with a wand' (*Men, Women, and Books*, 1878, p. 278).

[Memoir prefixed to Gaston de Blondeville, 1826; Scott's Introduction to Mrs. Radcliffe's novels in Ballantyne's Novelist's Library, 1824; Jeaffreson's Novels and Novelists; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature; Chambers's Cyclop. of English Literature; Lefévre-Deumier in Célébrités Anglaises, 1895. Christina Rossetti wished to have written the biography of Mrs. Radcliffe, whom she greatly admired, but was obliged to relinquish her intention from lack of materials.]

R. G.

RADCLIFFE, CHARLES BLAND (1822–1889), physician, born at Brigg in the north of Lincolnshire on 2 June 1822, belonged to a family long settled in the Isle of Man, and was eldest son of Charles Radcliffe, a Wesleyan minister. John Netten Radcliffe [q. v.] was his younger brother. Charles completed his education, begun at home, in the grammar school at Batley, near Leeds, and was subsequently apprenticed to Mr. Hall, a general practitioner, at Wortley. He finished his medical training in Leeds, Paris, and London. In Paris he studied

under Claude Bernard. He graduated M.B. at the London University in 1845, when he is said to have been the first student from a provincial medical school who succeeded in obtaining a gold medal. He graduated M.D. in 1851. He became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1848, and was elected a fellow in 1858. He filled the office of Gulstonian lecturer in 1860 and of Croonian lecturer in 1873. He subsequently became a councillor of the College of Physicians, and in 1875–6 he acted as censor.

He was appointed, on 21 May 1853, assistant physician to the Westminster Hospital, where he succeeded to the office of full physician 25 April 1857, and he was elected to the consulting staff on 27 May 1873. He lectured upon botany and materia medica in the medical school attached to the hospital. In 1863 he was appointed physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen Square, in succession to Dr. Brown-Séquard, and it was in connection with this institution, and the diseases of the nervous system which it was founded to relieve, that Radcliffe's name was best known. He died very suddenly on 18 June 1889, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. He married in 1851, but left no issue.

Radcliffe, whose personal appearance was extremely striking, was a type of all that is best in a physician of the old school, modified by a modern scientific training. His mind was essentially metaphysical with a strong bias towards novel theories. He was one of the earliest investigators in this country of the electrical physiology of muscle and nerve, but he was too much occupied with abstract theories to do much by way of experiment. He was, as Dr. Burdon-Sanderson points out, essentially a vitalist, but with this difference—that in his doctrine electricity took the place of the vital principle. Theological speculation also interested him, and he read with almost equal zest the works of Plato, Aquinas, and Maurice.

An unfinished portrait, by Sir William Boxall, belongs to Mrs. Radcliffe.

Radcliffe's works are: 1. 'Proteus, or the Law of Nature,' 8vo, London, 1850. 2. 'The Philosophy of Vital Motion,' 8vo, 1851. 3. 'Epilepsy and other Affections of the Nervous System marked by Tremor, Convulsion, or Spasm,' 8vo, 1854; 2nd edit. 1858; 3rd edit. 1861. 4. 'Lectures on Epilepsy, Pain, Paralysis, and certain other disorders of the Nervous System,' 8vo, 1864. 5. 'Articles in Reynolds's System of Medicine, 1868 and 1872. 6. 'Dynamics of Nerve and Muscle,' 8vo, 1871. 7. 'Vital Motion as a Mode of Physical Motion,' 8vo, 1876. 8. 'The Connection between Vital and Physical Motion: a Conversation,' privately printed, 1881. 9. 'Behind the Tides,' privately printed.

Radcliffe was joint editor with Dr. W. H. Ranking from 1845 to 1873 of Ranking's 'Abstract of the Medical Sciences.'

[Personal knowledge; obituary notices; Westminster Hospital Reports, by G. Cowell, 1889, v. 1; Proceedings of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 1890, by Sir E. H. Sieveking, M.D.; additional information kindly given to the writer by Mrs. Radcliffe.] D'A. P.

RADCLIFFE or RADCLYFFE, CHARLES EDWARD (1774–1827), lieutenant-colonel, born in 1774, received his first commission as adjutant of the first dragoons (royals) on 11 Oct. 1797, but he had previously served under the Duke of York in the campaign of 1794. He was made cornet on 12 April 1799, lieutenant on 4 May 1800, and captain on 1 Dec. 1804. He embarked for the Peninsula with the royals in September 1809, and in the following June he was appointed brigade-major to General Slade's brigade, which consisted at that time of the royals and the 14th dragoons. He continued in this position throughout the war, up to the battle of Toulouse in 1814, being present at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, Vittoria, and various minor actions. In the action at Maquilla on 11 June 1812, in which Slade's brigade (royals and 3rd dragoon guards) was worsted by Lallemand, and driven in confusion for six miles with a loss of 150 men, Slade reported that he was particularly indebted to Radcliffe for his assistance in rallying the men. As a result of his experience in the war, Radcliffe submitted a strong recommendation that British troopers should be taught to use the point instead of the edge of their sabres, and published a small work on the subject; it is not in the British Museum.

Radcliffe was employed as assistant adjutant-general of cavalry during the march of the cavalry across France after the war. He received a brevet majority on 4 June 1814, and on 25 Sept. was made brigade-major to the inspector general of cavalry. In the following year he went to Belgium with his regiment, which formed part of the famous Union brigade. His squadron constituted the rearguard of the brigade in the retreat from Quatre Bras on 17 June, and he was thanked for his conduct by Sir William Ponsonby. He was specially praised also by Ponsonby's successor, Colonel Clifton, for his part in the great cavalry charge at Waterloo

on the following day. He was severely wounded by a bullet in the knee, which could not be extracted, and caused him much pain for the rest of his life. He was given a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, dating from the day of the battle. He was placed on half-pay on 20 April 1820, and was appointed brigade-major to the inspector-general of cavalry. He died in London on 24 Feb. 1827. 'He was a dexterous swordsman, an accomplished officer, and an able tactician . . . a warm and sincere friend, a conscientious Christian, and a brave man,' writes General de Ainslie, the historian of the royals. He married Mary, eldest daughter of H. Crockett, esq., who died a week before him. His only son, the Rev. Charles Radclyffe, died in 1862, leaving a son, Charles Edward Radclyffe, of Little Park, Hampshire.

[Gent. Mag. 1815 ii. 81, 1827 i. 365; Historical Records of the First or Royal Dragoons; Wellington Despatches, Selections, p. 601, and Supplementary Series, x. 569; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1894, ii. 1676.] E. M. L.

RADCLIFFE, EGREMONT (*d.* 1578), rebel, was son of Henry Radcliffe, second earl of Sussex [see under RADCLIFFE, ROBERT, first EARL], by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe. When quite a young man he took part in the rebellion of 1569, and was so active that special instructions were given for his capture on its suppression. He managed, however, to escape over the border, and was for some time, with other rebels, the guest of the Scotts of Buccleugh at Branksom. A ship was provided to convey the party to Flanders, but news of the efforts the English government were making to intercept them having reached them, they seem to have sailed by way of Orkney. Once at Antwerp, Radcliffe received a pension of eight hundred ducats from the king of Spain. In the early part of 1572 he went on a mission to Madrid, where he was thrown into prison for debt at the end of 1573; in 1574, having returned to the Low Countries, he went to France, and quitted 'the king of Spain's entertainment.' He wrote a good many letters to Burghley and others about his pardon, and in February 1574–5 Dr. Wilson, writing to Burghley, spoke of him as 'marvellously repentant;' he offered to serve in Ireland, and later in the same year he sent a letter to Wilson 'full of submission, with great moan of his necessity.' To be nearer the gates of mercy he had moved in 1575 to Calais. He came in November 1575 to London; but when he showed himself at court he was sent to the Tower. There he remained for some years. About April 1577 he made petition to be allowed to take exercise in the little garden facing his prison, and to have a servant. He was confined in the Beauchamp Tower, where his name, with the date 1576 and the motto 'pour parvenir' may be seen cut in the wall of one of the cells.

On 10 May 1578 he was secretly released from prison, and exiled. He went to Flanders, incurred suspicion of being mixed up in a plot to poison Don John of Austria, presumably as the agent of the English government, and was consequently in the same year (1578) beheaded in the market-place of Namur (cf. *Estate of the English Fugitives*). De Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador in England, describes him as 'a rash and daring young man, ready for anything.' He was author of 'Politique Discourses translated out of French,' London, 1578, 4to, dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham; this he undertook while in the Beauchamp Tower.

[Cals. of State Papers, Dom. 1547–80, p. 545; 1566–79, Add., For. 1569–75, Spanish, 1568–79, specially note to p. 672; Froude's Hist. ix. 529; Sharp's Mem. of the Rebellion of 1569, pp. 71, &c.; Hatfield MSS. ii. 100; Sadler Papers, ii. 217, &c.; Gent. Mag. 1857, i. 199; Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage.] W. A. J. A.

RADCLIFFE, Sir GEORGE (1593–1657), politician, baptised 21 April 1593, was the son of Nicholas Radcliffe (*d.* 1599) of Overthorpe in the parish of Thornhill, Yorkshire, by Margaret, daughter of Robert Marsh of Darton, Yorkshire, and widow of John Baylie of Honley in the same county. He was sent in 1607 to Mr. Hunt's school at Oldham, matriculated at University College, Oxford, on 3 Nov. 1609, and took the degree of B.A. on 24 May 1612. On 5 Feb. 1612 he was admitted to Gray's Inn, six years later he was called to the bar, and in 1632 he became a bencher of that society (FOSTER, *Gray's Inn Register*, p. 129; *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1st ser. iii. 1227).

Radcliffe soon obtained a respectable practice, and his fortunes were further advanced by marriage and by the friendship of Sir Thomas Wentworth, who was a kinsman of his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Trappes. From about 1627 Radcliffe had the management of Wentworth's affairs (*ib.* p. 137; *Strafford Letters*, ii. 433). In 1627 he, like Wentworth, refused to contribute to the forced loan, was for some months confined in the Marshalsea by the council (RUSHWORTH, i. 428), and stood out until the general release of all the prisoners took place in January 1628 (*ib.* i. 473). He sat in the

parliament of 1628, as his letters prove, but his name does not appear in the printed list of members (WHITAKER, *Life of Radcliffe*, p. 161). In December 1628 Wentworth became president of the council of the north, and through his influence Radcliffe obtained the post of king's attorney in that court (*ib.* p. 173; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1629–31, p. 236).

When Wentworth was made lord deputy of Ireland, he resolved to have Radcliffe with him, and the latter landed in Ireland in January 1633, six months before Wentworth's own arrival. Wentworth's first despatch to secretary Coke concluded with the request that Radcliffe should be made a member of the council (*Strafford Letters*, i. 97–100), and the king at once granted the request (*ib.* pp. 115, 134). The lord deputy placed his whole confidence in Radcliffe and Sir Christopher Wandesford. Writing to the lord treasurer on 31 Jan. 1634, he said, speaking of his financial schemes, 'There is not a minister on this side, that knows anything I write or intend, excepting the Master of the Rolls and Sir George Radcliffe, for whose assistance in this government, and comfort to myself amidst this generation, I am not able sufficiently to pour forth my humble acknowledgments to his Majesty. Sure I were the most solitary man without them that ever served a king in such a place' (*ib.* i. 194). He praised in a similar strain their great services in the parliament of 1634 (*ib.* i. 352). In all legal matters Radcliffe was Wentworth's chief adviser, and in the management of the farm of the customs and other financial measures he was his right-hand man (*ib.* ii. 21; RUSHWORTH, *Trial of Strafford*, pp. 249, 410; LLOYD, *Memoirs of Excellent Personages*, p. 149). It was owing to Radcliffe's advice that Wentworth decided, when opposed by the Earl of Ormonde, to make Ormonde his friend rather than to crush him (CARTE, *Life of Ormonde*, i. 131, ed. 1851). In 1639 Radcliffe joined with Sir Christopher Wandesford in promising to the king an annual contribution of 500*l.* towards the expenses of the war with the Scots (*Strafford Letters*, ii. 279). In 1640 the meeting of the Long parliament involved Radcliffe in the ruin of his patron. He was regarded as Strafford's accomplice, and was committed to the gatehouse on the charge of high treason (9 Dec. 1640; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 40, 48). Articles of impeachment against him were read in the commons on 29 Dec., and presented by Pym to the lords on the following day. Pym represented Radcliffe as an inferior orb governed by a greater planet. 'In the crimes committed by the Earl there appears to be more haughtiness and fierceness . . . but in those of Sir George Radcliffe there seems to be more baseness and servility, having resigned and subjected himself to be acted by the corrupt will of another.' Strafford, having less knowledge of the law and stronger passions, was easily led into illegality. 'Sir George Radcliffe, in his natural temper and disposition more moderate, and by his education and profession better acquainted with the grounds and directions of law, was carried into his offences by an immediate concurrence of will, by a more corrupt suppression and inthralling of his own reason and judgment' (*ib.* ii. 58; *Lords' Journals*, iv. 120). On 4 March 1641 Captain Audley Mervin, on behalf of the Irish House of Commons, presented articles of impeachment against Radcliffe and three other members of Strafford's council, to the Irish House of Lords (NALSON, *Collection of Affairs of State*, &c., ii. 566). The articles of impeachment, both English and Irish, were of a very general nature, and as Radcliffe was not brought to trial, no evidence was brought to prove them. In the course of the proceedings against Strafford, however, Radcliffe was shown to have threatened members for their votes in parliament, and to have been the chief agent in the prosecution of Sir Piers Crosby. Crosby and Lord Baltinglass both presented petitions against him (*Lords' Journals*, iv. 258, 275; RUSHWORTH, *Trial of Strafford*, pp. 110–12). According to Clarendon, the object of the managers of the trial in impeaching Radcliffe was to prevent him being a witness on behalf of Strafford (*Rebellion*, iii. 93). Strafford was denied the assistance of Radcliffe in drawing up his answer to the remonstrance of the Irish parliament, but, according to Carte, the king forwarded the remonstrance to Radcliffe, and the answer was written by him and merely approved by Strafford (*Life of Ormonde*, i. 238; *Lords' Journals*, iv. 125, 127). A formal demand by Strafford that Radcliffe should be summoned to explain the reasons for the calling in of the Dublin charters was likewise refused (RUSHWORTH, *Trial of Strafford*, p. 163). Yet, in spite of all difficulties, he contrived to communicate with Strafford by letter, and to advise him as to his defence. Even after the earl's condemnation the two friends were not allowed to meet. On 9 May Radcliffe wrote a touching farewell to Strafford. 'I shall account no loss,' he concluded, 'if I do now shortly attend your blessed soul into the state of rest and happiness. But whatsoever small remainder of time God shall vouchsafe

to me in this world, my purpose is to employ it chiefly in the service of your children' (*Strafford Letters*, ii. 417; WHITAKER, pp. 222–6). Radcliffe kept his word, and was the faithful counsellor of Strafford's son (*ib.* p. 235). Many years later he addressed to him 'An Essay towards the Life of my Lord Strafford,' which is the basis of all later biographies of that statesman, and supplies the most vivid picture of his private life (*Strafford Letters*, ii. 429–36).

In June 1642 Radcliffe was still a prisoner, but the proceedings against him had been tacitly dropped (WHITAKER, p. 239). In 1643 he joined the king at Oxford, and was created a doctor of law by the university on 31 Oct. of that year (WOOD, *Fasti*, ii. 63). Carte prints a series of letters from Radcliffe to Ormonde, written between October 1643 and June 1644, which show that he was a strong supporter of Ormonde's policy, and was sometimes consulted on Irish questions (*Life of Ormonde*, v. 516, 536, 539, vi. 13, 38, 56, 84, 120, 146, 166). Charles granted Radcliffe a pardon for the treasons with which he was charged, but the parliament in the Uxbridge and Newcastle propositions named him in the list of those to be altogether excluded (BLACK, *Oxford Docquets*, pp. 217, 246).

At one time the king contemplated sending the Duke of York to Ireland under the charge of Radcliffe. The design was abandoned, but Radcliffe remained in attendance upon the duke, and on the surrender of Oxford received orders from Fairfax to continue with the duke till the pleasure of the parliament should be known. The queen ordered Radcliffe to carry the duke either into Ireland or France, but he declined to remove James from England without an order from the king, and delivered him over to the Earl of Northumberland (CLARKE, *Life of James II*, i. 28; CLARENDON, *Life*, i. 244, ed. 1857). In April 1647 Radcliffe was in exile at Caen (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, i. 373). In June 1648 he sailed from Dieppe with Cottington and Hyde to join the fleet under the Prince of Wales. On the way they were captured by an Ostend corsair, who robbed Radcliffe and his kinsman Wandesford of 500*l.* in money and jewels (CLARENDON, *Life*, i. 214).

In 1649, before Charles II left France, he recommended Radcliffe to the Duke of York, and promised him 'some place about his brother when his family should be settled.' In October 1650 the duke left Paris and went first to Brussels, and then to the Hague. This was done against the wish of the queen, and was generally attributed to the advice of Radcliffe. Charles, displeased with the attempt of the duke to set up for himself, ordered him back to Paris, and desired him to be governed by the queen in all matters of importance (CLARKE, *Life of James II*, i. 48; *Nicholas Papers*, i. 195–212). In his dejection at his disgrace, Radcliffe proposed to retire altogether from the court, and settle in some obscure Norman village. He even thought of endeavouring to compound for his estate with the government of the Commonwealth. But the Commonwealth, by an act passed 16 July 1651, had ordered the sale of all Radcliffe's estates, and was not disposed to permit him to make terms. His wife, who was in England, found the greatest difficulty in obtaining the fifths which had been allowed her (WHITAKER, p. 256; SCOBLE, *Collection of Acts*, ii. 156; *Cal. of Compounders*, p. 1767). Later, Radcliffe succeeded to some extent in regaining the favour of Charles II, and played an important part in preventing the attempted perversion of the Duke of Gloucester in 1654 (*Nicholas Papers*, ii. 109, 131, 151, 162). He received the king's thanks through Secretary Nicholas (*ib.* ii. 186). With Hyde, Radcliffe was never on very good terms, but expressed great devotion to Secretary Nicholas and the Marquis of Ormonde (*ib.* ii. 235; THURLOE, v. 22). After Charles went to Cologne, Radcliffe, who stayed behind in Paris, became once more one of the chief advisers of the Duke of York, and that apparently with the king's sanction. He found it a thankless business. In August 1656 he wrote to his wife, saying, 'I am as weary as a dog of mine office, for I labour in vain, do no good, but get scorns or ill-will. If it were not for the honour I bear to my old master, and to comply with his desire, I would cast up all and wash my hands; but I must not fail his expectation' (*Nicholas Papers*, ii. 185, 200; THURLOE, v. 293). Poverty made his position still more unpleasant. 'I am now labouring,' he wrote in March 1656, 'to get credit for a suit of clothes, which is more than I have made these five years, and now my old frippery grows thin' (*ib.* iv. 581). In September 1656 the Duke of York left France, and Radcliffe joined the rest of the royalist exiles in the Low Countries (*ib.* v. 402). He died at Flushing in 1657. 'Sir George Radcliffe,' says a news-letter, 'was buried at Flushing upon Monday last (25 May); all the cavaliers was at his burial, except the chancellor and two more that was at Bruges. They are generally sorry for him; for they say he was the best counsellor their master had' (*ib.* vi. 325–326; WHITAKER, p. 288). Clarendon, who blames severely Radcliffe's

conduct in 1650, characterises him nevertheless as 'a man very capable of business; and if the prosperity of his former fortune had not raised in him some fumes of vanity and self-conceitedness, very fit to be advised with, being of a nature constant and sincere' (*Life*, i. 244).

Radcliffe married, 21 Feb. 1621–2, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Trappes of Harrogate and Nidd, Yorkshire. She died on 13 May 1659, in her fifty-eighth year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey (Chester, *Westminster Registers*, p. 151; Whitaker, p. 288). He left a son Thomas, who died at Dublin in 1679, leaving no issue (*ib.* p. 295).

[A short life of Radcliffe is given in David Lloyd's Memoirs of Excellent Personages, 1668, p. 148; his correspondence was edited in 1810 by Dr. T. D. Whitaker, who adds a fuller memoir; Letters of Radcliffe are printed in Carte's Life of Ormonde, in the same author's Collection of Original Letters, 1739, in the Nicholas Papers, edited by Mr. G. F. Warner (Camden Soc. 1886, 1892), and in the Thurloe Papers; other authorities mentioned in the article.] C. H. F.

RADCLIFFE or RADCLYFFE, JAMES, third Earl of Derwentwater (1689–1716), born in Arlington Street, London, on 28 June 1689, was the eldest son of Edward Radclyffe, the second earl (*d.* 1705), by Lady Mary Tudor, a natural daughter of Charles II, by Mary Davis or Davies [q. v.], the actress. Lady Mary was granted precedence of a duke's daughter by her father, married Radclyffe, to whom she was unfaithful, on 18 Aug. 1687, and died in Paris on 5 Nov. 1726 (*Hist. Reg.* 1726, Chron. Diary, p. 42). The second earl was eldest son of Sir Francis Radclyffe (*d.* 1697), who was created Viscount Radclyffe and Langley and Earl of Derwentwater on 7 March 1688, this being one of the few peerages created by James II. Sir Francis was the grandson of another Sir Francis Radclyffe, created a baronet by James I in 1619, who was a lineal descendant of Sir Nicholas, the grandfather of Sir Richard Radcliffe [q. v.], the adherent of Richard III. This Sir Nicholas acquired the Derwentwater estates in 1417, by marriage with the heiress of John de Derwentwater (see Surtees, *Hist. of Durham*, i. 32; Nicolson and Burn, *Hist. of Westmorland*, ii. 78; and Whitaker, *Hist. of Whalley*, 3rd edit. pp. 412–14).

James was brought up at the exiled court of St. Germain, as a companion to the young prince, James Edward, remaining there, by the special desire of Queen Mary of Modena, until his father's death in 1705. After that he travelled on the continent, sailed from Holland for London in November 1709, and thence set out to visit his Cumberland estates for the first time early in 1710 (Hodgson, *Hist. of Northumberland*, I. ii. 225). He spent the next two years at Dilston Hall, the mansion built by his grandfather, and on 10 July 1712 he married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir John Webb, third baronet, of Odstock, Wiltshire, by Barbara, daughter and coheiress of John Belasyse, first baron Belasyse. A generous and impulsive youth, a Roman catholic, and a distant kinsman of the exiled house of Stuart, he joined the conspiracy of 1715 without much reflection. His disloyal sentiments to the house of Brunswick were suspected by the government, and on the eve of the insurrection the secretary of state (Stanhope) signed a warrant for his arrest, and a messenger was sent to Durham to secure him. But Derwentwater's tenantry were devoted to him, and the news of his meditated arrest reached him long before the messenger's arrival. He consequently went into hiding until he heard that Thomas Forster (1675?–1738) [q. v.] had raised the standard of the Pretender, whereupon he joined him at Green-rig, on 6 Oct. 1715, at the head of a company of gentlemen and armed servants from Dilston Hall. His following did not exceed seventy persons, the troop being under the immediate command of his brother, Charles Radcliffe [see below]. The subordination of Derwentwater to Forster was apparently due to the Pretender's anxiety to conciliate his protestant adherents. Neither he nor Forster had any military experience. Their plan was to march through Lancashire to Staffordshire, where they looked for support, and the conduct of the expedition was left mainly in the hands of Colonel Henry Oxburgh [q. v.], who had served under Marlborough in Flanders. When the rebels occupied Preston, Derwentwater showed much activity in encouraging the men to throw up trenches; but he seems to have acquiesced in Forster's pusillanimous decision to capitulate to the inferior force of General Wills, who, moreover, had no cannon. He was escorted with the other prisoners to London by General Henry Lumley [q. v.], and lodged in the Devereux tower of the Tower of London, along with Earls Nithsdale and Carnwath, and Lords Widdrington, Kenmure, and Nairn. He was examined before the privy council on 10 Jan. 1716, and impeached with the other lords on 19 Jan. Derwentwater pleaded guilty, urging in extenuation his inexperience, and his advice to those who were about him to throw themselves upon the royal clemency.

He was attainted, and condemned to death. The greatest efforts were made to procure his pardon. Petitions were brought before both houses, and an address was carried from the upper house to the throne on 22 Feb., praying that his majesty would reprieve 'such of the condemned lords as might appear to him deserving of clemency.' Upon Widdrington, Carnwath, and Nairn being reprieved, the efforts of Derwentwater's friends were redoubled. The countess, accompanied by her sister, their maternal aunt, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Cleveland, and other ladies, was introduced by the Duke of Richmond into the king's bedchamber, where the countess, in French, invoked his majesty's mercy. The king, however, prompted by Walpole (who declared that he had been offered 60,000*l.* to save Derwentwater, but that he was determined to make an example), was obdurate. Derwentwater was beheaded on Tower Hill on 24 Feb. 1716. Upon the scaffold he expressed regret at having pleaded guilty, and declared his devotion to the Roman catholic religion and to James III. Lord Kenmure suffered at the same time. The Earl of Nithsdale escaped from the Tower the day before [see under MAXWELL, WILLIAM, fifth EARL OF NITHSDALE].

Derwentwater's body was buried by his servants in St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and was subsequently conveyed to Dilston and buried in the Derwentwater vault. The earl left a son, John Radclyffe, who, but for the attainder, would have been Earl of Derwentwater, and who so designated himself (he died, at the age of nineteen, at Sir John Webb's house in Great Marlborough Street, London, on 31 Dec. 1731), and a daughter Mary, who, with a fortune of 30,000*l.*, married, on 2 May 1732, Robert James Petre, eighth baron Petre [see under PETRE, WILLIAM, fourth BARON PETRE]. The bodies of the first three earls were, on 9 Oct. 1874, reinterred at Thorndon in Essex, in the family vault of Lord Petre as the representative of the Derwentwater family. The Countess of Derwentwater died in a convent at Brussels in 1723, aged 30, and was buried in the church of the English canonesses at Louvain. The extensive Derwentwater estates in Northumberland and Cumberland were in part settled upon Greenwich Hospital; the sale of the remainder gave the trustees an opportunity to perpetrate a typical 'job,' at which Walpole connived (cf. HERVEY, *Memoirs*, ii. 66).

The compassion excited by Derwentwater's fate was mainly due to his youthful bearing and the simplicity of his motives. Locally he was extremely popular. Patten, the renegade historian of the rebellion, says that he was 'a man formed to be generally beloved. He spent his estate among his own people, and continually did offices of kindness and good neighbourhood to everybody, as opportunity offered.' The earl's gallantry to the fair sex is celebrated in 'O Derwentwater's a bonny lord!' while his fate forms the subject of the plaintive Jacobite melody, 'Lord Derwentwater's Good Night,' and of other songs still current in the north of England (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. xii. 492; cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1825, i. 489). The aurora borealis (which appeared specially bright on the night of the earl's execution) is still known locally as 'Lord Derwentwater's Lights.' A portrait by Kneller was engraved by Cook for Mrs. Thomson's 'Memoirs of the Jacobites' (1845). Another engraving of the same portrait is prefixed to Gibson's 'Dilston Hall' (1850). Four other portraits are preserved at Thorndon Hall in Essex.

The third earl's brother, CHARLES RADCLIFFE or RADCLYFFE (1693–1746), third and youngest son of Edward, the second earl, was born at Little Parndon, Essex, on 3 Sept. 1693, and on the death of his nephew, John Radclyffe (see above), in 1731, assumed the title of Earl of Derwentwater. He joined the Jacobite rising, and, in company with his brother, surrendered himself prisoner at Preston on 13 Nov. 1715. He was found guilty of high treason, but his extreme youth would probably have procured his pardon (he was only twenty-two) had he not broken out of Newgate with thirteen fellow-prisoners on 11 Dec. 1716. The accounts of his escape, which conflict in other respects, agree that he escaped through the debtors' prison (cf. GRIFFITHS, *Chronicles of Newgate*, pp. 196–197). He joined the Stuart family on the continent, and was for a time secretary to Prince Charles Edward. He is stated, in the 'Memoirs' of 1746, to have paid several clandestine visits to London during the period of his exile. On 24 June 1724 he married, at St. Mary's, Brussels, Charlotte Maria (granddaughter of Sir James Livingstone of Kinnaird, first earl of Newburgh [q. v.], who in 1694 had succeeded her father Charles, second earl of Newburgh, as countess *suo jure*; she was widow of Thomas Clifford (*d.* 1718). Derwentwater is said to have urged his suit fifteen times without success, and then to have adopted the expedient of entering the lady's apartment by way of the chimney (the incident is represented in a curious picture at Thorndon). Radcliffe subsequently went to Rome, where several of his children were born, and where he made many friends. In November 1745 he was captured off the Dogger Bank by the

frigate Sheerness on board a French ship of war bound for Montrose from Dunkirk, and carrying arms and warlike stores, doubtless to join the Chevalier, though of this fact no proof was obtained. With several other officers he was taken prisoner to the Tower of London. His identity having been established, he was condemned to death under his former sentence on 21 Nov. 1746. Though not legally a peer, owing to the attainder, he was accorded the privilege of decapitation, and met his fate bravely on Tower Hill on 8 Dec. 1746, reiterating his adhesion to the catholic faith and the Stuart cause; he was buried in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields on 11 Dec. Of all the victims of the rebellion his execution most affected the Pretender James Edward, who had known him at Rome for many years, and regarded him as the most zealous and loyal of his adherents (*State Papers*, Tuscany, 17 Jan. 1747 ap. Ewald, *Life and Times of Prince Charles*, ii. 68). His widow died in London on 4 Aug. 1755, aged 62, and was buried with him. There is a mezzotint portrait by an unknown artist (Smith, *Mezzotinto Portraits*, pt. iv. 1703).

Charles Radclyffe's eldest son, James Bartholomew Radclyffe (1725–1786), became third Earl of Newburgh on the death of his mother in August 1755. He was baptised at Vincennes on 25 Aug. 1725, the Pretender James Edward standing as his godfather, and he was taken prisoner with his father in 1745, but soon afterwards released. In 1749, by act of parliament, a sum of 30,000*l.* was raised for his benefit from the Derwentwater estates; in the same year he married Barbara, heiress of Anthony Kemp of Slindon, Sussex, by Anne, daughter of Henry Browne, fifth viscount Montagu, and left issue. The only son, Anthony James, fourth earl, died without issue in 1814, and the peerage devolved upon the descendants of Charlotte Maria, countess of Newburgh, by her first husband, Thomas, son of Lord Clifford (cf. Surtees, *Hist of Durham*, i. 33; G. E. C.'s *Peerage*, s.v. 'Newburgh;' Burke, *Peerage*, s.v. 'Newburgh;' *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. xii 405, 7th ser. vols. iv. and v. passim).

[The romantic fate of the third Earl of Derwentwater and his brother occasioned a small literature of dying speeches and chap-book lives. Among these may be noted: Genuine and Impartial Memoirs of Charles Radclyffe . . . with an Account of his Family, London, 1746, 8vo, two editions, and Dublin, 1746, 8vo; A Sketch of the Life and Character of Mr. Radcliffe, 1746, 8vo; Penrice's Genuine and Impartial Account of the Remarkable Life of C. Radcliffe and . . . his Brother, 1746, 8vo; History of the Earl of Derwentwater: his Life, Adventures, Trial, &c., Newcastle, 1840, 12mo (several editions with small modifications). See also Gibson's Dilston Hall, or Memoirs of James Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater (a careful piece of family history), 1850, 8vo; G. E. C.'s Complete Peerage, ii. 78; Burke's Extinct Baronetage, p. 436; Burke's Anecdotes of the Aristocracy, i. 263; Stowe MS. 158, f. 173 (containing particulars of the disposal of the Derwentwater estates); Miscell. Topogr. et Genealog. iii. 154; Ellis's Family of Radclyffe, 1850; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places, 2nd ser.; Patten's Hist. of the Rebellion, 2nd edit. 1717, passim; Jesse's Pretenders and their Adherents, i. 101; Hogg's Jacobite Relics, 2nd ser. p. 270; Jacobite Minstrelsy, 1829; Stanhope's Hist. of England, vol. i.; Historical Register, vols. i. ii. and iii. passim; Wheatley and Cunningham's London, iii. 398–9. See also articles Forster, Thomas (1675?–1738), and Oxburgh, Henry.] T. S.

RADCLIFFE or **RATCLIFFE, JOHN,** Lord Fitzwalter (1452?–1496), was son of Sir John Radcliffe of Attleborough in Norfolk, head of a younger branch of the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower, Lancashire. His mother was Elizabeth, baroness Fitzwalter in her own right, as the only child of Walter Fitzwalter (*d.* 1431), seventh baron Fitzwalter of Woodham Walter and Dunmow in Essex. Radcliffe's father, who in right of his wife was styled Lord Fitzwalter, died a few days after the battle of Towton (6 April 1461) of wounds received in the preliminary skirmish at Ferrybridge, when his son and heir was nine years of age. The latter seems to have resided for a time at Calais or Guisnes, and to have returned to England, where he settled at Attleborough, about 1476 (*Paston Letters*, iii. 156, 160). He was a relative of the Paston family (*ib.* iii. 341–3). Until 1485 he was styled John Radcliffe of Attleborough, esq., or John Radcliffe Fitzwauter, but on 15 Sept. in that year he received a summons to parliament as Lord Fitzwalter, though his mother seems still to have been alive; he continued to be so summoned until 14 Oct. 1495 (Dugdale, i. 515; *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 496; *Paston Letters*, iii. 83). Henry VII also made him steward of the household in the first year of his reign, and two years later (25 Nov. 1487) joint high steward of England with Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, and others at the coronation of his queen, Elizabeth of York. But on taking part in the conspiracy on behalf of Perkin Warbeck, Radcliffe was attainted in the parliament of October 1495, and sent prisoner to Calais, where, after a futile attempt to escape by bribing his keepers, he was beheaded in November 1496.

Radcliffe married, first (before 12 March 1476), Anne, sister of Sir Richard Whet-

hill of Calais (*Paston Letters*, iii. 160); his second wife is usually supposed to have been Anne, daughter of Edward, lord Hastings, who in 1507, if not earlier, became the wife of Thomas Stanley, second earl of Derby (*d.* 1521), and died in 1550; but this supposition is not free from difficulties, and a Margaret, lady Fitzwalter, mentioned in 1518, is sometimes taken to be his widow. By his first wife Radcliffe had five daughters and one son. The attainder was removed in favour of this son Robert, afterwards first earl of Sussex [q. v.], by letters patent of 25 Jan. 1506, confirmed by an act of parliament in 1509.

[G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, iii. 371; Dugdale's Baronage; Bentley's Excerpta Historica, pp. 101, 111; Rotuli Parliamentorum, vi. 504; Busch's England under the Tudors, Engl. transl. pp. 95, 340.] J. T–r.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN (1650-1714), physician, was born in a house in the market-place at Wakefield in 1650 (Leatham, *Lectures*, p. 142). His father, George Radcliffe, of strong republican principles, was governor of the Wakefield house of correction from 1647 to 1661, and increased his moderate estate by marrying Sarah, daughter of Mr. Louder (Lupton, *Wakefield Worthies*, p. 104). There was a large family. John was sent to the Wakefield grammar school, but is alleged to have received part of his education at the Northallerton grammar school, under Thomas Smelt (Kennett's notes in *Lansd. MS.* 987, f. 221; Ingledew, *History of Northallerton*, p. 295). At the age of fifteen he was admitted to University College, Oxford, matriculating on 23 March 1665–6. In 1667 he was made senior scholar after obtaining much honour in the logic school (Pittis, *Memoirs of Dr. Radcliffe*). He graduated B.A. in October 1669, and became fellow of Lincoln College. The degree of M.A. followed in June 1672. Then, turning to medicine, he proceeded M.B. in July 1675, M.D. and grand compounder in July 1682. In his study of medicine, as of other subjects, he succeeded more by his ready wit than by his learning. His medical library, he said, consisted of some phials, a skeleton, and a herbal. On settling in practice in Oxford, he paid little regard to professional conventions, and thus incurred the anger of older practitioners. But his success in coping with an epidemic of smallpox, and his treatment of Sir Thomas Spencer's wife, assured him a prosperous career. In 1677 he resigned his fellowship rather than take orders, and having incurred the displeasure of Dr. Thomas Marshall [q.v.], rector of Lincoln College, he gave up his chambers there.

Radcliffe moved to London in 1684, and settled in Bow Street; and in the following year he obtained a large increase of practice through the death of Dr. Richard Lower of King Street, Covent Garden (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 298). His apothecary, Dandridge, who died worth 50,000*l.*, said that Radcliffe had not been in town a year before he made more than twenty guineas a day. Many people, we are told, pretended to be ill in order that they might be entertained by his witty conversation. In 1686 the Princess Anne of Denmark chose Radcliffe for her principal physician, but he was not made a fellow of the College of Physicians until 12 April 1687. In that year he gave an east window for the chapel at University College, Oxford, and in 1688 Dr. Obadiah Walker, the head of the college, corresponded with him in the hope of bringing him over to the Roman catholic faith. Although Radcliffe declined conversion, he felt great respect for Walker, and afterwards gave him a handsome competency, and in 1699 contributed to his funeral expenses (*ib.* iv. 444; Hearne, *Collections*, i. 85–6).

The services Radcliffe rendered to the Duke of Portland and the Earl of Rochford caused William III to give him five hundred guineas from the privy purse, and to offer him an appointment as one of his physicians, with 200*l.* a year more than any other Radcliffe declined the offer, owing to the calls of his private practice; but for eleven years he cleared on the average over six hundred guineas a year by his attendance on the king. In March 1690 Radcliffe was elected M.P. for Bramber, and he sat for that borough until the dissolution in 1695. He seems to have saved the king's life during a dangerous attack of asthma in 1690, and next year he attended William, duke of Gloucester, the infant son of the Princess Anne, with such good result that Queen Mary ordered the lord chamberlain to present him with one thousand guineas. In 1692 he lost 5,000*l.* owing to the capture by the French of a ship in which he had ventured the money at the advice of Betterton the actor; but when friends condoled with him he said he had only to go up two hundred and fifty pairs of stairs to make himself whole again. At the suggestion of his friend Dr. Arthur Charlett [q. v.], master of University College, Radcliffe gave large sums to the college in 1692–1694, including 1,100*l.* towards exhibitions.

Queen Mary was seized with smallpox in December 1694, and, after the disease had well developed, Radcliffe was sent for by the council. As soon as he read the recipes given her he said she was a dead woman, as

she had received the wrong medicines. She died on the 28th. According to another account (STRICKLAND, *Lives of the Queens of England*, vii. 435–6), Radcliffe mistook the smallpox for measles. Burnet is in error in suggesting that Radcliffe was among those first called in; and he shows his bias by calling the doctor 'an impious and vicious man, who hated the queen much, but virtue and religion more. He was a professed Jacobite, and by many thought a very bad physician; but others cried him up to the highest degree imaginable.' It is said that the queen fancied when she was dying that Radcliffe had given her a popish nurse (RALPH, ii. 540).

Radcliffe soon afterwards offended the Princess Anne by neglecting to visit her when sent for, and saying that her distemper was nothing but the vapours; and Dr. Gibbons became her physician in his place. Later in 1695 he attended the Earl of Albemarle, who was suffering from fever in the camp in Belgium, and the king paid him 1,200*l.* for this service, and offered him a baronetcy, which was declined. By 1695 he was in friendly intercourse with Arbuthnot, and in 1697 Aldrich, the dean of Christ Church, was staying at his house (AITKEN, *Life of Arbuthnot*, pp. 13, 15, 17). In 1697 Radcliffe relieved the king in a serious illness, and in 1699 he was again called in to see the young Duke of Gloucester; but he at once said the prince would die next day, and expressed contempt of the doctors who had been in attendance. The king was ill again at the end of this year, when Radcliffe, after seeing William's swollen ankles, said he would not have the king's two legs for his three kingdoms. This gave such offence that William never saw him again, though he used the doctor's diet-drinks. When Anne came to the throne Godolphin made vain efforts to reinstate the doctor in her favour. He was, however, often consulted privately by the queen's physicians.

Radcliffe was mentioned only incidentally, but respectfully, in Codrington's verses prefixed to Garth's 'Dispensary,' 1699, and in the 'Dispensary Transversed,' 1701 (cf. *Addit. MS.* 29568, ff. 27–30). In March 1703 Radcliffe was dangerously ill, and made a will; but he unexpectedly recovered, and was said to become very devout. In 1704, under an assumed name, he settled 50*l.* a year for ever upon the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and he gave 500*l.*, with a request that it might be kept secret, to Dr. William Lloyd, nonjuring bishop of Norwich, for distribution among fifty poor clergy. In 1705 he was called in to see Pope, then a lad of seventeen, and the adoption of his advice to study less and ride more restored his patient's health (SPENCE, *Anecdotes*, 1856, p. 6). In the same year he bought an estate near Buckingham with a view to settling it upon University College; but for various reasons the transfer was delayed. According to a scurrilous pamphlet, 'A Letter from a Citizen of Bath to his Excellency Dr. R—— at Tunbridge,' 1705, Radcliffe had vilified the Bath waters, and was once more patronising Tunbridge Wells, though he had lately taken a freeman's oath to do all the good he could for Bath. This fickleness was attributed to his base birth and brutish temper. In 1706 Radcliffe assisted James Drake [q. v.], who was accused of writing against the government in his 'Memorial of the Church of England,' and he subscribed liberally towards improvements at Oxford. By 1707 he was worth 80,000*l.*, and, besides lending money to Arthur Mainwaring or Maynwaring [q. v.], he contributed, though not in his own name, to the relief of the episcopal clergy in Scotland. He declined to become a governor of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals on the ground that his duties as a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital occupied all his available time. In 1708 Radcliffe bought, besides property in Northamptonshire and Yorkshire, the perpetual advowson of Headbourne-Worthy, Hampshire, which he bestowed on Dr. Joseph Bingham [q. v.], fellow of University College.

Prince George of Denmark became dangerously ill in October 1708, and the queen sent for Radcliffe; but the dropsy had reached such a stage that the doctor could hold out no hope, and the prince died in six days. In 1709 Radcliffe, after passing for years as a misogynist—the result of a disappointment in 1693—fell in love with a patient, one Miss Tempest. Steele ridiculed him in the 'Tatler' for 21 and 28 July, and 13 Sept., under the name of 'Æsculapius,' for setting up a new coach and liveries in order to please the lady. Some said that Radcliffe was in love with the Duchess of Bolton (*Wentworth Papers*, p. 97) [see under PAULET or POWLETT, CHARLES, second DUKE OF BOLTON]; in any case he did not marry. In 1710, after a serious illness, he thought of retiring, but was persuaded to continue his practice by Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, whose life he was soon afterwards the means of saving. He aided Sacheverell, and was invited to be a member of parliament for Buckingham, an offer which he declined for the time. In 1711 he was much depressed by the death of

his bottle-companion, Lord Craven, whom he had saved from death some months earlier. By February 1711 Radcliffe was treating Swift for his dizziness; and on 26 March Swift complained that Harley's wound was neglected because 'that puppy' Radcliffe would admit none but his own surgeon (*Journal to Stella*, 10 April 1711).

Radcliffe was chosen M.P. for Buckingham on 25 Aug. 1713; two short speeches have survived, one in favour of the Malt-tax bill, and the other on behalf of the bill to prevent the growth of schism. About this time he began to recommend Dr. Mead, then a rising physician, to many of his patients. A kinsman, Richard Fiddes [q. v.], was, at Radcliffe's request, given the degree of B.D. of Oxford, for the university was looking forward to a generous benefaction from the doctor (*Letters written by Eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*, i. 261, Thomas Carte to Dr. Charlett, 8 Oct. 1713). Next year, when the Duke of Beaufort died, Radcliffe said he had lost the only person in whose conversation he took pleasure. Arbuthnot, who had already introduced Radcliffe into the 'History of John Bull,' 1712, proposed now to give him a place in the 'Memoirs of Scriblerus.' Radcliffe was to be painted at the corner of a map of diseases, 'contending for the universal empire of this world, and the rest of the physicians opposing his ambitious designs with a project of a treaty of partition to settle peace' (Arbuthnot to Swift, 26 June 1714).

Queen Anne was attacked by her fatal illness in July 1714. Charles Ford told Swift on 31 July that at noon on the previous day Radcliffe had been sent for 'by order of council,' but that he said he had taken physic and could not come. According to a letter in the 'Wentworth Papers,' it was reported that Radcliffe's answer was that to-morrow (31 July) would be time enough to wait on her majesty. According to Pittis, he was not sent for by either the queen or the privy council; but Lady Masham sent to him privately two hours before the queen's death, after Radcliffe had learnt from Mead that the case was hopeless. He was then at Carshalton, Surrey, suffering from a severe attack of gout, and he sent word that, in view of the queen's antipathy to him, he feared his presence would do her harm rather than good, and that, as the case was desperate, it would be best to let her majesty die as easily as possible. But if a letter given by Pittis is genuine, he also said he would have come, ill as he was, had he been sent for by the proper authorities. According to another letter, his life was afterwards threatened by several persons who were angry at his conduct. On 5 Aug. Radcliffe's old friend, Sir John Pakington (1671–1727) [q. v.], moved that the doctor should be summoned to attend in his place to be censured for not waiting upon the queen when sent for by the Duke of Ormonde, but the matter dropped (Boyer, *Political State*, viii. 152).

Radcliffe died on 1 Nov. 1714, after a fit of apoplexy. On 15 Oct. he wrote to the Earl of Denbigh that he should not live a fortnight, and that his life had been shortened by the attacks made upon him after the queen's death. He begged Lord Denbigh to avoid intemperance, which he feared he had encouraged by his example. His body lay in state at Carshalton until the 27th, and was then removed to Oxford, where it was buried on 3 Dec. in St. Mary's Church. By his will, dated 13 Sept. 1714, Radcliffe left most of his property to the university, and there was an imposing public funeral. The handsome annuities to his sisters and other relatives show that Peter Wentworth's charge—'he had died like an ill-natured brute as he has lived; he left none of his poor relations anything'—is groundless (*Wentworth Papers*, p. 434). Property was left to University College in trust for the foundation of two medical travelling fellowships, for the purchase of perpetual advowsons for members of the college, for enlargement of the college buildings, and for a library. Other estates were left to his executors in trust for charitable purposes, as they might think best, and from these funds the Radcliffe Infirmary and Observatory were built and Bartholomew's Hospital enlarged; and since then money has been granted towards the building of the College of Physicians in London, the Oxford Lunatic Asylum, and St. John's Church, Wakefield. The Radcliffe Library was completed in 1747. Radcliffe's will was disputed by his heir-at-law, and the question was long before the court of chancery (Sisson, *Historic Sketch of the Parish Church, Wakefield*, 1824, p. 99).

It is difficult, as Munk remarks, to form a correct estimate of Radcliffe's skill as a physician. He was certainly no scholar, but he was 'an acute observer of symptoms, and in many cases was peculiarly happy in the treatment of disease.' He was often at war with other doctors and with the authorities of the College of Physicians. He was generally regarded as a clever empiric who had attained some skill by means of his enormous practice; but Mead said 'he was deservedly at the head of his profession, on account of his great medical penetration and experience.'

Defoe speaks in 'Duncan Campbell' of 'all the most eminent physicians of the age, even up to the great Dr. Radcliffe himself.' Rough in his manners, and fond of flattery, he was generous to those in need, a good friend, and a magnificent patron of learning. Bernard Mandeville attacked him in the 'Essay on Charity Schools' subjoined to his 'Fable of the Bees.'

A portrait of Radcliffe, painted by Kneller in 1710, is in the Radcliffe Library, and there are statues in the library and in one of the courts of University College. Another portrait was at Sir Andrew Fountaine's at Narford. An engraving from Kneller's painting, by Vertue, was published in 1719, and engravings by M. Burghers are prefixed to 'Exequiæ clarissimo viro Johanni Radcliffe, M.D., ab Oxoniensi Academia solutæ,' 1715, and 'Bibliotheca Radcliffiana, or a Short Description of the Radcliffe Library,' by James Gibbs, architect, 1747. A portrait engraved by M. Vandergucht is given in 'Dr. Radcliffe's Practical Dispensatory,' by Edward Strother, M.D., 1721. A gold-headed cane, said to have been Radcliffe's, was given by Mrs. Baillie to the College of Physicians.

John Radcliffe, M.D. (1690–1729), seems to have been no relative of his namesake. He was son of John Radcliffe of London, gentleman, was born on 10 May 1690, and was admitted to Merchant Taylors' School in 1703. He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, on 17 Oct. 1707, and became B.A. on 2 June 1711, M.A. on 23 April 1714, and M.D. on 30 June 1721. On 25 June 1724 he was chosen a fellow of the College of Physicians; and he was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He died on 16 Aug. 1729 (Munk, *Coll. of Phys.* ii. 86; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*)

[The chief source of information for Radcliffe's life is Pittis's Memoirs of Dr. Radcliffe (with Supplement), published by Curll in 1715. A full abstract of this book is given in the long article in the Biographia Britannica. William Singleton, Radcliffe's servant, said that the letters printed by Pittis were not genuine; but Pittis defended himself. Further particulars are given in Munk's Roll of the College of Physicians; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss; Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England; Noble's Cont. of Granger; Jenkin Lewis's Memoirs of the Duke of Gloucester, ed Loftie, 1881; Letters written by Eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Pointer's Oxoniensis Academia; Macmichael's Gold-headed Cane; Pettigrew's Memoirs of J. C. Lettsom, M.D., i. 44, and Medical Portrait Gallery, vol. i.; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 1st, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Reports, and Cowper MSS. vols. ii. and iii.; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble; Wyon's Queen Anne; Wentworth Papers; Aitken's Life and Works of Arbuthnot; Pope's Works, ed. Courthope; Swift's Works, ed. Scott; Lysons's Environs of London, i. 135, iv. 583.] G. A. A.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN NETTEN (1826–1884), epidemiologist, son of Charles Radcliffe, and younger brother of Dr. Charles Bland Radcliffe [q. v.], was born in Yorkshire on 20 April 1826, and received his early medical training at the Leeds school of medicine. Shortly after obtaining his diploma he went to the Crimea as a surgeon attached to the headquarters of Omar Pasha, and remained there till the close of the war. He received for his services the order of the Medjidie as well as the Turkish and English medals, with a clasp for Sebastopol. On returning home he became medical superintendent of the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen Square, London.

In 1865 he was selected to prepare a special report on the appearance of cholera abroad, and in 1866 he was busily engaged in investigating the outbreak in East London, which he traced to the infected supply of the East London Water Company. This report appeared as a blue-book in 1867, and gained Radcliffe a wide reputation. He was elected a member of the Epidemiological Society in 1850, was its honorary secretary 1862–71, and president 1875–7. In November 1869 he was appointed to the second of the two public health inspectorships then created by the privy council, and, on the formation of the local government board in 1871, he was made assistant medical officer. Owing to ill-health he resigned this post in 1883, and died on 11 Sept. 1884.

Not only an expert in the question of the distribution of oriental diseases, Radcliffe was an authority on all questions pertaining to public health. Of remarkably simple and straightforward nature, he was a most cautious worker, but where rapidity was essential he showed himself equal to the situation. Prior to his official appointment he wrote: 1. 'The Pestilence in England,' 8vo, London, 1852. 2. 'Fiends, Ghosts, and Sprites, &c.', 8vo, London, 1854. 3. 'The Hygiene of the Turkish Army,' 8vo, London, 1858; reprinted with additions from the 'Sanitary Review.' In his official capacity he prepared a long series of reports dealing with the spread of epidemics and the question of quarantine (see list in index, *Cat. Libr. of the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Army*). Among these the more important, in addition to those already mentioned, are: 1. 'On the Means for preventing Excre-

ment Nuisances in Towns and Villages,' 1869 and 1873. 2. 'On an Outbreak of Enteric Fever in Marylebone,' 1873. 3. 'On the Diffusion of Cholera in Europe during the ten years 1865–74.' 4. 'On the Progress of Levantine Plague, 1875–77.'

[Brit. Med. Journ. 1884, ii. p. 588; Lancet, 1884, ii. 502, 524, 562; Trans. Epidemiol. Soc. Lond., new ser. iv. 121; information kindly supplied by Dr. R. Thorne Thorne, C.B.; Index Cat. Libr. Surg.-Gen. U. S. Army.] B. B. W.

RADCLIFFE, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1382), opponent of Wiclif, was a monk of St. Albans who received his education at Oxford, probably at Gloucester Hall, the Benedictine hostel, and obtained the degree of doctor of theology. Appointed prior of Wymondham in Norfolk, a cell of St. Albans, on 5 Feb. 1368, Radcliffe remained there for twelve years. But in 1380 the aggressive Bishop Le Despencer of Norwich claimed authority over the prior. Radcliffe protested, and the abbot of St. Albans asserted his exclusive rights over the priory by divesting him of his office, and making him archdeacon of the parent monastery. The bishop denied his power to do this, but the king decided against him (*Chronicon Angliæ*, p. 258; *Gesta Abbatum*, iii. 123). Two years later Radcliffe was among the doctors of theology who joined in the condemnation of Wiclif's heresies at the Blackfriars council (12 June), and assisted in bringing the lollard Aston to a sense of his errors (*Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, pp. 289, 332). He was alive in 1396, when he took part in the election of a new abbot of St. Albans, and preached a sermon in the chapter-house (*Gesta Abbatum*, iii. 425, 480, 486).

Radcliffe was a prominent literary antagonist of Wiclif, who stigmatised him and the Carmelite Peter Stokes [q. v.], another adversary, as the black and white dogs. His chief work seems to have been a discussion in two books of Wiclif's views on the eucharist, in the form of a dialogue between himself and Stokes, entitled 'Viaticum salubre animæ immortalis.' A manuscript of this was formerly in the library of Queens' College, Cambridge, where Leland saw it (*Collectanea*, iii. 18). Tanner mentions as a separate work a dialogue with an almost identical title, 'De Viatico Animæ,' but in a single book. Its opening words differ from those given by Leland as commencing the first-mentioned treatise. Radcliffe also wrote other dialogues between himself and Stokes, with the titles 'De primo homine,' 'De dominio naturali,' 'De obedientiali dominio,' 'De dominio regali et judiciali,' 'De potestate Petri apostoli et successorum.' Tanner notes the existence of a manuscript of these in the royal library at Westminster, numbered 6 D. x. Radcliffe wrote also on monastic vows, the worship of images, and the papal schism. An 'invectio' against the errors of Wiclif, in Harl. MS. 635, f. 205, is ascribed to him.

[Bale's Britanniæ Scriptores; Tanner's Bibliotheca Brit.-Hibernica; other authorities in the text.] J. T–r.

RADCLIFFE, RALPH (1519?–1559), schoolmaster and playwright, born in Lancashire about 1519, was younger son of Thomas Radcliffe, who belonged to a younger branch of the Radcliffe family of Ordsall, Lancashire (see BERRY, *County Genealogies*, 'Hertfordshire,' p. 109; FOSTER, *Lancashire Pedigrees*). He was one of the earliest undergraduates of the newly founded Brasenose College, Oxford, but soon migrated to Cambridge (possibly to Jesus College), where he graduated B.A. in 1536–7. He proceeded M.A. in 1539, and in the same year made a disturbance while John Cheke was delivering his elaborate plea for abandoning at Cambridge the continental mode of pronouncing Greek. Radcliffe, who argued that the continental mode was correct, was subsequently supported by the chancellor, Bishop Gardiner (STRYPE, *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, p. 22). On 22 July 1546 the grantees of the priory of White Friars or Carmelites of Hitchin conveyed it to Ralph Radcliffe (see CUSSANS, *Hertfordshire*, ii. 43). He opened a school in the Carmelites' house, and erected in a lower room a stage for his scholars, whereon to act Latin and English comedies. Bale, bishop of Ossory, stayed at Hitchin with Radcliffe, and speaks in terms of high praise of his 'theatrum longe pulcherrimum.' Pits says he exhibited plays 'populo concurrente atque spectante.' He grew rich, and was held in much veneration in the neighbourhood (WOOD). He died in 1559, aged 40. He was buried in Hitchin church, where there is a monumental inscription to him and to several of his descendants (CHAUNCY, *Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire*, p. 390).

Radcliffe married Elizabeth Marshall of Mitcham, who afterwards became wife to Thomas Norton, and was ancestress of the Nortons of Iffley. By her he had four children: Ralph (1543–1621), a bencher of the Inner Temple and double reader of that society (cf. ASCHAM, *Epistolæ Familiares*, lib. iii. ep. xxvii.); Jeremie; Edward (1553–1631) (afterwards Sir Edward Radcliffe), physician to James I; and a daughter Elizabeth.

In a volume belonging to J. R. Ormesby-Gore there are three dialogues dedicated to

Henry VIII, and signed 'your grace's humble subject, Robert Radclif, professor of artes and schoolmaster of Jesus College, Cambridge' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 85). The signature is probably a misreading for Ralph Radcliffe. Radcliffe's other works are not extant. An account of them, collected by Bale when on a visit to Radcliffe, appears in Bale's 'Scriptores.' They consist of ten comedies and tragedies, written in Latin, primarily for his pupils. Six of the ten subjects are biblical, and their object was to present 'pictures of Christian heroism.' Among them were: 'De patientia Griselidis;' 'De Melibœo Chauceriano,' 'De Titi et Gisippi Amicitia,' 'De Sodomæ Incendio,' 'De Jo. Hussi Damnatione,' 'De Jonæ Defectione,' 'De Lazaro ac Divite,' 'De Jobi Afflictionibus,' and 'De Susannæ Liberatione.'

Radcliffe also wrote on educational topics. Bale mentions works: 'De Nominis et Verbi potentissimorum regum in regno grammatico exitiali Pugna,' 'De Puerorum Institutione,' lib. i.; 'Epistolæ ad Tirones,' lib. i.; 'Loci Communes a Philosophis in Studiosorum usum selecti,' lib. i.

[Authorities quoted; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. i. 215; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 203, 552; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 613; Pits, De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 707; Bale's Scriptorum Britanniæ, p. 700; Lansd. MS. 979, fol. 141; Dugdale's Monast. Angl. i. 1041; Baker's Biogr. Dram. ii. 588; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, iii. 309; C. H. Herford's Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century, pp. 74, 109–13.] W. A. S.

RADCLIFFE or **RATCLIFFE**, SIR RICHARD (*d.* 1485), adviser of Richard III, was a younger son of Sir Thomas Radcliffe. The latter's father was younger son of the Clitheroe branch of the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower, Lancashire, and himself became lord of Derwentwater and Keswick, through his marriage, about 1417, to the daughter and heiress of John de Derwentwater (WHITAKER, *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 415; NICOLSON and BURN, ii. 78). Richard's mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir William Parr [q. v.] of Kendal, grandfather of Queen Catherine Parr. The family pedigree makes him the second son of his parents, and his brother Edward, who ultimately succeeded to the Derwentwater estates, the third (*ib.*; SURTEES, i. 32). There must, however, be some mistake here, for Radcliffe's son stated in parliament in 1495 that his father had two elder brothers, both of whom were living in that year (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 492).

His maternal grandfather's connection with the court as comptroller of the household to Edward IV will no doubt explain the origin of Radcliffe's intimacy with Richard of Gloucester. He and his uncle, John Parr, were knighted by the king on the field of Tewkesbury, and Gloucester made him a knight-banneret during the siege of Berwick in August 1482 (*Paston Letters*, iii. 9; DAVIES, p. 48). Next year, Gloucester, just before he seized the crown, sent Radcliffe to summon his Yorkshire friends to his assistance. Leaving London shortly after 11 June 1483, he presented the Protector's letters to the magistrates of York on the 15th, and by the 24th he had reached Pontefract on his way south with a force estimated at five thousand men. On that day Earl Rivers, Sir Richard Grey, son of the queen-dowager, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Haute were brought to Pontefract from their different northern prisons and executed there on the 25th by Radcliffe, acting under Gloucester's orders. According to the well-informed Croyland chronicler (p. 567) they were allowed no form of trial, though the statement of Rous (p. 213) that the Earl of Northumberland was their principal judge may imply a formal sentence by a commission. Radcliffe did not find Richard ungrateful. He was made a knight of the Garter, knight of the body to the king (10 Aug. 1484), and high sheriff of Westmoreland for life (DAVIES). Besides the lucrative stewardship of Wakefield, estates to the annual value of over 650*l.* were conferred upon him. These grants were only exceeded in amount by those made to the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Stanley (*ib.*; RAMSAY, ii. 534). Radcliffe and William Catesby [q.v.], who did not benefit, however, anything like so largely, were reputed Richard's most confidential counsellors, 'quorum sententiis vix unquam rex ipse ausus fuit resistere;' and this found popular expression in the satirical couplet which cost its author, William Collingbourne, so dear:

> The catte, the ratte, and Lovell our dogge
> Rulyth all Englande under a hogge.

The 'hogge' was an allusion to Richard's cognisance, the white boar (*Croyl. Cont.* 572; FABYAN, p. 672).

The 'catte' and the 'ratte' did not hesitate to tell their master to his face in the spring of 1485 that he must publicly disavow his idea of marrying his niece, Elizabeth of York, or even the Yorkshiremen whose loyalty he owed to his late wife, Ann Neville, would think that he had removed her to make way for an incestuous marriage. They produced twelve doctors of theology to

testify that the pope had no power of dispensation where the relationship was so close. Their opposition, to which Richard yielded, was perhaps a little too ardent to be wholly disinterested, and they were generally thought to have entertained a fear that if Elizabeth became queen she would some day take revenge upon them for the death of her uncle Rivers and her half-brother, Richard Grey. Shortly after this (22 April), as head of a commission to treat with Scotland, Radcliffe received a safe-conduct from King James, but may have been prevented from going by the news of Richmond's contemplated invasion (*Fœdera*, xii. 266). At any rate, he fought at Bosworth Field on 21 Aug., and was there slain, some said while attempting to escape (*Croyl. Cont.* p. 574). He was attainted in Henry VII's first parliament, but the attainder was removed on the petition of his son Richard in 1495 (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 276, 492).

Radcliffe is said by Davies (p. 148) to have married Agnes Scrope, daughter of John, lord Scrope (*d.* 1498) of Bolton in Wensleydale, and widow of Christopher Boynton of Sedbury in the parish of Gilling, near Richmond (Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, i. 77). The only child given to him in Nicolson and Burn's pedigree is the son mentioned above, who appears to have died without male issue. But a correspondent of 'Notes and Queries' (1st ser. x. 164) asserts, without quoting his authority, that 'Radcliffe's daughter Joan married Henry Grubb of North Mimms, Hertfordshire, and was heiress to her brother, Sir John (?) Radcliffe.'

[Rotuli Parliamentorum; Rymer's Fœdera, orig. ed.; Cont. of the Croyland Chronicle, ed. Fulman, Oxford, 1684; Fabyan's Chronicle, ed. Ellis; Rous's Historia Regum Angliæ, ed. Hearne, 1745; Polydore Vergil, ed. for Camden Soc.; More's Richard III, ed. Lumby; Davies's Extracts from the Municipal Records of York; Whitaker's Richmondshire and Whalley, 3rd ed.; Surtees's Hist. of Durham; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. x. 475; Gairdner's Richard III; Ramsay's Lancaster and York.] J. T–t.

RADCLIFFE or **RATCLIFFE, ROBERT**, first Earl of Sussex (1483–1542), born in 1483, was only son by his first wife of John Radcliffe or Ratcliffe, baron Fitzwalter [q. v.] Restored in blood as Baron Fitzwalter by letters patent of 25 Jan. 1506, he was made a knight of the Bath on 23 June 1509, and acted as lord sewer at the coronation of Henry VIII the following day. From this time he was a prominent courtier. He was appointed joint commissioner of array for Essex and joint captain of the forces raised there on 28 Jan. 1512–13, and in the English expedition of 1513 he commanded two ships, the Make Glory and the Ellen of Hastings. In 1515 he took part in the ceremony at the reception of Wolsey's cardinal's hat. The same year the king restored him some of his lands that had been withheld. On 28 May 1517 he was made joint commissioner to inquire into demolitions and enclosures in Essex.

Fitzwalter was at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520, and admiral of the squadron and chief captain of the vanguard in the expedition of 1522. On 23 April 1524 he was made K.G. On 18 July 1525 he was raised to the dignity of Viscount Fitzwalter. On 5 Feb. 1525–6 he was made a privy councillor, and, taking the king's view of the divorce question, he was created Earl of Sussex on 8 Dec. 1529. Other honours followed. On 7 May 1531 he became lieutenant of the order of the Garter; on 31 May 1532 he was appointed chamberlain of the exchequer; on 5 June 1532 he appears as one of the witnesses when Sir Thomas More resigned the great seal.

Sussex was long in very confidential relations with Henry. It must have been with the king's knowledge that he proposed at the council on 6 June 1536 that the Duke of Richmond should be placed before Mary in the succession to the throne. After the pilgrimage of grace, he was in 1537 sent on a special commission to quiet the men of Lancashire. In 1540 he was made great chamberlain of England and one of the commissioners to inquire into the state of Calais, an inquiry which resulted in the disgrace of Lord Lisle [see Plantagenet, Arthur]. He received many grants of land after the suppression of the monasteries, and died on 26 Nov. 1542.

Radcliffe married: first, about 1505, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, by whom he had Henry, second earl, who is noticed below, and Sir Humphrey Radcliffe of Elnestow. His second wife was Lady Margaret Stanley, daughter of the second Earl of Derby. On 11 May 1532 Gardiner wrote urging Benet to press on the dispensation rendered necessary by the consanguinity between Sussex and Lady Margaret. By her he had a son, Sir John Radcliffe of Cleeve or Clyve in Somerset, who died without issue on 9 Nov. 1568, and a daughter Anne, whose dowry when she married Thomas, lord Wharton, was raised by selling Radcliffe Tower and other Lancashire estates. She died on 3 Feb. 1583–4. Radcliffe's third wife was Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, Cornwall.

Henry Radcliffe, second Earl of Sussex (1506?–1557), born about 1506, served Wolsey on his embassy to France in 1527 as a gentleman attendant. From 1529 till his father's death he was known as Viscount Fitzwalter. He was made K.B. on 30 May 1533, and on 31 May 1536 had the valuable grant of the joint stewardship of the royal estates in Essex. On 26 Nov. 1542 he succeeded as second Earl of Sussex, and exercised the family office of lord sewer at the coronation of Edward VI. He was one of the lords and gentlemen who put Somerset in the Tower by the order of the council in October 1549. He declared for Queen Mary, and was captain-general of her forces and privy councillor in 1553, and lord sewer at her coronation. He took part in the trials of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley, and was made knight of the Garter on 24 April 1554. In October 1556 he was engaged in Norfolk in trying to force the gospellers to go to mass. Execution for debt was stayed against him in the Star-chamber the same month by the queen's orders. He died on 17 Feb. 1556–7 in Cannon Row, London, and was buried at the church of St. Lawrence Pountney. His remains were sudsequently removed to the church of Boreham, Essex. His estates passed to Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall (cf. *Stanley Papers*, Chetham Soc., pt. ii. p. 172). He married, first, before 21 May 1524, Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, and by her had three sons, Thomas [q. v.] and Henry, successively earls of Sussex, and Robert who was killed in Scotland in his father's lifetime; secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe, styled in his will his 'unkind wife.' By her, whom he divorced, he had Egremont Radcliffe [q. v.]; Maud, who died young; and Frances (1552–1602), who married Sir Thomas Mildmay. It is to the descendants of Frances that the barony of Fitzwalter ultimately descended.

[Letters and Papers, Henry VIII; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Add. 1547–65, pp. 443, 447; Proc. of the Privy Council, ed. Dasent, i. 3–35, ii. 344; Doyle's Official Baronage, iii. 480; Baines's Hist. of Lancashire, ii. 421, &c.; Froude's Hist. of Engl. vi. 18, &c.; Zurich Letters, iii. 179; Bale's Selected Works, pp. 220, 242; Cranmer's Works, ii. 324, 490 (Parker Soc.); Strype's Memorials of the Reformation, I. i. 235, 565, 598, II. i. 6, ii. 162, &c. III. i. 128 *n.*, ii. 414, and Cranmer, 396, &c.; Froude's Divorce of Catherine of Aragon, p. 176; Chron. of Calais (Camd. Soc.). pp. 10, 11, 31, 175, 184–5, 187; Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 25114, f. 288.] W. A. J. A.

RADCLIFFE, THOMAS, third Earl of Sussex (1526?–1583), eldest son of Sir Henry Radcliffe, second earl of Sussex [see under Radcliffe, Robert, first Earl of Sussex], by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard, second duke of Norfolk, was born about 1526 (Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 286). He was educated apparently at Cambridge (Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.* i. 462), and was admitted a member of Gray's Inn on 22 Jan. 1561 (Foster, *Admission Register*, p. 29). Known by the title of Lord Fitzwalter from 1542, when his father succeeded to the earldom, he took part in the expedition against France in the summer of 1544 (Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vi. pt. iii. p. 121). He was probably knighted by Henry VIII at his departure from France on 30 Sept., and was one of the six lords who bore the canopy at his funeral on 14 Feb. 1547 (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. 298). He commanded a number of demi-lances at the battle of Pinkie Cleugh on 10 Sept., but was unhorsed during the fight, and only escaped with difficulty (Holinshed, *Chronicle*). He accompanied the Marquis of Northampton to France in 1551 to arrange a marriage between Edward VI and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. i. 123), and was elected a knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk to the parliament which assembled on 1 March 1553. His name appears among the witnesses to the will of Edward VI, whereby the crown was settled on Lady Jane Grey; but he soon gave in his adhesion to Queen Mary, and rendered her essential service in the suppression of Wyatt's rebellion, for which he was apparently rewarded by a grant of land worth 50*l.* a year (*Journal of Queen Jane and Queen Mary*, pp. 99, 187).

In February 1554 he was sent on a mission to Brussels relative to the proposed marriage between Mary and Philip (Lodge, *Illustrations*, i. 235), and on his return was associated with John, earl of Bedford, in an embassy to the court of Spain for the purpose of obtaining Philip's ratification of the articles of marriage (Instructions in *Cott. MS.* Vesp. C. vii. f. 198). The envoys returned to England laden with presents, in time to receive Philip on his landing near Southampton on 20 July (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. ii. 74, 77, 106; Wiffen, *House of Russell*, i. 390). Radcliffe was present at the marriage and at the subsequent festivities at court; and having, apparently during his absence, been summoned to the upper house as Baron Fitzwalter, he took his seat in that assembly on 22 Nov. He was present, with other noblemen, at the consecration of Reginald Pole [q.v.] as archbishop of Canterbury in the church of the Grey Friars, Greenwich, on 20 March 1557 (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. 474), and a day or two afterwards was

sent on a mission to the emperor Charles V at Brussels, for the purpose apparently of soliciting Philip to return to England (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. ii. 220, Venetian vol. vi. pt. i. p. 399).

Fitzwalter returned to England early in April 1557, and on the 27th he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, in place of Sir Anthony St. Leger [q. v.] In the instructions given to him (*Cal. Carew MSS.* i. 252–7) he was specially admonished to advance the true catholic faith and religion, to punish and repress all heretics and lollards, to have due regard to the administration of justice, to repress rebels, and not to grant pardons too freely, and to make preparations for a parliament 'which is thought right necessary to be forthwith called.' To these were added certain other instructions (*Cott. MS.* Titus B. xi. ff. 464–7) relative to the projected settlement and plantation of Leix and Offaly. Accompanied by his wife, Sir Henry Sidney [q. v.], Sir William Fitzwilliam (1526–1599) [q. v.], and others, he arrived at Dublin on Whit-Sunday, 24 May. The next day he visited St. Leger at Kilmainham, where he was hospitably entertained, and on the day following he received the sword of state in Christ Church, Dublin. The month of June was passed in arranging the necessary details of his administration; but on 1 July he conducted an expedition into the north for the purpose of expelling the Hebridean Scots from their recently established settlements along the Antrim coast. At Coleraine, hearing that a large body of redshanks supported by Shane O'Neill [q. v.], who had lately ousted his father from the chieftaincy of Tyrone, and was endeavouring to make himself master of Ulster, was lurking in the woods of Glenconkein, Fitzwalter prepared to attack them. He encountered them on the 18th at a place called Knockloughan (? Knockclogrim, near Maghera), and, having slain two hundred of them, put the rest to flight. Retracing his steps to Coleraine, he advanced through the Route and the Glynnes to Glenarm. James MacDonnell, the chief of the Antrim Scots, and elder brother of Sorley Boy MacDonnell [q. v.], had already escaped to Scotland, but his creaghts were captured; and so, after a journey through the country, which at that time was practically a *terra incognita* to Englishmen, he returned to Newry, and, after receiving the submission of Shane O'Neill, disbanded his army on 5 Aug.

Returning to Dublin, Fitzwalter prepared to carry out his instructions in regard to the plantation of Leix and Offaly. After a fruitless attempt at conciliation, war was proclaimed against the O'Conors of Offaly in February 1557, and before long Conel O'More's body was dangling from Leighlin Bridge, and Donough, second son of Bernard or Brian O'Conor Faly [q. v.], grew weaker day by day as he was hunted from one fastness to another. It was under these circumstances that the parliament which Fitzwalter had been authorised to summon assembled at Dublin on 1 June. He had already, in consequence of his father's death on 17 Feb., succeeded to the earldom of Sussex, and was appointed about the same time warden of all the forests south of the Trent, and captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners (Dugdale, *Baronage*). On 1 June, immediately before the opening of parliament, he was invested with the order of the Garter, to which he had been elected on 23 April, by the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde (Machyn, *Diary*, p. 133). Before parliament was prorogued on 2 July acts had been passed declaring the queen to have been born in just and lawful wedlock, reviving the statutes against heretics, repealing all statutes against the see of Rome since 20 Henry VIII, confirming all spiritual and ecclesiastical possessions conveyed to the laity, entitling the crown to the countries of Leix, Slievemargy, Iregan, Glenmalier, and Offaly, erecting the same into shire ground by the name of King's and Queen's County, and enabling the Earl of Sussex to grant estates therein, and finally rendering it penal to bring in or intermarry with the Scots. It was, however, easier to dispose of Leix and Offaly by act of parliament than to take actual possession; and parliament had scarcely risen when Sussex was compelled to take the field against Donough O'Conor, who had captured the castle of Meelick. Meelick was recaptured and garrisoned in July, but O'Conor managed to escape, and, after proclaiming him and his confederates traitors, Sussex returned to Dublin. A few weeks later Sussex, who thought it a favourable opportunity to punish Shane O'Neill for his underhand dealings with the Scots, again marched northward on 22 Oct., and, having burned Armagh and ravaged Tyrone with fire and sword, forcibly restored the aged Earl of Tyrone and his son Matthew, baron of Dungannon. He returned to Dublin on 30 Nov., and four days later sailed for England, entrusting the government during his absence to Archbishop Curwen and Sir Henry Sidney. He spent Christmas at court.

Sussex left London on 21 March, but he did not arrive at Dublin till 27 April. His former services were warmly commended by the English government, and he was specially

instructed to travel about continually, to which end the castles of Roscommon, Athlone, Monasteroris, Carlow, Ferns, Enniscorthy, and the two forts of Leix and Offaly were placed at his disposal 'either for his pleasure or recreation, or for defence of the countries, punishment of malefactors, or ministration of justice' (*Cal. Carew MSS.* i. 273). On 14 June he set out towards Limerick to the assistance of Conor O'Brien, third earl of Thomond [q. v.] The latter was waging an unequal conflict with his uncle Donnell, who had succeeded in getting himself inaugurated O'Brien. He reached Limerick on the 20th, and received the formal surrender of the city. Donnell O'Brien alone of the chieftains of Munster and Thomond failed to pay his respects to the representative of the crown. He was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, and Sussex reinstated his nephew, Conor O'Brien, in his possessions. On 12 July Sussex set out for Galway, and, having confirmed the city charters, shortly afterwards marched to Dublin by way of Leighlin.

After a brief sojourn in the metropolis, he prepared to carry out his instructions for checking the incursions of the Hebridean Scots, and, thinking the best way to attain his object was to attack them in their own country, he shipped his army on board the fleet at Lambay, and sailed from Dublin on 14 Sept. Five days later he reached Cantire, 'where I londed and burned the hole countrye.' 'From thens I went to Arren and did the lyke there, and so to the Isles of Cumbras, which I also burned.' His intention of landing on Islay was frustrated by a storm, which drove him to seek shelter in Carrickfergus Haven. Here he landed his men, and made a sudden inroad on the Scots in the Glynnes and Route, and, having burned several villages, returned laden with plunder to Carrickfergus, and thence, on 8 Nov., to Dublin. His expedition had not proved as successful as he had expected, but he begged the queen not to impute his failure to lack of zeal.

On the arrival in Ireland of the news of Queen Mary's death, Sussex placed the government in the hands of Sir Henry Sidney and sailed for England on 13 Dec. By the late queen's will he had been appointed one of her executors with a legacy of five hundred marks, but there was considerable doubt in the minds of the chiefs of the catholic party as to his sympathy with her religious policy (cf. *Cal. Simancas MSS.* Eliz. i. 25). At the coronation of Queen Elizabeth on 15 Jan. 1559 he officiated as chief sewer by hereditary right. He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Thomas, lord Wentworth, for the loss of Calais on 22 April, and his name appears as a witness to the signatures to the treaty of Cateau Cambresis. On 3 July he was reappointed lord deputy of Ireland. His instructions closely resembled those formerly delivered to him, but in consequence of the debts incurred by the crown under Mary, he was required to be chiefly careful 'to stay that our realm in quiet, without innovation of anything prejudicial to our estate;' especially he was to try and patch up matters with Shane O'Neill and Sorley Boy MacDonnell (*Cal. Carew MSS.* i. 284–8). He landed near Dalkey on Sunday, 27 Aug., and three days later he took the oath and received the sword of state in Christ Church. The litany and Te Deum were sung in English, and in this way the protestant ritual was quietly reintroduced by him. Parliament met on 12 Jan. 1560, and was dissolved on 1 Feb., but before it separated acts were passed for restoring the spiritual supremacy of the crown, for uniformity of common prayer and service in the church, for restitution to the crown of first-fruits and twentieths, for confirming and consecrating archbishops and bishops within the realm, for repealing the recent laws against heresy, and for the recognition of the queen's title to the crown of Ireland.

A fortnight later Sussex repaired to England, leaving the government to Sir William Fitzwilliam. He met with a gracious reception from the queen, and was one of the brightest and gayest of the youthful noblemen that thronged her court. On 28 April he jousted in company with Lord Robert Dudley, the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Hunsdon, and others. His commission as viceroy of Ireland was renewed on 5 May. As a special mark of her esteem the queen constituted him lieutenant-general, instead of, as formerly, lord deputy, 'being our cousin in nearness of blood, and an earl of this our land.' His instructions touched, with other matters, the speedy plantation of Leix and Offaly, the recognition of Sorley Boy MacDonnell's claims on condition of his becoming an 'orderly subject' and being willing to hold his lands from the English crown, and the reduction, by fair means or by foul, of Shane O'Neill (*ib.* i. 291–6). The situation was critical. The generally disturbed state of Ulster, the threatened combination between Shane O'Neill and the Scots, the escape of Brien O'Conor from Dublin Castle, the uncertain attitude of the Earl of Kildare, the return of Teige and Donough O'Brien, and the defeat recently inflicted by them, with the assistance of the Earl of Desmond,

on Conor at Spancel Hill, led people to anticipate a universal insurrection of the Irish. Nor did Sussex's detractors spare to insinuate that he was a main cause of the general dissatisfaction, charging him with breaking his word towards the Irish, and with putting to death those who had surrendered under protection, insinuations which he thought he could trace to Shane O'Neill (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. ii. 21).

He arrived in Ireland in June, and found the country fairly tranquil. Shane O'Neill, however, when called upon to acknowledge the queen's authority, proved recalcitrant, and flatly refused even to meet Sussex unless hostages were given for his safety. Eventually he condescended to repair to Dundalk, but his terms were considered so preposterous that on 15 Aug. Elizabeth authorised his subjugation by force (cf. *Cal. Carew MSS.* i. 300–4). Shane, seeing Sussex to be in earnest, made a specious offer of submission. In January 1561 Sussex was summoned to London for consultation. Easter was spent at court, and on 2 June he returned to Dublin. Meanwhile Shane had practically established himself as master of almost the whole of Ulster. On 12 June the lord lieutenant marched to Armagh, which he fortified and garrisoned with two hundred men in the cathedral. But his efforts to bring Shane to a general engagement proved futile, and, after laying waste Tyrone, he was compelled to retire to Newry on 31 July. Exasperated at his ill-success, insulted by Shane's demand for an alliance with his sister the Lady Frances, and burning to avenge the aspersions cast by him, and reiterated by his enemies at home, on his government, he tried to bribe Shane's secretary, one Niall Garv or Gray, to assassinate his master, while holding out to Shane delusive proffers of his sister's hand. The attempt, if made at all, failed; but some rumour of Sussex's intention apparently reached Shane's ears.

Compelled to resort to more legitimate methods of warfare, Sussex, about the middle of August, led an unusually large force to Armagh. From Armagh he made a rapid march across Slieve Gullion to the edge of Glenconkein. He met with no opposition, and four thousand head of cattle, with a number of ponies and stud-mares, were captured. An attempt to penetrate into Tyrconnel was frustrated, owing to the loss or delay of victuals which were to have been sent round to Lough Foyle; he retired to Newry. Undeterred by his failure, he was engaged in preparations for another campaign when the Earl of Kildare arrived with a commission to treat with Shane. Sussex felt bitterly humiliated at being thus superseded (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. iv. 62, 68). The upshot was a treaty whereby Shane promised to go to England and submit his case personally to the queen. Shane on his way through Dublin was entertained by Sussex, who likewise repaired to London on 16 Jan. 1562. He was no doubt present at Greenwich when Shane submitted to Elizabeth.

Quitting London shortly afterwards, he arrived in Dublin on 24 June. Shane's behaviour proved as lawless as before. Convinced that nothing but forcible measures would bring him to reason, Sussex addressed a long, important, and luminous memorial on the state of Ireland to Elizabeth (*Cal. Carew MSS.* i. 330, 344). The gist of his argument was that 'no government was to be allowed in Ireland where justice was not assisted with force.' The first thing to be done was to expel Shane, to divide Tyrone into three parts, to build a strong town at Armagh, and 'to continue there a martial president of English birth, a justice and council with one hundred English horsemen, three hundred English footmen, two hundred gallowglasses, and two hundred kerne in continual pay.'

Fitzwilliam was despatched to obtain Elizabeth's consent to his proposals, and in the meanwhile Sussex acted on the defensive, occupying himself in carrying out his instructions for the relief of the Pale and for completing the arrangements for the plantation of Leix and Offaly. As regards the former, he was obliged to confess (20 Aug.) that his scheme for the redemption of crown leases would not work. The plantation project proved more successful. A number of estates were made over that year to settlers of English origin, irrespective of religious creed, and, though many years had still to elapse and much blood to be shed on both sides before they could enjoy them peaceably, the credit of permanently extending the influence of the crown beyond the narrow limits within which it had been restrained for more than two centuries undoubtedly belongs to Sussex. But dispirited by his failure in other respects; annoyed by the persistent attacks of his enemies at court, especially by a scurrilous book (*State Papers*, Irel. Eliz. vi. 37) which he attributed to John Parker, master of the rolls, who had taken a prominent part in agitating the grievances of the Pale; and sick both in body and mind, he wrote, on 21 Sept., desiring to be released from his thankless office. Early in February 1563 Fitzwilliam returned, bearing the wel-

come intelligence that Elizabeth was prepared to proceed energetically against Shane O'Neill. A hosting was accordingly proclaimed to start from Dundalk on 3 April, and on 6 April the army encamped in the neighbourhood of Armagh. On the 8th Sussex moved to Newry. Shane declined an engagement, and Sussex crossed the Blackwater into Henry MacShane's country, where two hundred head of cattle were captured. Returning once more to Armagh, he set his men to intrench and fortify the cathedral; but his provisions being exhausted, he was enforced to return to Dundalk, where he disbanded his army on the 25th. Preparations were immediately begun for a fresh expedition, and Sussex a month later again took the field. Leaving Armagh on 1 June, he marched directly by Dungannon to Tullaghoge, where Shane was discovered to have concentrated his forces in a strong natural fastness. He was instantly attacked, and, after three or four hours' skirmishing, put to flight. Next day a small herd of his cattle was captured on the edge of Lough Neagh and several of his men killed, after which Sussex returned to Armagh.

But his failure to subdue Shane, coupled with his ill-health, at last induced Elizabeth to listen to his request to be relieved of his office. On 20 Oct. a commission was issued to Sir Nicholas Arnold and Sir Thomas Worth (*Cal. Carew MSS.* i. 359–62), with secret instructions to inquire into his administration before accepting his resignation. Though greatly irritated by the appointment of Arnold and Worth, Sussex did not obstruct their inquiries, but he declared that the attempt to investigate all the charges and vacancies that had occurred in his own company was impossible and monstrous, never having before been required of any deputy. Worth, who seems to have felt for him, wrote on 16 April 1564 to Cecil, using the words of entreaty to Henry VIII for Latimer on his behalf. 'Consider, sire,' said he, 'what a singular man he is, and cast not that awaie in one owre which nature and arte hath been so manye yeres in breeding and perfectinge.' In May he received the welcome intelligence that the queen had yielded to his entreaties, and on the 25th he sailed for England.

It is easy to disparage Sussex's efforts to reduce Ireland. But, considering the inadequate resources at his command, the general indifference of those who might have been expected to co-operate with him, the intrigues, more or less proven, of his enemies at the council table, and the total ignorance of Elizabeth and her ministers of the difficulties to be coped with in dealing with a *terra incognita* such as Ireland then was, and with such an enemy as Shane O'Neill, it is rather to be wondered that he accomplished anything at all. That his general view of the situation and the means to be taken to reduce Ireland to the crown were in the main sound no reader of his despatches can for a moment doubt. Despite his dastardly attempts to assassinate Shane, he left behind him a reputation for statesmanship which grew rather than diminished with succeeding years.

Sussex accompanied the queen to Cambridge in August, and was created M.A. In October he officiated as principal mourner at the funeral service at St. Paul's in honour of the Emperor Ferdinand. On 5 March 1565 he took part in an entertainment given by the Earl of Leicester to the queen; but the relations between the two earls had already become strained in consequence of certain insinuations dropped by the former in regard to Sussex's conduct in Ireland. Their retainers took up the cause of their respective masters, and from words speedily came to blows. The queen's injunction to keep the peace had little result. At a meeting of the council in the summer of 1566 Leicester accused Sussex of responsibility for Shane O'Neill's rebellion, to which Sussex replied by stating that Leicester had frequently written letters of encouragement to Shane with his own hand (*Cal. Venetian MSS.* iv. 382). Sussex, who accompanied the queen to Oxford in September, resisted with especial vehemence the proposal that Leicester should become Elizabeth's husband, and warmly advocated, on political as well as on personal grounds, an alliance with the imperial house in the person of the Archduke Charles. Negotiations with the archduke had begun in 1565. By the middle of November 1566 matters had advanced so far that Sussex was ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Vienna. During the winter the queen's ardour cooled, but revived in the spring, and in April 1567 Sussex was again ordered to prepare for his journey. But the earl, who had seen enough of Elizabeth's vacillation to doubt her real intention, insisted first of all on having an explicit decision in regard to the religious difficulty between Elizabeth and the archduke. After successfully claiming that he should exercise full discretion apparently in reference to the religious difficulty, he embarked at Gravesend with Roger, lord North [q.v.], on 26 June, and reached Vienna on 5 Aug. Three days later he had an hour's interview with the Emperor Maximilian. The archduke, though manifesting a natural reluc-

tance to visit England otherwise than as an accepted suitor, referred himself in all things, except his conscience, to the emperor, and Sussex, who was royally entertained, wrote to Elizabeth in glowing terms of his personal appearance. On 27 Oct. Henry Cobham was sent to London for further instructions (cf. *ib.* vii. 408). On 31 Dec. Cobham returned, bringing Elizabeth's answer, practically breaking off negotiations, and Sussex, having on 4 Jan. delivered his letters, and invested the emperor with the order of the Garter, prepared to return home. He reached England on 14 March 1568. Elizabeth's refusal of an alliance with the house of Habsburg deeply disappointed him. He believed that England was powerless to stand alone in the conflict which he foresaw to be imminent, and was anxious at almost any cost to secure the friendship of the most powerful military nation in Europe.

At home other troubles awaited him. The Earl of Leicester had secured the presidentship of Wales for Sir Henry Sidney. Sussex, after bluntly reminding Elizabeth of her promise to confer the post on him, begged her either to comply with his request, or, if not, to give him leave to quit the kingdom for Italy or elsewhere. Eventually the death of Archbishop Young opened to Sussex an avenue to preferment, and in July he was created, in succession to the archbishop, lord president and lord lieutenant of the north. In October he assisted at the negotiations with Mary Queen of Scots at York, and shortly afterwards, in reference to the same subject, at Hampton Court and Westminster. In September 1569 he deplored the arrest of his friend and relative, the Duke of Norfolk, and begged Cecil to use his influence with the queen in his behalf.

When the rumour of an intended insurrection reached him at the beginning of October, he treated it with incredulity, for which he was sharply reprimanded by Elizabeth, and ordered to send for the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland to repair to court without delay. The queen's action no doubt precipitated matters, and on 15 Nov., when Sussex announced that the two earls refused to obey her commands, a warrant was issued to him as lieutenant-general of the forces in the north to prosecute them with fire and sword. On the 19th he published the proclamation, and took instant measures for their prosecution. The total force at his disposal amounted to only three thousand men, whereof barely three hundred were horse, whereas the rebels were said to number twelve hundred horse and between five and six thousand foot. His weakness, especially in the matter of horse, compelled him to act on the defensive. His avowed preference for lenient proceedings, coupled with the fact that his half-brother, Sir Egremont Radcliffe [q. v.], had joined the rebels, caused him to be suspected, and Lord Hunsdon and Sir Ralph Sadleir were sent down to inquire into the situation. But Sadleir and Hunsdon easily convinced themselves of his loyalty, and wrote with enthusiasm of his devotion and prudence.

Early in December Sussex was joined by reinforcements under Lord Warwick and Lord Clinton. Together they marched to Northallerton, and between Darlington and Durham they heard that the rebels had fled across the borders into Liddesdale, but had been forced to go into the debateable lands between Riddesdale and England. He deprecated a continuance of active hostilities, unless the queen deemed it necessary owing to 'foreign matters' of which he was ignorant. 'Policy will do more service than force this winter' (*Cal. State Papers*, Eliz. Dom. Add. p. 162). He cashiered the new levies except such horse as he conceived necessary to guard the borders. To Cecil's remonstrances he replied that he had not promised pardon to any one person of quality, nor protection to any one that was an offender. The queen, however, was not well pleased, and his enemies insinuated that his lenity was due to his sympathy with the rebels.

When he visited the court in January 1570, his reception by Elizabeth was more favourable than her letters had led him to expect. The news that Lord Dacre had recently occupied a castle on the borders, and that the Earl of Westmorland, taking advantage of his absence, had entered England, destroyed forty villages, and plundered the inhabitants, caused him to return post haste to York on the 16th, with instructions to punish the raiders and to enter Scotland to assist the queen's party there. On 10 April Sussex moved with his army to Newcastle, and the Scots having refused either to surrender the fugitives or to make restitution of the spoil captured by them, he prepared to invade Scotland. Accordingly, dividing his forces into two detachments, he with the one crossed the Teviot on the 19th and burnt the castles of Fernichurst, Hunthill, and Bedrule, while the other did the like to Branxholm, Buccleugh's chief house on the other side. A similar course was pursued along the Bowbent and Caile. On the 20th Sussex lay at Kelso while Hunsdon went to Wark. For the rest, he thought, 'there be very few persons in Teviotdale who have received the rebels

or invaded England, who at this hour have either castle standing for themselves or house for any of their people' (*Cal. State Papers*, Foreign, 1570, p. 228). A week later Home Castle was stormed and re-garrisoned, and on the 29th Sussex fixed his headquarters at Berwick, with the object of strengthening the hands of Morton and Mar. He himself was suffering from a serious cold contracted during the raid, but on 12 May he sent Sir William Drury [q. v.], with a considerable force, to strengthen the queen's party in Edinburgh, and to persuade Lethington and Grange 'to a surcease of arms' on Elizabeth's terms. Failing in his object, Drury harried the valley of the Clyde, and razed the castles of the Duke of Châtelherault and his retainers, returning to Berwick on 3 June. Leonard Dacre and a number of the rebels were still at large in the western marches, where they were openly maintained by Herries and Maxwell, and, though still far from well, Sussex was anxious to obtain the queen's permission to adopt forcible measures for their expulsion. His plan was approved, but no money was forthcoming, and it was only by pawning his own credit that he was able eventually to take the field by the middle of August. An outbreak of the plague at Newcastle, which compelled him to disperse 'his company,' added to his embarrassment, and it was not till 18 Aug. that he found himself at Carlisle. His demand for the surrender of the fugitives not having been complied with, he invaded Scotland on the 22nd, though in consequence of the extreme foulness of the weather, which delayed his march, the rebels had been able to withdraw with their goods into safety. Advancing as far as Dumfries, he raided the country for twenty miles round about, leaving not a single stone house standing 'to an ill neighbour' within that limit, though, in order 'to make the revenge appear to be for honour only,' he carefully avoided plundering the inhabitants and abstained from burning Dumfries. Early in September he returned to Newcastle, and Châtelherault, Huntly, and Argyll having shortly afterwards submitted to the queen, he advised a partial disbandment of the border forces.

In October Sussex received permission to repair to court, of which he availed himself in November, and on 30 Dec. he was sworn a member of the privy council. In the summer of the following year the queen paid him a visit at his house in Bermondsey; but later in the year his familiarity with the Duke of Norfolk caused him to be suspected of complicity in that nobleman's treasonable proceedings, and from De Spes it appears that there was some danger of his being sent to the Tower (*Cal. Simancas MSS.* ii. 346). He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on the Duke of Norfolk in January 1572, and the duke, in anticipation of his execution, bequeathed him his best George and Garter. In June he accompanied the queen on a two months' progress, and on 13 July he was created lord chamberlain of the household, being superseded in October as president of the council of the north by the earl of Huntingdon. On 14 April 1573 his name occurs in a commission of gaol delivery for the Marshalsea, and on the 29th of the same month in another relative to the commercial relations between England and Portugal. He accompanied the queen during a progress in Kent in August, and on 23 May following received a grant to himself and his heirs of New Hall in Essex, to which were added, on 31 Dec., the manors of Boreham, Walkfare, Oldhall, and their dependencies, commonly known as the honour of Beaulieu. He again attended the queen on one of her progresses in September and October 1574; but in the following spring he was compelled by reason of ill-health to retire for a time from court. On hearing the news of the 'fury of Antwerp,' he publicly declared that, 'if the queen would give him leave, he would go over with such a force as to drive the Spaniards out of the States.' Nevertheless, neither he nor Cecil was regarded as hostile to Spain, and De Mendez actually believed it possible, by judiciously bribing them 'with something more than jewels,' to attach them firmly to Spanish interests (*ib.* ii. 586).

When an alliance was first mooted between Elizabeth and the Duc d'Anjou in 1571, Sussex, for reasons similar to that which had influenced him in regard to the proposed marriage with the Archduke Charles, supported the proposal. The negotiations, broken off in consequence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, were renewed in 1578, and again found a warm advocate in him. It was on the occasion of the visit of Anjou's messenger to England, during one of the queen's progresses, that the famous quarrel between Sussex and Roger, second lord North, occurred. According to Mendoza, it originated in a remark of Elizabeth's to the effect that the sideboard was badly furnished with plate, which North confirmed, laying the blame on Sussex. The earl thereupon 'went to Leicester and complained of the knavish behaviour of North; but Leicester told him that the words he used should not be applied to such persons as North. Sussex answered that whatever he might think of the words, North was a great knave' (*ib.* p. 606).

On 26 Aug. he addressed a long and able letter to the queen on the subject of her contemplated marriage with Anjou. Nevertheless it seemed doubtful to Mendoza whether he really meant all he said. Mendoza told Philip that Sussex assured him he would never consent to it 'on condition of depriving your Majesty of the Netherlands . . . as his aim was not solely to gratify the Queen, but to preserve and strengthen her throne.' What either he or Burghley hoped to gain by the match the ambassador was at a loss to conjecture, unless they thought thereby to bring about the fall of Leicester, or perhaps in anticipation 'that if Frenchmen should come hither the country may rise, in which case, it is believed, Sussex would take a great position.' In any case, he thought it worth while to send them some jewels to the value of three thousand crowns or more apiece (*ib.* pp. 635, 662, 669).

The queen's predilection for Anjou gave Sussex (despite his ill-health, which obliged him frequently to leave court) an ascendency over Leicester, who opposed the match by every means within his power, and would possibly have found himself in the Tower had not Sussex generously interposed in his favour, saying, according to Lloyd (*State Worthies*), 'You must allow lovers their jealousie.' On 6 Nov. 1580 a commission was issued to him and others for the increase and breed of horses, particularly in Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Kent, and in April following he was appointed to treat with the French commissioners for the marriage with Anjou. It was probably this latter appointment which led in July to a renewal of hostilities between him and Leicester, and obliged the queen to command them both to keep their chambers, and to threaten stricter confinement in case of further disobedience (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Eliz. ii. 22). On 1 Jan. 1582 he was one of the challengers in the royal combat on foot which took place before the queen and the Duc d'Anjou.

His malady rapidly increased during the following winter, and, having in vain sought relief from the baths at Buxton, he died, after a lingering illness, at his house at Bermondsey on 9 June 1583. His last hours were embittered by the reflection that his death would leave Leicester undisputed master of the situation: 'I am now,' he said, 'passing into another world, and must leave you to your fortunes and to the queen's graces; but beware of the gypsie, for he will be too hard for you all: you know not the beast so well as I do' (Naunton, *Fragmenta Regalia*). His bowels were buried in the church at Bermondsey, and on 8 July his body was taken to Boreham in Essex, where he had a magnificent funeral. His body was buried in a red brick building adjoining the church of Boreham, called the Sussex chancel, where also repose the remains of his father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother, which were removed thither, pursuant to his testamentary directions, from the place of their first sepulture, St. Laurence Pountney in London. On a large altar tomb in the Sussex chancel are recumbent figures in memory of Robert, Henry, and Thomas Radcliffe, successively earls of Sussex, with commemorative tablets.

Sussex made it his boast that he never faltered in obedience to his sovereign, and no doubt of his patriotism is permissible. A perfect courtier and diplomatist, he was at the same time a scholar saturated in the new learning, a patron of the drama in its infancy, and of rising literary genius, and was able to regard with tolerance those diversities of creed which were setting Europe by the ears. To men of sterner mould he at times appeared Machiavellian in the methods by which he sought to achieve his ends. His portrait was painted by Sir Antonio More and Zucchero. A third portrait, by an anonymous artist, is in the National Portrait Gallery (cf. *Cat. Tudor Exhibition*, No. 358, 1109; *Cat. First Loan Exhibition of Portraits*, 1866, Nos. 136, 139, 256).

Sussex married, first, Elizabeth Wriothesley, daughter of Thomas, earl of Southampton, who was buried at Woodham Walter on 16 Jan. 1555; and, secondly, on 26 April 1555, Frances, daughter of Sir William Sidney (Chester, *London Marriage Licenses*), who died on 9 March 1588–9, leaving by her will 5,000*l.* for the foundation of a college at Cambridge 'to be called the Lady Frances Sidney-Sussex College' (Willis and Clark, *Archit. Hist. of Cambridge*, pp. lxxix et seq.) The bequest was carried out by her executors, and the foundation of the college was laid in 1596. It possesses an anonymous portrait of the foundress. He left no heirs of his body, and was succeeded by his brother.

Henry Radcliffe, fourth Earl of Sussex (1530?–1593), was knighted by the Earl of Arundel on 2 Oct. 1553, and sat in parliament as member for Malden in 1555. Next year he removed to Ireland, to aid his brother in the civil and military organisation of that country. He was appointed a privy councillor in 1557, and commanded a band of horsemen. In 1558 he became lieutenant of Maryborough Fort, and was besieged there by the native Irish under Donogh O'Conor. He sat in the Irish parliament as member for Carling-

ford in 1559, and two years later was nominated to the responsible post of lieutenant of Leix and Offaly. He managed to keep the district quiet, but in 1564, when commissioners were sent from England to report on the condition of the Irish government, charges of corruption in dealing with funds appointed for the payment of the soldiers were brought against Radcliffe. He was ordered to refund at once 8,000*l.*, and on his refusal was committed to prison (January 1565). His release was ordered by the home government, and he left Ireland permanently soon afterwards (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. i. 136, 253–4). In 1577 he was granted some property there, in cos. Kilkenny and Wexford (*ib.*; MORRIN, *Patent Rolls*, 482, 539). In England he had already been appointed constable for life of Porchester Castle, and lieutenant of Southbere Forest (14 June 1560). In 1571, when he was elected M.P. for Hampshire, he received the office of warden and captain of the town, castle, and isle of Portsmouth, and he was actively employed in that capacity until his death. He succeeded his brother as fourth earl of Sussex on 9 June 1583, and on 5 Nov. 1589 wrote a piteous letter to the queen, stating that, unless she showed him some mercy, he was hopelessly bankrupt; his brother's estate brought in 450*l.*, but was burdened with a debt to the crown which entailed the payment of 500*l.* a year (LODGE, *Illustrations*, ii. 319). In August 1586 he was tracking out an alleged catholic conspiracy at Portsmouth, and was watching suspicious vessels off the coast. During 1588 he was busy in furnishing with stores and gunpowder the ships commissioned to resist the Spanish Armada (LAUGHTON, *Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, Naval Records Soc., passim). For such services he was made K.G. on 22 April 1589. He died on 14 Dec. 1593, and was buried at Boreham, Essex, beside his brother and his wife Honora, daughter of Anthony Pounde, esq., of Hampshire, whom he married before 24 Feb. 1561. His only son,

ROBERT RADCLIFFE, fifth EARL OF SUSSEX (1569?–1629), was known as Viscount Fitzwalter from 1583 until he succeeded his father as fifth earl on 4 Dec. 1593. In August next year he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to Scotland to assist at the baptism of James's eldest son, Henry, and to 'treat respecting the catholic earls, the Earl of Bothwell, and other matters' (*Cal. State Papers*, Scotland, 1509–1603, ii. 657, 659, 661). In 1596 he served with the army sent against Cadiz as colonel of a regiment of foot, took a prominent part with Vere in the capture of the town, and was knighted there by the Earl of Essex on 27 June 1596. On 28 Nov. 1597 he appealed to Lord Burghley for military employment on the continent. 'He had much rather,' he said, 'make a good end in her majesty's service abroad than to live in a miserable poverty at home' (ELLIS, *Original Letters*, 3rd ser. iv. 149). He acted as earl marshal of England during the parliaments which sat in the autumns of 1597 and 1601, and was colonel-general of foot in the army of London in August 1599, raised in anticipation of a Spanish invasion (CHAMBERLAIN, *Letters*, p. 58). He was one of the peers commissioned to try the Earl of Essex in 1601, and was made lord lieutenant of Essex on 26 Aug. 1603. He was also governor of Harwich and Landguard Fort. On 20 July 1603 he petitioned the queen to relieve him of some of the pecuniary embarrassments due to the debts to the crown contracted by the third and fourth earls (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Addenda, 1580–1625, pp. 426–7). In July 1622 he sold to the Marquis of Buckingham his ancestral estate of Newhall for 22,000*l.*, and resigned to him the lord-lieutenancy of Essex. He was reappointed joint lord lieutenant in 1625. Sussex was frequently at court. He carried the purple ermined robe at the creation of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales, 4 Nov. 1616, and bore the orb at the coronation of Charles I on 2 Feb. 1625–6. He died at his house in Clerkenwell on 22 Sept. 1629, and was buried with his father and uncle in the church of Boreham.

Sussex was a patron of men of letters. In 1592 Robert Greene dedicated to him as Lord Fitzwalter 'Euphues Shadow,' by Thomas Lodge. Chapman prefixed to his translation of Homer's 'Iliad,' 1598, a sonnet to him, 'with duty always remembered to his honoured countess.' A sonnet was also addressed to the earl by Henry Lok, in his 'Sundry Christian Passions,' 1597, and Emanuel Ford [q. v.] dedicated to him in 1598 his popular romance 'Parismus' (p. 596). Sussex was twice married. His first wife, Bridget, daughter of Sir Charles Morison of Cassiobury, Hertfordshire, was, according to Manningham, 'a very goodly and comely personage, of an excellent presence, and a rare wit' (*Diary*, pp. 60–1). In her honour Robert Greene gave his 'Philomela' the subtitle of 'The Lady Fitzwa[l]ter's Nightingale,' 1592, 4to. To her was also dedicated a popular music-book, 'The New Booke of Tabliture,' 1596. Manningham reports in his 'Diary,' 12 Oct. 1602, that the earl treated her with great cruelty, owing to the demoralising influence of his intimate friend Edward White-

locke, brother of Sir James, a man of notoriously abandoned life, who died when staying with Sussex at Newhall in 1608, and was buried in the earl's family tomb at Boreham. Before 1602 she, with her children, separated from Sussex, who thenceforth allowed her 1,700*l.* a year (MANNINGHAM, *Diary*, pp. 60–61). She died in December 1623. She bore Sussex four children, who all predeceased him: Henry, who married, in February 1613–14, Jane, daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope; Thomas; Elizabeth, who married Sir John Ramsay, earl of Holderness [q. v.]; and Honora. Sussex's second wife was Frances, widow of Francis Shute, daughter of Hercules Meautas, of West Ham. She died on 18 Nov. 1627 (MORANT, *Essex*, ii. 568).

Sussex was succeeded by his cousin Edward (1552 ?–1641), son of Sir Humphrey Radcliffe of Elnestow, Bedfordshire, second son of Robert Radcliffe, first earl of Sussex [q. v.] He was member of parliament for Petersfield in 1586–7, for Portsmouth 1592–3, and for Bedfordshire 1598–9, 1601, and 1604–1612. The title expired at his death without issue in 1641. The subsidiary barony of Fitzwalter was claimed in 1640 by Sir Henry Mildmay of Moulsham, Essex, whose mother Frances was daughter of Henry, second earl of Sussex [see under MILDMAY, SIR WALTER.] The barony was granted in 1670 to Sir Henry's grandson Benjamin, but it fell into abeyance in 1756 (COLLINS, *Peerage*, ed. Brydges, ix. 449).

[There is a useful biography, very complete in personal details, in Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 462–70. The principal authorities are Dugdale's Baronage; Burke's Extinct Peerage; Lloyd's State Worthies; Stow's Annals; Rymer's Fœdera; Holinshed's Chronicle; Machyn's Diary; Tytler's England under the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary; Chronicle of Queen Jane (Camden Soc.); Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials; Morant's Essex; Wiffen's House of Russell; Suckling's Essex; Blomefield's Norfolk; Origines Parochiales Scotiæ (Bannatyne Club); Gregory's Western Highlands; Hill's Macdonnells of Antrim; Statutes at Large (Ireland); Shirley's Letters; Collins's Sidney Papers; Cal. Carew MSS.; Cal. Fiants, Eliz. (Ireland); Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Archæologia, vol. xxxv.; Burgon's Gresham; Haynes and Murdin's State Papers; Sadler's State Papers; Wright's Elizabeth; Sharpe's Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569; Nicolas's Life of Sir Christopher Hatton; Ellis's Letters; Lodge's Illustrations; Leycester Corresp. (Camden Soc.); Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth; Howard's Collection of Letters; Cal. State Papers, Eliz. Dom., Foreign, Ireland, Simancas, and Venetian, passim. Sussex's handwriting is particularly crabbed, and more than once Elizabeth had to complain that she could not read it. Besides those preserved in the Public Record Office, there are numerous letters of his relative to state affairs in the British Museum, viz. Cotton MSS., Caligula B. ix., relating to the rebellion of 1569; *ib.* C. i., concerning the Duke of Norfolk's projected marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, and affairs in the north; *ib.* C. ii. iii., relating to Scottish affairs (mostly all printed in Wright's Elizabeth); *ib.* E. vi. fol. 315, to Leicester on French affairs, 7 April 1576; *ib.* Vespasian, F. xii., documents relating to his Irish government; *ib.* Titus B. ii., iii., miscellaneous documents; *ib.* B. vii., documents relating to the proposed marriage with Alençon; *ib.* xi. f. 442 and xiii., on Irish affairs; *ib.* Faustina, C. ii. f. 144, porterage charges of his embassy to the Emperor Maximilian; Lansdowne MSS. iv. (50), letters patent for the stewardship of the queen's possessions in Essex; *ib.* xii. (67), xvii. (21), xxxvi. (8), xxxix. (18), his will, with a codicil, dated 21 May 1583; *ib.* (19), inventory of his jewels; Addit. MSS. 5822 f. 115 *b*, 26047 ff. 208 *b*, 207 *b*, 27401, miscellaneous, of no importance; Cal. Hatfield MSS. passim; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. p. 124 (articles by, as lieutenant-general in the north, 1570); *ib.* iii. 185 (letters in the collection of the Marquis of Bath); *ib.* p. 428 (letters in the collection of the Marquis of Ormonde); *ib.* iv. 597, MSS. belonging to Trinity College, Dublin, containing the expeditions of Sussex in 1556–63; *ib.* vii., miscellaneous letters, chiefly of 1562, belonging to W. M. Molyneaux of Loseley Park, Guildford; *ib.* 530, ix. pt. i. 249.] R. D.

RADCLIFFE, WILLIAM (1760–1841), improver of cotton machinery, was born on 17 Oct. 1760, at Mellor, Derbyshire. His father was a weaver, and he learned carding, spinning, and weaving at home. In 1785 he married Sarah Jackson of Mellor, and four years later began business in his native place as a spinner and weaver. His chief trade at first was in muslin warps and in the manufacture of muslins for the market at Manchester, where he afterwards opened a warehouse. He also bought premises at Stockport for the extension of his manufacturing operations, and in 1799 took Thomas Ross of Montrose as partner. In 1801 he settled at Stockport, became captain-commandant of the local volunteers, and in 1804 mayor of the town. He had previously (in 1794), from a patriotic sentiment, declined to sell his cotton yarn to foreign merchants who were desirous of buying it for exportation to the continent, where it was to be made into cloth. This attitude he always strenuously maintained, speaking in support of it at public meetings, and publishing in 1811 a pamphlet entitled 'Exportation of Cotton Yarns the real Cause of the Distress that has fallen upon the Cotton Trade for a series of years past,' Stockport, 8vo.

The great invention with which Radcliffe's name is associated is the 'dressing machine,' which was, however, originated by an ingenious operative machinist in his employment, named Thomas Johnson, who lived at Bredbury, near Stockport. It had previously been only possible for a weaver to dress, or starch, so much of the warp as lay between the healds and yard beam, or about 36 inches, necessitating a frequent stoppage of the loom. By this invention the operation of dressing was done before the warp was put into the loom, thus effecting a great saving of the time and labour of the weaver. By the aid of Johnson he also brought out three other patents, two of them for an improvement in the loom, namely the taking up of the cloth by the motion of the lathe. The patents were taken out in Johnson's name in 1803–4. Radcliffe did not, however, reap any profit by them; the great expenses he incurred in his experiments, and the time wasted in his pertinacious opposition to the exportation of yarn, bringing him to bankruptcy in 1807. Soon after that date he was helped by four friends, who lent him 500*l.* each, with which he began business once more, carrying it on until 1815, when he became embarrassed again. The Luddites in 1812 broke into his mill and residence, and destroyed both his machinery and furniture. His wife was so alarmed and injured by the rioters that she died a few weeks later. His life afterwards was a continued struggle with adversity. He published in 1828 an account of his struggles, under the title of 'Origin of the New System of Manufacture, commonly called Power-loom Weaving, and the Purposes for which this System was invented and brought into use fully explained, &c.,' Stockport, 8vo.

Radcliffe gave valuable evidence in 1808 in the inquiry which resulted in a parliamentary grant of 10,000*l.* being made to Dr. Edmund Cartwright [q. v.] for his inventions. Efforts were put forth in 1825 and 1836 to obtain similar public recognition of Radcliffe's services, but in vain. In the memorial to the treasury in 1825 it was claimed that his invention, 'by removing the impediments to weaving by power, may be considered as the cause of the rapid and increasing growth of that system of manufacturing cotton goods.' In 1834 an unsuccessful appeal was made to the trade to raise a fund to aid Radcliffe in his declining years. Several firms paid him a royalty for the use of his patents. A small grant of 150*l.* was eventually made to him by government, but the intimation came only three days before his death, which took place on 20 May 1841, when he was in his eighty-first year. He was buried in Mellor churchyard.

His portrait was engraved by T. Oldham Barlow, from a painting by Huquaire, and published by Bennet Woodcroft in his collection of 'Portraits of Inventors,' 1862.

[Radcliffe's pamphlets; Blackwood's Mag. January and March 1836, pp. 76, 411; Baines's Hist. of the Cotton Manufacture, p. 231; Memoirs of Edmund Cartwright, 1843, pp. 218, 230; Woodcroft's Brief Biographies of Inventors, 1863; Barlow's Hist. of Weaving, 1878, p. 399; Heginbotham's Hist. of Stockport, 1892, p. 324; Marsden's Cotton Weaving, 1895, p. 328.]

C. W. S.

RADCLYFFE, WILLIAM (1796–1855), line-engraver, was born in Birmingham on 20 Oct. 1796, and was indebted to his own efforts for his education. He was at first apprenticed to Mr. Tolley, and under him learnt the art of letter-cutting. He soon obtained some work and credit as an engraver of book illustrations. He was a friend and relative of John Pye [q. v.] the engraver, and they both determined to go and practise their art in London. Radclyffe's resources were, however, insufficient to take him so far, and he returned from Stratford-on-Avon to Birmingham, while Pye proceeded to London. At Birmingham Radclyffe became very intimate with John Vincent Barber [see under Barber, Joseph] and Charles Barber [q. v.] He showed great promise in an engraving of a portrait of Bishop Milner by J. V. Barber, and in 1805 by an engraved portrait of Lord Nelson. Some illustrative engravings by Radclyffe to Goldsmith's 'Animated Nature' attracted the attention of Charles Heath [q. v.] the engraver, who gave Radclyffe many commissions for engravings in the numerous art publications which Heath was then issuing. Radclyffe obtained great repute for his skill in landscape engraving, and was one of the best exponents of the highly finished but somewhat mechanical style of engraving then in vogue. He formed in Birmingham a school of engravers, who were for some time the leaders of their profession. Radclyffe showed an early appreciation of the works of the great water-colour artists, J. D. Harding, De Wint, and others, and especially of David Cox the elder [q. v.] Some of these artists were engaged by Radclyffe to make the drawings (now in the Birmingham Art Gallery) for 'The Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire,' published in 1829, in which all the plates were engraved by Radclyffe's own hand. He also engraved many plates after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., who had a high esteem for Radclyffe's work. A second complete set of landscape engravings

after Turner, David Cox, Creswick, and others, was executed for Roscoe's 'Wanderings in North and South Wales.' Others were executed for the 'Oxford Almanack,' the 'Art Journal,' and similar publications. Radclyffe lived in the George Road, Edgbaston, and died on 29 Dec. 1855. He aided every effort for the promotion of art in Birmingham, and was a member of the Birmingham Society of Artists from its foundation until his death.

He left three sons, of whom WILLIAM RADCLYFFE (1813–1846), though he learnt engraving, became a portrait-painter, practising in Birmingham and London with some success, but died of paralysis on 11 April 1846; Charles William Radclyffe, who became an artist and a member of the Birmingham Society of Artists, and still survives; and

EDWARD RADCLYFFE (1809–1863), born in 1809 in Birmingham, where he was educated under his father and J. V. Barber, and followed his father's profession as an engraver. He received medals for engraving at the ages of fifteen and seventeen from the Society of Arts in London, and in his twenty-first year removed to the metropolis. He was largely employed in engraving for the 'annuals,' then so popular, and for the 'Art Journal' and other works. He also was employed for many years by the admiralty in engraving charts. Like his father, he was an intimate friend of David Cox the elder, and published several etchings and engravings from his works. He planned a 'liber studiorum' in imitation of Turner, but had executed only three etchings for this at the time of his death in November 1863. He married, in 1838, Maria, daughter of Major Revell of Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Catalogue of an Exhibition of Engravings by Birmingham Men, Birmingham, 1877; private information.]

L. C.

RADFORD, JOHN (1561–1630), jesuit, born in Derbyshire in 1561, was educated at Douay College while it was temporarily located at Rheims. Having completed his studies in humanity and theology, he was ordained priest in 1587, and returned to England on 17 Jan. 1589. There he wrote 'A Directorie teaching the Way to the Truth in a briefe and plaine Discourse against the Heresies of this Time. Wherunto is added a Short Treatise against Adiaphorists [i.e. Laodiceans], Neuters,' &c. The preface was dated 10 April 1594, and the dedication to 'George Blackwell, archipresbyter,' in 1599, but the book was first published, 'probably at Douay' (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), in 1605. The book circulated in England, and John Manby (or Manly) of Broughton, Northamptonshire, ascribes his conversion in 1607 to 'Father Parsons's "Christian Directory," and a controversial work written by Mr. Radford,' adding that he was afterwards received by Radford into the catholic church. Radford doubtless carried on the perilous work of a catholic missionary in the part of England most familiar to him. On 30 Oct. 1606 Father Robert Jones, *alias* North, wrote to Parsons at Venice, recommending that the latter should communicate further with Radford, who, the writer suggested, 'might be admitted at home, and wuld prove a sufficient jorneyman' (*Stonyhurst MSS. Archives* $\frac{\text{A III}}{1}$ (Anglia), vol. iii. letter 71). Parsons accepted the view of his correspondent, and Radford accordingly entered the Society of Jesus in 1608. On 2 January 1618 he was made a spiritual coadjutor. He remained at Northampton until after 1621, when he came to London. John Gee [q. v.], in his 'Foot out of the Snare,' London, 1624, mentions his name without comment in a 'list of Jesuites now [1623] resident about the City of London;' and when papers and goods belonging to jesuits were seized at 'a house near Clerkenwell, on 19 March 1627-8,' by order of the council, Radford's name appears among the 'Veterani Missionarii.' He soon transferred his missionary work to Devonshire, where he died, at 'the residence of the Blessed Stanislaus,' on 9 Jan. 1630, aged 69. In the 'Archives Générales' he is eulogised as 'homo devotus et in missione multos perpessus labores. Laboravit ante ingressum in Societatem jam in missione, ita ut simul omnes computando 39 annos ibidem expleverit.'

[Foley's Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, vol. vii.; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Charles I, vol. xcix.; Archives Générales de la Compagnie de Jésus.]

E. L. R.

RADFORD, THOMAS (1793–1881), obstetrician, son of John Radford, dyer and bleacher, was born at Hulme Fields, Manchester, on 2 Nov. 1793, and educated at a private school at Chester. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to his uncle, William Wood, surgeon, of Manchester, whose partner and successor he afterwards became. After study at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, he was in 1818 elected surgeon to the Manchester and Salford Lying-in Hospital, and he continued his connection with that charity as well as with St. Mary's Hospital, which was associated with it, in various capacities to the end of his life; his

latest offices were those of honorary consulting physician and chairman of the board of management. The interests of St. Mary's Hospital were always his special care. A new building for the hospital, opened in 1856, was erected mainly through the exertions of Radford and his wife. He gave to the institution, in 1853, his valuable library, rich in obstetrical works, and his museum of surgical objects, afterwards making many important additions to both collections. Some years before his death he invested the sum of 3,670*l.* in the hands of trustees, 2,670*l.* of which was to be devoted to the benefit of the poor in connection with the hospital, and the remaining 1000*l.* to maintain the library. A catalogue of the Radford Library, compiled by C. J. Cullingworth, was published in 1877.

Radford was one of the founders of the Manchester school of medicine in 1825, and was a lecturer on midwifery at the Pine Street school of medicine in the same town. This was the first complete medical school in the provinces. He became a member of the Apothecaries' Society in 1817. At the same date he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was elected a fellow in 1852. He graduated M.D. at Heidelberg in 1839, and later in the same year was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

He delivered the first address on obstetrics before the Provincial, now British, Medical Association at its meeting in 1854, and was the author of many papers and communications on midwifery, and of 'Observations on the Cæsarean Section and on other Obstetric Operations,' 1865; 2nd ed. 1880, besides several pamphlets. Radford was a notable link in the chain of able and well-known Manchester gynæcologists, starting with Charles White [q. v.] and including John Roberton [q. v.], James Whitehead [q. v.], and others. He was one of the first in this country to advise abdominal section, and gave much assistance in counsel and support to Charles Clay in his early operations for the removal of diseased ovaries.

Radford died at his residence at Higher Broughton, Manchester, on 29 May 1881, aged 87, and was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Paul, Kersal. He married, in 1821, Elizabeth Newton, daughter of John Newton, incumbent of Didsbury, near Manchester. She died in 1874. Their only child died young.

[Manchester newspapers, 30 May 1881; Lancet, 11 Feb. 1882, p. 218; personal knowledge and information from Dr. D. Lloyd Roberts.]

C. W. S.

RADLEY, WILLIAM DE (*d.* 1250), bishop of Winchester. [See RALEIGH.]

RADNOR, EARLS OF. [See ROBARTES, JOHN, 1606–1685; BOUVERIE, WILLIAM PLEYDELL-, 1779–1869, third earl.]

RADSTOCK, BARON. [See WALDEGRAVE, WILLIAM, 1758–1825.]

RADULPH. [See RALPH, RANDOLF, and RANULF.]

RAE. [See also RAY.]

RAE, ALEXANDER (1782–1820), actor, was born in London in May 1782. After the death of his father in 1787 he was educated under the Rev. W. Lloyd, and in his sixteenth year entered the office of a Mr. Campbell, an army and East India agent in the Adelphi. He is said to have been offered by his employer an appointment in India, which he declined. In 1806 he set out for Bath with an introduction from Richard Cumberland (1732–1811) [q. v.] to Dimond, the manager of the Bath Theatre. Oxberry says that he made his first appearance at Huntingdon. Upon his appearance at Bath as Hamlet on 28 Jan. 1806, it was announced as his 'first appearance upon any stage.' Hamlet, which remained his favourite part, was played twice in Bath and once in Bristol; Rae also appeared in Bath on 4 Feb. as Octavian in the 'Mountaineers,' and Wilding in the 'Liar,' and on 18 Feb. as Charles Surface. His good figure and pleasing style, rather than any conspicuous display of talent, recommended him to Coleman, who engaged him for the Haymarket, where he appeared on 9 June 1806 as Octavian.

During the season, besides repeating Hamlet, he played Gondibert in the 'Battle of Hexham,' Count Almaviva, Captain Beldare in 'Love laughs at Locksmiths,' Frederick in the 'Poor Gentleman,' Sir Edward Mortimer in the 'Iron Chest,' Harry Harebrain in 'The Will for the Deed,' Lovewell in the 'Clandestine Marriage;' and he was, on 9 July, the original Edward in Dibdin's 'Five Miles off is the Finger Post,' a part that is said to have lowered him in public estimation. He was credited at this time with the possession of a genteel person, an expressive countenance, and a bad voice; he was said to have caught something from Kemble and more from Elliston, and to have the vice of expressing strong passion by hysterical 'guzzles' in the throat. At the close of the season he went to Liverpool, where he stayed four years, declining invitations from the Lyceum and from America. In Liverpool, where he succeeded Young, he played the lead both in tragedy and comedy, except for

a time when he supported John Kemble. He fought so fiercely as Macduff that Kemble expressed his fear of being slain in earnest. Rae won some commendation from Mrs. Siddons, with whom he frequently acted. In the slack season he was in the habit of visiting Dublin and Scotland. On 14 Nov. 1812, as Rae from Liverpool, he made, on the introduction of Mrs. Siddons, his first appearance at Drury Lane, playing Hamlet. Norval in 'Douglas,' Romeo, George Barnwell, and Hastings in 'Jane Shore' followed, and on 23 Jan. 1813 he was the original Don Ordonio in Coleridge's 'Remorse,' a character that did something to augment his reputation. Lovemore in 'The Way to keep him,' Beverley in the 'Gamester,' Duke Aranza in the 'Honeymoon,' Philotas in the 'Grecian Daughter,' are among the characters assumed by him during his first London season. In Horace Smith's 'First Impressions' he was the original Fortescue on 30 Oct. 1813, and he played other original parts of little importance. He was Bassanio to the Shylock of Edmund Kean, upon the latter's first appearance at Drury Lane; and when, on 12 Feb. 1814, Kean played Richard III for the first time, Rae was Richmond. He is said, in a tale of dubious authority, to have wounded the vanity of Kean by asking him where he should hit him in the fight, and consequently to have been chased up and down the stage by Kean, who was an admirable fencer, before he was allowed to inflict the death-wound. Rae was, on 12 April 1814, the first Count Conenberg in Arnold's 'Woodman's Hut.' On 20 Oct. he was Othello to Kean's Iago, and 5 Nov. Macduff to Kean's Macbeth. He subsequently played Horatio in the 'Fair Penitent' to the Lothario of Elliston and the Sciolto of Pope, Orlando in 'As you like it,' Norfolk in 'Richard II,' Hotspur, Alonzo in the 'Revenge' to Kean's Zanga, John of Lorne (an original part) in Joanna Baillie's 'Family Legend,' Valmont in the 'Foundling of the Forest,' Don Felix in the 'Wonder,' Moneses in 'Tamerlane,' Hubert (an original part) in Kinnaird's 'Merchant of Bruges, or Beggar's Bush' (an adaptation from Beaumont and Fletcher), Valentine in 'Love for Love,' Plume in the 'Recruiting Officer,' Francesco in Massinger's 'Duke of Milan,' Osmond in the 'Castle Spectre,' and Ford in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' He was, on 5 Nov. 1816, the original Waverly in Tobin's 'Guardians,' and played Aboan in 'Oroonoko,' De Zelos (an original part) in Maturin's 'Manuel' on 8 March 1817, and Rashleigh Osbaldistone in the first production of 'Rob Roy the Greygarast,' Soame's adaptation from Scott, on 25 March 1818. On 22 Feb. 1819 he was the original Lenoir in R. Phillips's 'Heroine, or a Daughter's Courage,' and on 3 April took the part of Albanio, refused by Kean, in Bucke's 'Italians, or the Fatal Accusation.' Subsequently he played the 'Stranger,' Edgar in 'Lear,' and he was, on 29 May 1820, the original Appius in an anonymous version of 'Virginius,' and on 17 June the original Ruthven in Hamilton's 'David Rizzio.' He is last traced at Drury Lane, 19 June 1820, when he played Irwin in 'Every one has his Fault.'

On the death of Raymond some few years previously, he was assigned the stage management of Drury Lane, and the promotion is said to have led him into a life of dissipation. He left his home and family to live with an actress who is charged with having, by threatening suicide, induced him to make what proved a crowning mistake. Quitting Drury Lane, he undertook in 1820 the management of the Royalty Theatre, Wellclose Square, where he opened as Sir Edward Mortimer in the 'Iron Chest,' Kean taking a box for the first night. Here, supported by Miss Pitt (afterwards Mrs. Faucit), Saville, West, Johnson, Gilbert, and other actors, he played the tragic parts of which at Drury Lane Kean had dispossessed him. The experiment was a failure, salaries were unpaid, and Rae was ruined. An attack of stone, from which disease he suffered, called for an operation, from which he never recovered. Attended by his wife, he died on 8 Sept. 1820. A performance for the benefit of his widow and three children was given at Drury Lane on 31 Oct.

Rae's most pronounced gift was elegance; he had penetration and judgment, but was wanting in intensity and inspiration. Oxberry, who says that Rae was the best Romeo he had ever seen, and that as De Zelos in 'Manuel' he threw Kean entirely into the shade, adds that his Hamlet came second only to that of John Philip Kemble, and that it had a beautiful settled melancholy which he never saw elsewhere. Rae was handsome, about five feet seven in height, dark-haired and a little bald, a fair singer, a good fencer, and a fascinating companion. A portrait of Rae as Hamlet by De Wilde is in the Mathews collection in the Garrick Club, which includes a second portrait by De Wilde and one by Turmeau. Portraits also appear in the 'Monthly Mirror' and Oxberry's 'Dramatic Biography.'

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Monthly Mirror, 10 June 1810; Theatrical Inquisitor, September 1820; Oxberry's Dram. Biogr. vol. iv.; Stirling's Old Drury Lane; Georgian Era.] J. K.

RAE, SIR DAVID, LORD ESKGROVE (1724?–1804), lord justice clerk, son of David Rae of St. Andrews, an episcopalian minister, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir David Forbes of Newhall, was educated at the grammar school of Haddington, and at the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the law lectures of Professor John Erskine (1695–1768) [q. v.] He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 11 Dec. 1751, and quickly acquired a considerable practice. In 1753 he was retained in an appeal to the House of Lords, which brought him up to London, where he became acquainted with Lord Hardwicke and his son Charles Yorke. He was appointed one of the commissioners for collecting evidence in the Douglas case, and in that capacity accompanied James Burnett (afterwards Lord Monboddo) [q. v.] to France in September 1764. He was the leading advocate in the Scottish court of exchequer for many years. He succeeded Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck [q. v.], as an ordinary lord of session on 14 Nov. 1782, and thereupon assumed the title of Lord Eskgrove, a name derived from a small estate which he possessed near Inveresk. On 20 April 1785 he was appointed a lord of justiciary, in the room of Robert Bruce of Kennet. Rae was one of the judges who tried William Brodie (*d.* 1788) [q. v.] for robbing the General Excise Office in August 1788, the Rev. Thomas Fyshe Palmer [q. v.] for seditious practices in September 1793, William Skirving and Maurice Margarot for sedition in January 1794, Joseph Gerrald for sedition in March 1794, and Robert Watt and David Downie for high treason in September 1794. He was promoted to the post of lord justice clerk on 1 June 1799, in the place of Robert Macqueen, lord Braxfield [q. v.], and was created a baronet on 27 June 1804. He died at Eskgrove on 23 Oct. 1804, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in Inveresk churchyard.

Cockburn declares that no more ludicrous personage than Rae could exist. Every one, he says, used to be telling stories of him, 'yet never once did he do or say anything which had the slightest claim to be remembered for any intrinsic merit. The value of all his words and actions consisted in their absurdity' (COCKBURN, *Memorials of his Time*, 1856, pp. 118–19). According to the same authority, 'in the trial of Glengarry for murder in a duel, a lady of great beauty was called as a witness. She came into court veiled; but, before administering the oath, Eskgrove gave her this exposition of her duty: "Young woman! you will now consider yourself as in the presence of Almighty God and of this High Court. Lift up your veil; throw off all modesty, and look me in the face"' (*ib.* p. 122). Brougham seems to have taken a special delight in tormenting him. But, in spite of his ludicrous appearance and his many eccentricities of manner, Rae was a man of the greatest integrity, and one of the ablest Scottish lawyers of the day. With Ilay, Campbell, and others, Rae collected the 'Decisions of the Court of Session from the end of the year 1756 to the end of the year 1760,' Edinburgh, 1765, fol.

He married, on 14 Oct. 1761, Margaret (*d.* 1770), youngest daughter of John Stuart of Blairhall, Perthshire, by whom he had two sons—(1) David, who succeeded as the second baronet, but died without male issue on 22 May 1815; and (2) William (1769–1842) [q.v.]—and one daughter, Margaret, who married, on 3 Jan. 1804, Captain Thomas Phipps Howard of the 23rd light dragoons. Rae's portrait, by Raeburn, hangs in Parliament House, Edinburgh. An etching of Rae, by Kay, will be found in the first volume of 'Original Portraits' (No. 140).

[Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, 1832, pp. 535–6; Kay's Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings, 1877, i. 350–352, ii. 250; Henry Cockburn's Journal, 1874, i. 241–2; Georgian Era, 1833, ii. 287–8; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, 1798, p. 244; Debrett's Baronetage, 1835, p. 315; Scots Mag. 1761 p. 558, 1765 p. 502, 1767 p. 389, 1769 p. 223, 1770 p. 343, 1804 pp. 78, 887, 1815 p. 559; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. vi. 188, 231, 358, ix. 136–7.] G. F. R. B.

RAE, JAMES (1716–1791), surgeon, only son of John Rae (1677–1754), a barber-surgeon and descendant of an old family of landed proprietors in Stirlingshire, was born in Edinburgh in 1716. He became, 27 Aug. 1747, a member of the Incorporation of Surgeons—erected in 1778 into the Royal College of Surgeons—of Edinburgh, where in 1764–5 he filled the office of deacon or president. Rae was the first surgeon appointed to the Royal Infirmary on 7 July 1766, and he at once took advantage of his position to give practical discourses on cases of importance which there came under his notice. These lectures were so highly appreciated by his brother practitioners that in October 1776 they made a determined attempt to found a professorship of surgery in the university and to appoint Rae the first professor. This project was defeated by Alexander Monro [q. v.], secundus, who afterwards managed to convert his own chair of anatomy into one of anatomy and surgery.

Rae did in the Scottish metropolis what Percivall Pott [q. v.] did in London: he

established the teaching of clinical surgery on a firm and broad platform. He died in 1791, and was buried, as was also his wife, in the tomb of his forefathers in Greyfriars Church.

In Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits' Rae is represented in conversation with Dr. William Laing and Dr. James Hay, afterwards Sir James Hay of Smithfield.

Rae married, in 1744, Isobel, daughter of Ludovic Cant of Thurstan. By her he had two sons and several daughters. The elder son William joined the Incorporation of Surgeons on 18 July 1777, settled in London, where he married Isabella, sister of the Lord chief-justice Dallas, and died young. John, the younger brother, was the first fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, where he was admitted on 14 March 1781. He became president in 1804–5, and was well known in Edinburgh as a dentist. Among Rae's daughters was Mrs. Elizabeth Keith, who founded the Incurables Association, and Elizabeth, wife of James Fleming of Kirkcaldy, whose daughter, Margaret Fleming [q. v.], was immortalised by Dr. John Brown in 'Pet Margarie.'

[List of Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 1874; Kay's Portraits, i. 424; Brown's Horæ Subsecivæ, 3rd ser. p. 199; Scotsman, 4 April 1888, under the heading 'An Old Grave;' information kindly given to the writer by Dr. G. A. Gibson, a great-grandson of John Rae; see also Sir Grainger Stewart's Account of the History of the Royal Infirmary in the Edinburgh Hospital Reports, 1893, vol. i.] D'A. P.

RAE, JOHN (1813–1893), Arctic explorer, son of John Rae of the Hall of Clestrain, near Stromness in the Orkney Islands, was born there on 30 Sept. 1813. In 1829 he went to Edinburgh to study medicine, and in 1833 qualified as a surgeon. In the same year he was appointed surgeon to the Hudson's Bay Company's ship which annually visited Moose Factory, and two years later was appointed the company's resident surgeon at Moose Fort. There he remained till 1845. Rae spent much of his time in scientific study. In a letter, dated Hamilton, 17 April 1837 (Silliman, *American Journal of Science and Arts*, xxxiii. 196), he gives an account of his experiments in raising a balloon by means of solar heat, an invention which he called the 'Sun-flyer.' In June 1846, while still in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, he set out on his first journey of exploration. His aim was to survey the coast which separated Ross's explorations in Boothia from those of Parry at Fury and Hecla Strait. The party, consisting of ten men in two boats, started from York Factory with three months' provisions but no fuel, and spent the winter at Repulse Bay in lat. 66° 32′ N. Early in the following year Rae and his companions made a long land journey, in which they surveyed upwards of seven hundred miles of new coast, forming the shores of Committee Bay.

On completing this journey Rae returned to London, but was almost immediately (1847) induced to join the first land expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin [q. v.] under the leadership of Sir John Richardson [q. v.] In 1848–9 all the coast between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine rivers was searched in vain. At Great Bear Lake, the expedition's winter quarters, very carefully registered observations on meteorology, magnetism, &c., were carried on throughout the winter. After Richardson's return to England, Rae in 1849 descended the Coppermine river with a single boat, but his effort to cross Wollaston Land was frustrated by an impassable block of ice (see Rae's Letter to the Admiralty, date 1 Sept. 1849, printed for H.M. Stationery Office).

Rae went back to the Mackenzie river, and was appointed to the charge of that large district; but in June 1850 the government once more requested his services in pursuing the search for Franklin. Rae accordingly took command of another search party, and spent the autumn and winter in its organisation. In order to utilise the time before navigation opened in the summer, Rae made a journey in the spring of 1851 with two men and two sledges along the shore of Wollaston Land. He left Fort Confidence, on Bear Lake, where the party built and fitted out two boats, on 25 April, and, in order to examine as much of the coast as was possible, traversed in sledges a distance of about eleven hundred miles at a daily average rate of more than 24 miles, the fastest on record. A large part of the shore of Wollaston Land was thus examined and mapped out. On 13 June, three days after the return of the sledge expedition, the boat expedition started. Rae joined it at the Kendal, a tributary of the Coppermine river. After descending the Kendal in safety, Rae examined to about 101° the whole south and east coast of Victoria Land, of which a great part had not been previously explored. The west side of the passage, through which Franklin's ships had been forced by the ice, was traced for ninety miles, and named Victoria Channel. The boats then returned and ascended Coppermine river, after a voyage of eleven hundred to twelve hundred miles. At a convenient place one boat was abandoned and the other hauled overland for seventy miles

to the Great Bear Lake, and so southward by the Mackenzie river. At the Athabasca river they were frozen in, and had to await a fall of snow to enable them to travel on snowshoes. In this manner they marched about 1,750 miles, by Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), to United States territory. In the last 450 miles forty-five miles a day was the average rate. In about eight months the expedition had travelled 5,380 miles, seven hundred miles of which were newly discovered coast-line. For the geographical results of this expedition and for the survey of 1847 Rae was awarded in 1852 the Founder's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

Rae then returned to England, and proposed to the Hudson's Bay Company the despatch of another expedition to complete, if possible, the survey of the northern coasts of America. The company equipped a boat expedition on condition that Rae would lead it personally, and early in 1853 he once more left England. The expedition wintered (September 1853) at Repulse Bay. On 31 March 1854 Rae set out with four of the party to trace the west coast of Boothia. He reached Point de la Guiche on 6 May, and returned to his winter quarters on 26 May. On this journey he proved King William's Land to be an island. He also obtained news of Franklin's party, and purchased relics from the Eskimos. From 26 May to 4 Aug. he remained at Repulse Bay, gathering more particulars of Franklin's fate. He would then have proceeded to complete his commission, which was to survey the whole of the west coast of Boothia, but decided that he ought to return and prevent fruitless search for Franklin in wrong directions. He reached York Factory on 31 Aug. This expedition connected the survey of Ross with that of Dease and Simpson.

The evidence which Rae collected as to the fate of the Erebus and Terror is given in a letter addressed by him, under date 29 July 1854, to the secretary of the admiralty. He arrived in London on 22 Oct. 1854, and found that his party was entitled to a reward of 10,000*l.* offered by the government to the first who brought back decisive information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. On receipt of his part of the reward, Rae, being desirous of completing the survey of the northern shores of America, had a small schooner built in Canada at an expense of 2,000*l.* The vessel was not ready in time, and she consequently sailed on the lakes in the autumn to earn freight, but was lost in a storm. In November 1858 Rae made a tour through the United States with the Hon. Edward Ellice, and the following summer was one of a party who went across the prairies to Red river. It was about this time that Rae walked from Hamilton to Toronto, a distance of about forty miles in seven hours; he did it on snowshoes, and dined out the same evening, showing no signs of fatigue.

In 1860 Rae undertook the land part of a survey for a contemplated telegraph line from England by the Faeroes, Iceland, and Greenland to America (*Proc. Royal. Geogr. Soc.* v. 80). In 1864 he conducted a difficult telegraph survey from Winnipeg, across the Rocky Mountains in lat. 53°, to the Pacific coast. Subsequently some hundreds of miles of the most dangerous parts of Fraser river were traversed in small dug-out canoes without a guide—a most perilous undertaking, but successfully accomplished.

During the latter years of his life, which he spent chiefly in London, Rae maintained a keen interest in colonial matters. He was an active member of the Royal Colonial Institute, a governor of the Imperial Institute, one of the first directors of the Canada North-West Land Company, and a director of other commercial enterprises in Manitoba and British Columbia. He was a regular attendant at meetings of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow in 1880, of the Royal Geographical Society, and the British Association. He was also an ardent volunteer. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and that of M.D. from McGill College, Montreal.

He died on 22 July 1893 at his residence, 4 Addison Gardens, London, of influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall.

Rae married, in 1860, Catharine Jane Alicia, the third daughter of Major George Ash Thompson of Ardkill, co. Londonderry, and Glenchiel Munechrane, co. Tyrone. He left no children.

Rae, whose health was exceptionally robust, attributed his success in arctic travel to his power of living in Eskimo fashion and to his skill as a sportsman and boatman. He is said to have walked over twenty-three thousand miles in the course of his arctic journeys. In all his expeditions he made collections of characteristic plants and animals, as well as physical and meteorological observations. He was the author of 'Narrative of an Expedition to the Shores of the Arctic Sea in 1846 and 1847' (published 1850). He wrote also reports of his journey in the 'Journal of the Royal Geographical Society' (xxii. 73, 82, xxv. 246); a paper on 'Forma-

tion of Icebergs and Transportation of Boulders by Ice' (*Canadian Journal*, iv. 180), the substance of which is repeated in his paper read before the British Association in 1860 (*Rep. Brit. Assoc.* xxx. 174). At the same meeting he read a paper (unpublished) on the 'Aborigines of the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions of North America.'

A portrait of him, painted by Mr. Stephen Pierce, and afterwards engraved, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852. A later portrait, painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, is in the museum at Stromness; and there is a bust, by George Maccallum, in the Edinburgh University.

[The Polar Regions, by Sir John Richardson, 8vo, 1861; obituary notices in Amer. Geogr. Soc. Bull. vol. xxv. No. 3, Geogr. Journ. vol. ii. No. 3, Nature xlviii. 321, Times 26 July 1893, Orkney Herald 2 Aug. 1893; and the following Parliamentary Returns: Papers and Correspondence relative to the Arctic Expedition under Sir John Franklin, March 1851, pp. 45, 51; Arctic Expeditions 20 Dec. 1852, p. 72; Further Papers relative to the Recent Arctic Expeditions in Search of Sir John Franklin, January 1855, p. 831 (reprinted in 8vo form under title 'The Melancholy Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Party, as described in Dr. Rae's Report, together with the Despatches and Letters of Capt. McClure'); Further Papers, &c., May 1856 (containing correspondence relative to the adjudication of the 10,000*l.* reward).]

H. R.

RAE, PETER (1671–1748), mechanic and historian, son of a clockmaker, was born at Dumfries. In his earlier years he appears to have followed his father's trade, for he afterwards constructed for the Duke of Queensberry at Drumlanrig Castle an astronomical and musical clock, which became the admiration of the neighbourhood. In 1697 he began to study theology, and in 1699 was licensed to preach. In 1703 he was ordained minister of Kirkbride. The parish was suppressed in 1727 by the lords commissioners of teinds, and in 1732 he was translated to Kirkconnel, where he remained till his death on 29 Dec. 1748. 'Mr. Rae,' says a successor, 'was distinguished as a philosopher as well as a divine, nor was he less known as a mechanic, mathematician, and historian' (Sinclair, *Statistical Account*, x. 454). On 19 July 1697 he married Agnes, eldest daughter of John Corsane of Meiklenox, bailie of Dumfries. By her he had two sons, Robert and John, and two daughters, Janet and Agnes.

Rae's chief work was a 'History of the Rebellion of 1715,' containing much useful local detail and an appendix of original documents (Dumfries, 1718, 4to; London, 1746, 8vo). It was the subject of an attack in doggerel verse by Robert Ker, in 'A Glass wherein Nobles, Priests, and People may see the Lord's Controversies against Britain.' Rae also published a 'Treatise on Lawful Oaths and Perjury,' Edinburgh, 1749, and compiled a 'History of the Parishes in the Presbytery of Penpont.' The latter was never printed, and the original manuscript has disappeared, but several imperfect copies are in private hands (*Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. ix. 366).

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. i. ii. 679, 681; Scots Mag. xi. 53; Gent. Mag. 1749, p. 44; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. x. 94, 187; Allibone's Dict. of Authors, ii. 1273.] E. I. C.

RAE, Sir WILLIAM (1769–1842), lord advocate, younger son of Sir David Rae, lord Eskgrove [q. v.], by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Stuart of Blairhall, Perthshire, was born in Edinburgh on 14 April 1769, and educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish bar on 25 June 1791, and was appointed sheriff of Midlothian on 27 May 1809. He succeeded his brother David as third baronet on 22 May 1815, and was appointed lord advocate in the place of Alexander Maconochie, afterwards Maconochie-Welwood [q. v.], on 24 June 1819 (*London Gazette*, 1819, pt. i. p. 1111). In the following month he was returned to parliament for the Anstruther burghs, which he continued to represent until June 1826. Rae appears to have spoken for the first time in the House of Commons on 31 Jan. 1821 (*Parl. Debates*, 2nd ser. iv. 232–3). On 15 Feb. 1821 he defended the right of the privy council to issue an order to the General Assembly of Scotland directing the erasure of the queen's name from the liturgy (*ib.* iv. 696–704). On 20 Feb. 1822 he opposed Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion for a committee of the whole house upon the royal burghs of Scotland, and declared that he 'could not view any alteration in the constitution of them in any other light than that of a parliamentary reform of the boroughs of Scotland' (*ib.* vi. 542–5). A few days afterwards he introduced a bill to remedy abuses in the expenditure of burgh funds (*ib.* vi. 800), which became law during the session (3 George IV, c. 91).

On 25 June Abercromby moved for the appointment of a committee 'for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the lord advocate and the other law officers of the crown in Scotland with relation to the public press, and more especially to inquire into the prosecution carried on against W. Borth-

wick.' The latter was publisher of the tory paper, the 'Glasgow Sentinel,' which had attacked James Stuart of Dunearn, an active whig, in an article by Sir Alexander Boswell [q. v.] In a duel that followed between Boswell and Stuart, Boswell was mortally wounded; Stuart was tried for murder at the instance of the lord advocate, and Borthwick was arrested on a charge of theft. In defending himself, Rae denied all knowledge of the libels which had appeared in the 'Glasgow Sentinel,' but admitted that he had signed a circular recommending that paper, and also that he had subscribed 100*l.* to another tory paper, the 'Beacon,' which had also attacked Stuart. With regard to the proceedings against Borthwick, he maintained that his depute had acted properly in all that he had done. Though Abercromby was defeated by 120 votes to 95 (*ib.* vii. 1324–73), he again returned to the subject on 3 June 1823, when he moved that the conduct and proceedings of the lord advocate in Borthwick's case 'were unjust and oppressive.' In spite of the fact that he had himself given an opinion against the prosecution of Borthwick, Rae declared that 'he was quite ready to take upon himself the responsibility which might be supposed to attach' to his depute. On a division the motion was lost by the narrow majority of six votes (*ib.* ix. 664–90). Rae's connection with the tory press gave rise to a voluminous discussion on the vague and extensive powers of the lord advocate, and a series of articles on the subject, which aroused great interest throughout Scotland, appeared in the 'Edinburgh Review' (xxxvi. 174, xxxviii. 226, xxxix. 363, xli. 450).

Notwithstanding previous opposition to a like measure, Rae brought in a bill for appointing criminal juries in Scotland by ballot, which received the royal assent on 20 May 1825, and is sometimes called Lord Melville's Act (6 George IV, c. 22). In the same session was passed an 'Act for the better regulating of the Forms of Process in the Courts of Law in Scotland' (6 George IV, c. 120). In the following session a select committee was appointed on Rae's motion to inquire into the state of the Scottish prisons (*Parl. Debates*, 2nd ser. xv. 45–6). Rae was returned for Harwich at a by-election in May 1827, and spoke in favour of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill on 24 March 1829 (*ib.* xx. 1419–21). On 1 April 1830 he obtained leave to bring in a Scottish judicature bill, by which the number of the lords ordinary was reduced from fifteen to thirteen, and other changes were made in the court of session (*ib.* xxiii. 1138–55, 1176). The government subsequently wished to abandon the bill, but when Rae threatened to resign, it was proceeded with, and became law on the last day of the session (11 George IV and 1 William IV, c. 69).

Rae was sworn a member of the privy council on 19 July 1830. He was elected for Buteshire at the general election in August 1830, and resigned office on the downfall of the Duke of Wellington's administration in November following. He represented Portarlington in the parliament of 1831–2. At a by-election in September 1833 he was returned for Buteshire, and continued to represent that county until his death. He was reappointed lord advocate on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's administration in December 1834, and retired from office with the rest of his colleagues on the defeat of the ministry in April 1835. On 5 May 1837 Rae unsuccessfully moved a series of resolutions affirming the necessity for extending 'the means of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence furnished by the Established Church of Scotland' (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. xxxviii. 602–614). On 23 Aug. 1839 he was appointed one of the directors of prisons in Scotland (*London Gazette*, 1839, pt. ii. p. 1701). In March 1841 he introduced a bill for the erection at Edinburgh of a monument to Sir Walter Scott (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. lvii. 288). He was reappointed lord advocate on 4 Sept. 1841, in Sir Robert Peel's second administration. He spoke for the last time in the House of Commons on 21 March 1842 (*ib.* lxi. 932–3). He died at St. Catherine's, near Edinburgh, on 19 Oct. 1842, aged 73, and was buried at Inveresk.

Rae was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, who apostrophised him as 'Dear loved Rae' in the introduction to the fourth canto of 'Marmion.' He is described by Scott as 'sensible, cool-headed, and firm, always thinking of his duty, and never of himself' (Lockhart, *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, 1839, vi. 140). Rae never attained any eminence as a speaker, either at the bar or in the house. His practice at the bar was never large, and, though he had many opportunities of claiming preferment, he always declined to go on the bench of the court of session. He conducted the prosecution of Andrew Hardie and other persons charged with high treason before the special commission held at Stirling, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Paisley, and Ayr in the summer of 1820 (*Reports of State Trials*, new ser. 1888, i. 609–784; *Trials for High Treason in Scotland*, &c., taken in shorthand by C. J. Green, 1825), and was the leading counsel for the crown

in the celebrated trial of William Burke and Helen McDougal for the murder of Margery Campbell or Docherty, before the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh in December 1828.

Rae married, on 9 Sept. 1793, Mary (*d.* 1839), daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Charles Stuart of the 63rd foot, by whom he had no issue. The baronetcy became extinct on his death. He was one of the original members of 'The Club,' founded in 1788 (Lockhart, *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, i. 207–8 *n.*), and was captain of the corps of volunteer cavalry which was raised in Edinburgh in 1797 (*ib.* i. 355–6). Several of Rae's despatches while lord advocate are preserved in the Record Office.

[Omond's Lord Advocates of Scotland, 1883, ii. 256–98; Journal of Sir Walter Scott, 1890, i. 14, 84, 204, 355, ii. 30, 64, 229, 314, 328; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863, iii. 732–3; Gent. Mag. 1843, pt. i. pp. 313–14; Annual Register, 1842, App. to Chron. pp. 295–6; Scots Mag. 1769 p. 223, 1793 p. 466, 1810 p. 476, 1812 p. 235; Debrett's Baronetage, 1835, p. 315; Foster's Members of Parliament, Scotland, 1882, p. 291; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. vi. 188, 231, 333; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament pt. ii. pp. 281, 295, 303, 324, 339, 348, 360, 374, 392.] G. F. R. B.

RAE, Sir WILLIAM (1786–1873), naval surgeon, born in 1786, was the son of Matthew Rae of Park-end, Dumfries. He was educated at Lochmaben and Dumfries, and afterwards graduated M.D. at Edinburgh University. In 1804 he entered the medical service of the East India Company, but in the following year was transferred as surgeon to the royal navy. He served first in the Culloden under Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth) [q. v.] In 1807, when in the Fox, he took part in the destruction of the Dutch ships at Gressic in Java. Subsequently, when the squadron was becalmed in the Bay of Bengal, he contrived an apparatus for distilling water. When attached to the Leyden in 1812–13 he was very successful in his treatment of the troops suffering from yellow fever at Cartagena and Gibraltar, and received the thanks of the commander-in-chief and the medical board.

In 1824 he was appointed to the Bermuda station. He became M.R.C.S. in 1811, extra-licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1839, and F.R.C.S. in 1843. He ultimately attained the rank of inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, and retired on a pension to a country practice near Barnstaple. He was created C.B. in 1855, and knighted in 1858. He died at Hornby Lodge, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, on 8 April 1873, and was buried at Wolborough. Rae married, in 1814, Mary, daughter of Robert Bell; and secondly, in 1831, Maria, daughter of Assistant-commissary-general R. Lee.

[Medical Registers; Debrett's Baronetage and Knightage, 1872; Times, 10 April 1873; Illustr. London News, 26 April 1873; East and South Devon Advertiser, 19 April, &c.; Ward's Men of the Reign.] G. Le G. N.

RAEBURN, Sir HENRY (1756–1823), portrait-painter, was born on 4 March 1756 at Stockbridge, then a suburb of Edinburgh. 'The Scottish Reynolds,' as he has been called, was the son of Robert Raeburn, a successful Edinburgh manufacturer, and of his wife, Ann Elder. The Raeburns were of border origin. A hill farm in Annandale, the property of Sir Walter Scott's family, still bears their name, and is said to have once been the home of the race. The painter himself claimed to be 'Raeburn of that ilk,' and asserted that his forbears held the land before the Scotts. In the peaceful times which succeeded the union of the two kingdoms, the Raeburns, like other border lairds, settled down quietly to a pastoral life and agriculture. Some larger ambition, however, moved the painter's father to try his fortune in trade in the capital. His venture proved successful. He became a citizen of repute and a millowner, and on his death left a considerable business to be carried on by the elder of his two children, William. The latter was twelve years older than the artist, and when Henry was left an orphan at the age of six, his elder brother took the place of both parents. He was educated at Heriot's Hospital, which he left at the age of fifteen. He seems to have given no signs of precocity, save in the superiority of his illicit caricatures to those of his classmates. Immediately on leaving the hospital he was apprenticed to one Gilliland, a goldsmith and jeweller in Edinburgh. An interesting relic of this early training still exists in a jewel executed for Professor Duncan in memory of Charles Darwin (uncle of the famous Charles Darwin), who died in 1778, aged 20, while an Edinburgh student. Before he was sixteen Raeburn began to paint water-colour miniatures of his friends. It has been commonly said that he had never even seen a picture when his miniatures first began to attract attention. This, however, is hardly credible. An intelligent boy of his class could not have grown up in Edinburgh without seeing a certain number of works of art. His achievements were in any case remarkable enough to excite his master Gilliland's warm interest and admiration, and the good-natured goldsmith introduced his apprentice

to David Martin [q. v.], then the fashionable portrait-painter of the Scottish capital. If Raeburn was the Reynolds of Scotland, Martin may be called its Hudson. The young aspirant no doubt owed much to the older and less gifted artist. The pictures in Martin's studio fired his ambition and led him to adopt a broader treatment in his miniatures. Martin received him kindly, giving him the run of his house and allowing him to copy in his studio. But perhaps some foreboding of future rivalry prevented Martin from offering any direct help or practical encouragement. Finally a coolness sprang up between the pair, the master having unjustly accused the scholar of selling one of the copies he had been allowed to make. Meanwhile the success of his miniatures emboldened Raeburn to devote himself entirely to portrait-painting. His lack of technical training hampered him seriously at the outset. He had to find out for himself all the rudiments of his art—how to prepare his colours, set his palette, and generally to manage his tools. But hard work and earnest study from nature proved the best road to efficiency. His first essays in oil show none of the small and over-careful treatment that might be expected from a miniaturist. Almost from the first his work in the oil medium was vigorous and broad. He passed with consummate ease from the conscientious delicacy of the miniaturist to the bold, square execution which marks his life-size portraits.

Among the friends whose advice and encouragement he found most valuable in his early struggles was the young advocate John Clerk [q. v.], afterwards the well-known judge of the court of session, under the title of Lord Eldin. Raeburn has helped to immortalise this lifelong friend by two fine portraits. Clerk often joined the painter in his sketching expeditions. Money was then scarce with both, and Cunningham gives an amusing account of the shifts to which they were sometimes reduced. In neither case, happily, did the probation last very long. Raeburn soon began to make a name for himself in his native city; commissions flowed in, and a marriage, at once romantic and provident, set him beyond the reach of poverty at the age of twenty-two. In 1778 a lady presented herself at the young painter's studio to sit for her portrait, and was at once recognised as a fair unknown he had met in some sketching excursion and had introduced into a drawing. She was Ann, daughter of a small laird, Peter Edgar of Bridgelands, and the widow of a certain Count Leslie, a Frenchman by nationality. She was some years older than Raeburn, and had had three children, but sitter and painter were mutually attracted, and within a few months became man and wife. The handsome fortune she brought her husband was by no means her only recommendation. The marriage was thoroughly happy. One of Christopher North's daughters, Mrs. Ferrier, describes her in her old age as 'a great character,' and all we hear of her agrees with what we see in Raeburn's fine portrait of the 'dear little wife—comely and sweet and wise,' in suggesting a personality both purposeful and charming. Her memory is locally preserved in the name of Ann Street, Edinburgh, the home of Christopher North, De Quincey, and other worthies, which stands on what once was her property, to the south of the Water of Leith.

After their marriage the couple lived for a time at Deanhaugh House, a legacy to Mrs. Raeburn from her first husband. It was afterwards taken down to make room for the extension of Leslie Place. Raeburn spent some years here in the active exercise of his profession, but, as he became more and more alive to defects due to a want of early training, he made up his mind to seek improvement abroad. An introduction to Reynolds confirmed his resolve. Sir Joshua generously recognised the Scottish painter's talent, and strongly advised him to study for a time in Rome, directing his attention more particularly to the works of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel. In after years Raeburn was fond of describing how Sir Joshua, taking him aside at their parting, said, 'Young man, I know nothing of your circumstances; young painters are seldom rich; but if money be necessary for your studies abroad, say so, and you shall not want it.' Of money Raeburn was in no need, but he gratefully accepted introductions from Reynolds to many leading men in Rome, among others to Pompeo Battoni. His countryman, Gavin Hamilton, also proved of service. Raeburn further made friends with the connoisseur and collector, Mr. Byers, to whose advice—that 'he should never paint even the most trifling accessory in his pictures without having the object before him'—he ascribed a conscientious treatment of detail by no means universal among his contemporaries. After two years of steady work in Rome, he returned to Edinburgh in 1787, and set up his easel in a new studio in George Street. There he soon found himself in the full tide of popularity. David Martin, his former patron, was his only serious rival, as he was also, perhaps, the only person who professed to believe that 'the lad

in George Street painted better before he went to Rome.' Martin did not resign his supremacy without a struggle, but his cold conventionalities had little chance against Raeburn's vital and vigorous art, and he had at last to abandon the field to the younger man.

On the death of his brother William in 1788, Raeburn succeeded to the house and property of St. Bernard's at Stockbridge, and thither he moved with his family when about thirty-two. The planning of the new town of Edinburgh suggested the turning to account of some fields in the northern part of his property for a building speculation. They were laid out with houses and gardens, and proved a very successful venture, adding considerably to his income. His studio in George Street was now too small for his increasing circle of clients, and he built himself a large gallery and painting-room in York Place. It is still known as Raeburn House. In the gallery he hung his pictures as they were completed, admitting the public freely to see them.

Raeburn's career of some thirty years as a fashionable portrait-painter was one of unbroken professional and social success. His fine presence, genial manners, shrewd sense, and great conversational powers made him a welcome guest in the brilliant society of his day. A complete collection of his works would make a Scottish national portrait gallery of ideal quality—'a whole army of wise, grave, humorous, capable, or beautiful countenances, painted simply and strongly by a man of genuine instinct.' Robertson, Hume, Monboddo, Boswell, Adam Smith, Braxfield, Christopher North, Lord Newton, Dugald Stewart, John Erskine, Jeffrey, and Walter Scott were of the company, to name but the more famous. Burns is almost the only notable absentee from the roll of his sitters.

Raeburn was in love with his daily task. He used to declare portrait-painting to be the most delightful thing in the world, for every one, he said, came to him in the happiest of moods and with the pleasantest of faces. It is significant, too, of the generous temper he showed to his brother-artists that he described his profession as one that leads neither to discords nor disputes. Of his habits Allan Cunningham gives an interesting account: 'The movements of the artist were as regular as those of a clock. He rose at seven during summer, took breakfast about eight with his wife and children, walked into George Street, and was ready for a sitter by nine; and of sitters he generally had for many years not fewer than three or four a day. To these he gave an hour and a half each. He seldom kept a sitter more than two hours, unless the person happened—and that was often the case—to be gifted with more than common talents. He then felt himself happy, and never failed to detain the one client till the arrival of another intimated that he must be gone. For a head size he generally required four or five sittings; and he preferred painting the head and hands to any other part of the body, assigning as a reason that they required least consideration. A fold of drapery or the natural ease which the casting of a mantle over the shoulder demanded occasioned him more perplexing study than a head full of thought and imagination. Such was the intuition with which he penetrated at once to the mind that the first sitting rarely came to a close without his having seized strongly on the character and disposition of the individual. He never drew in his heads, or indeed any part of the body, with chalk—a system pursued successfully by Lawrence—but began with the brush at once. The forehead, chin, nose, and mouth were his first touches. He always painted standing, and never used a stick for resting his hand on; for such was his accurateness of eye and steadiness of nerve that he could introduce the most delicate touches, or the most mechanical regularity of line, without aid or other contrivance than fair, off-hand dexterity. He remained in his painting-room till a little after five o'clock, when he walked home, and dined at six.' The picture is well completed by Scott's description: 'His manly stride backwards, as he went to contemplate his work at a proper distance, and, when resolved on the necessary point to be touched, his step forward, were magnificent. I see him in my mind's eye, with his hand under his chin, contemplating his picture, which position always brought me in mind of a figure of Jupiter which I have somewhere seen.' It is the attitude in which the artist has painted his own portrait.

Fully occupied in his native city, Raeburn had little time for visits to London. He is said to have paid only three short visits to the capital. An entry in Wilkie's 'Diary' for 12 May 1810 shows, however, that on one of these occasions he came up with an idea of settling. Sir Thomas Lawrence strongly advised him against such a course, and he wisely remained where his position was assured. He was very courteously received by his brother-artists in London, and Wilkie describes an academy dinner where Raeburn 'was asked by Sir William Beechey [q. v.] to sit near the president; his health was proposed by Flaxman, and great attention was paid him.'

It was not until 1814 that Raeburn sent his first contribution to the English academy; he was at once elected an associate, and in the following year a full member. These honours were gained without any sort of canvass. 'They know I am on their list,' he says in a letter to a friend; 'if they choose to elect me it will be the more honourable to me, and I will think the more of it; but if it can only be obtained by means of solicitation and canvassing, I must give up all hopes of it, for I think it would be unfair to employ those means.' In 1822, when George IV paid his famous visit to Edinburgh, Raeburn was one of the citizens singled out for distinction, probably on the initiative of Scott. He was knighted at Hopetoun House, 'in recognition of his distinguished merit as a painter.' The king was so much struck by his appearance and manner that he is said to have told Scott he would have made him a baronet but for the slur on the memory of Reynolds. In May of the following year he was appointed 'his Majesty's first limner and painter in Scotland,' but he did not long enjoy these honours. A few weeks later he made one of a party to St. Andrews (in the annual archæological excursion instituted by the chief commissioner, Adam), among his companions being Scott and Miss Edgeworth. He returned to Edinburgh apparently in excellent health and spirits, and resumed his work on his two half-lengths of Scott, one of which he was painting for himself, and the other for Lord Montague. These, as Scott records in his 'Journal' (16 June 1826), were the last canvases he touched. Within a few days he was seized with a mysterious atrophy. His doctors were unable to discover the cause of it, and, after a week of rapid decline, he died on 8 July 1823. He was buried in the episcopal church of St. John's, at the west end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh. His grave is in the 'dormitory' at the east end of the church, within a few yards of passers-by in the street.

At a meeting of the Royal Academy in London, held on 14 July, Sir Thomas Lawrence paid a generous tribute to the memory of the Scottish painter; a more elaborate panegyric was pronounced by Dr. Andrew Duncan in his 'Discourse' to the Harveian Society of Edinburgh in 1824, in which he gave a detailed account of Raeburn's career.

Of Raeburn's work no very complete chronological survey is possible, for he kept no record of his sitters and no accounts of his earnings. The total number of his pictures has been estimated at about six hundred —a number small enough when compared with the thousands recorded in Sir Joshua's pocket-book. But Raeburn's methods did not lend themselves to rapid production. He employed little or no assistance, sending out his pictures with no hand but his own upon the canvas. Brilliant and incisive though his technique was, it involved much thought and care in the actual execution of a picture. As an executant Raeburn deserves the comparison which has been made between him and Velazquez. The principles common to both were carried much further by the great Spaniard, but the resemblance between the two is so considerable that a good Raeburn might fairly be hung beside the less ambitious and elaborate productions of Velazquez. Speaking positively, Raeburn's merits consist in a fine eye for the character and structure of a head, as well as for the essentials of an organic work of art. His conceptions are always simple and well balanced; his colour is usually agreeable; his methods and materials are nearly always sound; his handling has in perfection the expressive breadth and squareness which has since his time been erected into something like a fetish. The conditions under which the Scotsman practised his art were unfavourable to its supreme development, especially as, when we read between the lines of what his contemporaries say of him, we seem to divine a certain indolence in his disposition. Secure almost from the outset in a position that was never seriously contested, knowing little of his great forerunners—for his attention, like that of most travellers to Italy in those days, seems to have been driven into false grooves—he lacked those stimulants to ambition without which a man of his character could never bring out all that was in him. Technically his chief faults are a want of richness and depth in his colour, and an occasional proneness to over-simplify the planes in his modelling of a head.

Raeburn's works are to be found chiefly in the private houses of Scotland. Within the last few years, however, there has been an increasing demand for them among collectors, and in all important exhibitions of works of the British school he has claimed a place little, if at all, below the great triad of English portrait-painters. The two Edinburgh galleries own many fine examples, among them Lord Newton in the National Gallery, and the well-known Niel Gow in the Portrait Gallery. His magnificent full-length of Lord Duncan is in the Trinity House, Leith, his Dr. Nathanial Spens in the Archer's Hall. The pictures which now (1896) represent him in the Louvre and the English National Gallery are all either doubtful or of second-

rate quality. Three hundred and twenty-five, including some of the finest and most characteristic, were exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1876.

Raeburn's character was expressed in his manly, dignified, and searching art. His kind and generous disposition made him, we are told, 'one of the best-liked men of his day,' and he lived in close friendship with all that was honourable and distinguished in his native country. An industrious worker, he yet found time for many pursuits and accomplishments. He was an enthusiastic fisherman, golfer, and archer, made occasional essays in architecture, and had a passion for miniature shipbuilding and modelling. 'His conversation,' says Scott, 'was rich, and he told his story well.'

His wife outlived him for some ten years. Of their two sons, the elder, Peter, died at the age of nineteen, after having shown signs of considerable artistic gifts. Henry, who inherited the two properties, Deanhaugh and St. Bernard's, further became possessor of the estate of Howden by his marriage with the beautiful Miss White, but finally made his home at Charlesfield, near Mid-Calder. This was the house Dr. John Brown described as 'overrun with the choicest Raeburns.' Henry Raeburn the younger had seven children, but his sons died without issue, and Charlesfield, with its treasures, passed to his eldest daughter, who married Sir William Andrew, C.I.E.

Raeburn's best portrait (by himself) is now in the possession of Lord Tweedmouth; it was engraved in stipple by Walker. A marble bust by Thomas Campbell (1822) is the property of the Misses Raeburn, the painter's granddaughters. A medallion, commonly ascribed to James Tassie, is partly by Raeburn himself; it is inscribed 'H. Raeburn, 1792.'

[Life of Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., by his great-grandson, William Raeburn Andrew, M.A., 1894, with appendix of pictures exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1876; Allan Cunningham's Lives of British Painters, ed. Heaton; Redgrave's Century of Painters, and Dictionary of Artists of the British School; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves and Armstrong; Dr. John Brown's Introductory Essay to Elliot's Works of Sir Henry Raeburn, with photographs by T. Annan; Allan Cunningham's Life of Sir David Wilkie; Sir Walter Scott's Journal; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Stevenson's Virginibus Puerisque: an essay on Some Portraits by Raeburn; Catalogue of the Loan Collection of Raeburn's Works at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1876; Catalogues of Exhibitions of Works of the Old Masters at Burlington House; A Tribute to the Memory of Sir Henry Raeburn, by Dr. Andrew Duncan, being the doctor's discourse to the Harveian Society of Edinburgh for 1824 (Historical Tracts); Catalogue of the National Gallery of Scotland.] W. A.

RAFFALD, ELIZABETH (1733–1781), cook and author, daughter of Joshua Whitaker, was born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 1733. After receiving a fair education, she passed about fifteen years—from 1748 to 1763—in the service of several families as housekeeper, her last employer being Lady Elizabeth Warburton, of Arley Hall, Cheshire. She married John Raffald, head gardener at Arley, on 3 March 1763, at Great Budworth, Cheshire. The couple settled at Manchester, and during the next eighteen years Mrs. Raffald had sixteen daughters. At first she kept a confectioner's shop; then took the Bull's Head Inn, Market Place, and, at a later period, the King's Head, Salford. She was a woman of much shrewdness, tact, and strength of will, and had, with other accomplishments, a good knowledge of French. She gave lessons to young ladies in cookery and domestic economy, opened what was probably the first registry office for servants in Manchester, and assisted in the continuance of 'Harrop's Manchester Mercury,' and in starting 'Prescott's Journal,' another local newspaper. In 1769 she published her 'Experienced English Housekeeper, for the Use and Ease of Ladies, Housekeepers, Cooks, &c., wrote purely from Practice . . . consisting of near 800 original Receipts;' of this work thirteen genuine editions (from 1769 to 1806), and at least twenty-three pirated or spurious editions, appeared. R. Baldwin, the London publisher, is reported to have paid Mrs. Raffald 1,400*l.* for the copyright in 1773. Her portrait, from a painting by P. McMorland, first came out in the eighth edition, 1782. The portraits in the spurious editions are untrustworthy. In 1772 she compiled and published the first 'Directory of Manchester and Salford.' A second edition followed in 1773, and a third in 1781. She also wrote a book on midwifery, under the guidance of Charles White [q. v.], the surgeon, but she did not live to print it. It is believed to have been sold in London by her husband, but if published it bore some other name. She died suddenly on 19 April 1781, and was buried at Stockport parish church, where many of her husband's ancestors were interred. Raffald, who was an able botanist and florist, but of improvident and irregular habits, died in December 1809, aged 85, and was buried at Sacred Trinity Chapel, Salford.

[Harland's Manchester Collectanea, vols. i. ii. (Chetham Society); Palatine Note-Book, i. 141;

reprints of the first two Manchester Directories, with prefatory memoirs by the present writer, 1889; extracts from Salford and Doncaster Registers, furnished by Mr. John Owen and Miss M. C. Scott.] C. W. S.

RAFFLES, THOMAS (1788–1863), independent minister, only son of William Raffles (*d.* 9 Nov. 1825), solicitor, was born in Princes Street, Spitalfields, London, on 17 May 1788. He was first cousin of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles [q. v.] His mother was a Wesleyan methodist, and he joined that body at ten years of age. In 1800 he was sent to a boarding-school at Peckham, kept by a baptist minister; among his schoolfellows was his lifelong friend, Richard Slate [q. v.], the biographer of Oliver Heywood. At Peckham he joined the congregation of William Bengo Collyer [q. v.] For some months in 1803 he was employed as a clerk in Doctors' Commons, but returned to Peckham (October 1803) in order to prepare for the ministry. He studied at Homerton College (1805–9) under John Pye Smith [q. v.], gave early tokens of preaching power, and after declining a call (20 Jan. 1809) to Hanover Street Chapel, Long Acre, he settled at George Yard Chapel, Hammersmith, where he was ordained on 22 June 1809. On the sudden death (5 Aug. 1811) of Thomas Spencer [q. v.], minister of Newington Chapel, Liverpool, Raffles was invited to succeed him. He preached at Liverpool in November 1811, accepted the call on 11 Jan. 1812, began his ministry on 19 April, and was 'set apart to the pastoral office' on 28 May, the congregation having removed on 27 May to a new chapel in Great George Street.

His ministry in Liverpool, which lasted till 24 Feb. 1862, was one of great eminence. No nonconformist minister in Liverpool held for so long a period so commanding a position. In politics he took no public part, though a liberal in principle. In September 1833 he declined an invitation to succeed Rowland Hill (1744–1833) [q. v.] at Surrey Chapel, London. He was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1839. On 19 Feb. 1840 his chapel in Great George Street was destroyed by fire. A new chapel on the same site was opened on 21 Oct.

In conjunction with George Hadfield (1787–1879) [q. v.], Raffles was one of the main founders in 1816 of the Blackburn Academy for the education of independent ministers, of which Joseph Fletcher, D.D. [q. v.], was the first theological tutor. The removal of the institution to Manchester, as the Lancashire Independent College, was largely due to Raffles. From March 1839 till his death he was chairman of the education committee, and raised a large part of the money for the existing college buildings at Whalley Range, near Manchester, opened on 26 April 1843. The first professor of biblical criticism was Dr. Samuel Davidson, the author of the second volume in the tenth edition, 1856, 8vo, of the 'Introduction to the . . . Scriptures,' by Thomas Hartwell Horne [q. v.] In the controversy raised by this publication, which produced Davidson's resignation in 1858, Raffles took the conservative side. On 20 June 1861 his services to the college were acknowledged by the foundation of the Raffles scholarship and the Raffles library. He had received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, on 22 Dec. 1820, when his testimonials were signed by the Dukes of Sussex and Somerset; and in July 1830 the degree of D.D. from Union College, Connecticut.

In the history of nonconformity, especially in Lancashire, he was deeply interested, accumulating a large collection of original documents, of which much use has been made by Halley and some by Nightingale. These manuscripts are now in the library of the Lancashire Independent College. He was a great collector of autographs of all kinds. He left forty folio volumes of them, and as many quartos, besides a collection of American autographs in seven volumes.

Raffles died on 18 Aug. 1863. He was buried on 24 Aug. in the Necropolis, Liverpool. In person he was tall and dignified, his voice and manner were suasive, and his powers of anecdote were famous. In the pulpit he wore cassock, gown, and bands. He married, on 18 April 1815, Mary Catherine (*b.* 31 July 1796, *d.* 17 May 1843), only daughter of James Hargreaves of Liverpool. He had three sons and a daughter; his eldest son, and biographer, being Thomas Stamford Raffles, at one time stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool.

He published, besides single sermons: 1. 'Memoirs . . . of Thomas Spencer,' &c., Liverpool, 1813, 12mo; seven editions, besides several in America. 2. 'Poems by Three Friends,' &c., 1813, 8vo (anon.); 2nd edit. 1815, 8vo, gives the names [see BROWN, JAMES BALDWIN the elder]. 3. 'Klopstock's "The Messiah" . . . the Five last Books prepared for the Press,' &c. 1814, 12mo (dedicated to Queen Charlotte); 1815, 12mo, 3 vols. 4. 'Letters during a Tour through . . . France, Savoy,' &c., Liverpool, 1818, 12mo; five editions, besides American reprints. 5. 'Lectures on . . . Practical Religion,' &c., Liverpool, 1820, 12mo. 6. 'Lec-

tures on . . . Doctrines of the Gospel,' &c., Liverpool, 1822, 12mo. 7. 'Hear the Church! a Word for All. By a Doctor of Divinity but not of Oxford,' &c., 1839, 8vo (anon.), ascribed to Raffles. 8. 'Internal Evidences of the . . . Inspiration of Scripture,' &c., 1849, 16mo; 1864, 8vo. 9. 'Independency at St. Helen's,' &c., Liverpool, 1856, 12mo. Posthumous was 10. 'Hymns . . . for the New Year's Morning Prayer Meeting,' &c., Liverpool, 1868, 4to (edited by James Baldwin Brown the younger [q. v.]) Raffles edited an enlarged edition, 1815, 4to, 2 vols. (reprinted 1825, 4to), of the 'Self-interpreting Bible,' by John Brown (1722–1787) [q. v.]; and was one of the editors of the 'Investigator,' a London quarterly, started in 1820, but of no long existence. He contributed eight hymns to his friend Collyer's 'Hymns,' 1812; these, with thirty-eight others, were included in his own 'Supplement to Dr. Watts,' 1853. Julian annotates sixteen of his hymns in common use. They are mostly of very small merit.

[Sketch by Baldwin Brown, 1863; Memoirs by his son, 1864 (portrait); Thom's Liverpool Churches and Chapels, 1854, pp. 58 sq.; Halley's Lancashire, 1869, ii. 299 sq.; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology, 1892, pp. 948 sq.; Nightingale's Lancashire Nonconformity [1893], vi. 156 sq. (portrait).] A. G.

RAFFLES, Sir THOMAS STAMFORD (1781–1826), colonial governor, only surviving son of Benjamin Raffles, long a captain in the English West India trade, was born at sea on board the Ann, off Port Morant, Jamaica, 5 July 1781. His family, originally of Yorkshire, had been settled for some generations in London, where his paternal grandfather held a post in the prerogative office in Doctors' Commons. His mother's maiden name was Lindeman. He was an intelligent child, and went to school for about two years at Dr. Anderson's at Hammersmith, but, owing to family poverty, he was placed at the age of fourteen in the East India House as an extra clerk. In leisure moments after office hours he managed to master French and to study natural science. His diligence in the office attracted the attention of Ramsay, secretary to the court of directors, on whose recommendation he was appointed by Sir Hugh Inglis assistant secretary to the establishment sent by the East India Company to Penang in 1805.

He landed at Penang in September. His natural faculty for languages enabled him to become fluent in Malay in a few months, and, on the strength of this and of his industry, the governor and council of the island promoted him to be secretary in 1807, and registrar of the recorder's court. But the combined effects of administrative work, hard study, and an unhealthy climate brought on an almost fatal illness in 1808. He then visited Malacca, where he studied the resources of the place, and by his representations prevented its intended cession. He returned to Penang; but his health broke down again in 1809, and in 1810 he proceeded to Calcutta, to obtain, if possible, the governorship of the Moluccas. This he found already promised elsewhere. Meanwhile his correspondence with Dr. Leyden, the orientalist, and various communications to the Asiatic Society in Calcutta on the languages and manners of the Malay peoples, had brought him to the notice of Lord Minto. Relying largely upon Raffles's local knowledge, Lord Minto undertook the reduction of Java when Holland had been annexed by the French. Raffles was accordingly sent as the governor-general's agent to Malacca, to collect information and supplies in furtherance of the enterprise, and Lord Minto joined him in Malacca on 9 May 1811. Raffles recommended the adoption of the route along the south-west coast of Borneo from Malacca to Java, and after some opposition his advice was acted upon, and the entire fleet was brought safely to Batavia by the end of July. He took no part in the military operations, but Lord Minto's promise of the lieutenant-governorship of Java, made before the expedition started, was fulfilled when the island capitulated on 11 Sept. His task was a difficult one, for the population numbered six millions, many of the independent chiefs were fierce and powerful, and the part of the island which had been conquered by the Dutch was much less than half. The government was none the easier for being made subordinate to the governor-general in council in Bengal, and for the fact that it was upon Bengal the governor had to draw for money, drafts which eventually exhausted the patience of the superior administration. He set to work with an energy surprising in a man of already impaired health. He appointed English residents at the different native courts, and, 'intrepid innovator as he was' (Crawfurd, *Dictionary of the Indian Islands*, p. 363), took measures to abolish the Dutch system of exacting forced labour from the natives, regulated the mode of raising the revenue, re-established the finances, and remodelled the administration of justice while retaining the Dutch colonial law. He visited the whole of the island, and with great industry collected information about the pro-

ducts of the soil and the history and languages of the people. Early in 1812 he despatched an expedition for the reduction of the rich metalliferous island of Banca, and by the end of June the whole of Java submitted quietly to British rule.

The system pursued by the Dutch had been to farm out the internal administration of the island to native chiefs or regents, who paid to the government a certain portion of the produce of the soil, and furnished it with a certain quantity of forced labour, and in return were allowed to treat the land as their own, and its cultivators almost as their slaves. The result was bad alike for governors and subjects. Having obtained during the first two years of his governorship ample statistical evidence of the value and capabilities of the different districts, Raffles, following out Lord Minto's instructions, abolished the system of forced labour, feudal dues, and direct contributions in kind, and substituted leases, originally for very short terms, by which the actual cultivator became the direct beneficiary of the fruits of his labour. The regents were at the same time compensated for the loss of their rights. The internal police of the island was provided for by utilising native institutions, which, though hardly known by the Dutch, had existed from time immemorial, while at the same time its supreme control was in the hands of Europeans, and not of native chiefs. He introduced trial by jury with the simplest possible forms of judicial procedure. In his opinion, the Malay races, when treated with sympathy, were of all Eastern peoples the easiest to rule; but if they met with ill-usage or bad faith, few were so ferocious or untrustworthy. He accordingly refused to surround himself with guards or escorts, made himself at all times accessible to those who had business with him, and was rewarded by seeing his government increasingly peaceful and prosperous. But, despite the extraordinary influence which he gained over the people of Java, it is doubtful whether he was well advised in making his drastic change in the system of landholding; it embarrassed his government while it lasted, and scarcely justified itself by its results.

Early in 1813 Raffles and General Gillespie, the commander of the forces in the island, engaged in a dispute which soon became acute. Raffles desired to reduce the number of European troops in order to save expense; Gillespie insisted that the number must be maintained. Raffles was supported in his view by Lord Minto, who further proved his friendship by appointing him in June 1813, before quitting India, to the residency of Fort Marlborough at Bencoolen, Sumatra, as a provision in case the island of Java should not be permanently retained as part of the East India Company's territories. The last two years of his governorship were troubled and only partly successful. The uncertainty as to whether Java would continue a British possession after the conclusion of peace tied his hands. He was hampered by the extreme scarcity of specie and the great depreciation of the paper currency, and the execution of the change in the system of landholding was a troublesome and laborious task. To retire a portion of the paper currency he sold, on his own authority, a quantity of public lands—a course approved by Lord Minto under the circumstances, but undoubtedly a serious and costly alienation of public property, which was condemned by the court of directors. Shortly after Lord Minto had quitted India, Gillespie presented to the governor-general in council a general and sweeping indictment of nearly the whole of Raffles's administration, and his ultimate exoneration by the court of directors from personal misconduct, though complete, was obtained only after much laborious explanation and anxious suspense. Meantime the restoration of Java to the Dutch had been resolved upon, in spite of remonstrances which Raffles addressed to the Earl of Buckingham in August 1815, both officially and privately. The convention was signed on 13 Aug. 1814, though it was not until August 1816 that the restoration actually took place. In 1815 Raffles was somewhat summarily recalled. His incessant daily activity, stated to have lasted from 4 A.M. till 11 P.M., in a trying climate had greatly impaired his strength; and, not content with the labours of his office, he was constantly engaged in acquiring that knowledge which made him one of the first authorities on all matters scientific, historical, or philological connected with the eastern seas. He had visited nearly all the remains of sculpture to be found in Java (cf. WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago*, 1890, p. 80). He was indefatigable in his journeys about the island, constantly and lavishly entertaining the European colony, Dutch as well as English. To add to his depression, in 1815 he lost his wife, the widow of W. Fancourt of Lanark, a resident in India, whom he had married in 1805. His pecuniary circumstances would have rendered it very advantageous to him to take up his appointment at Bencoolen on quitting Java, but he was advised that his health made his return to Europe imperative. He sailed from Batavia on 25 March 1816. His ship called at St. Helena, where he was

presented to Napoleon, and he reached London on 16 July.

He at once set to work to clear himself from the charges which had been made against his administration; but the court of directors declined to go beyond the exoneration of his personal honour, which they had already recorded. He then turned to the composition of his 'History of Java,' a somewhat hasty work, diffuse and bulky, and inaccurate in its account of the history and religion of the Javanese, but full of interesting matter with regard to the actual condition and manners of that people. He began to write in October 1816, and published the book in the following May. Its publication excited considerable public interest. He was presented to the prince regent and knighted. He visited Holland to lay before the Dutch king his views on the administration of Java, but found him more concerned about revenue than philanthropy. He travelled extensively, and formed plans for making new scientific collections relating to the further Indies.

In 1817 the court of directors confirmed him in the governorship of Bencoolen, and he took up his appointment there on 22 March 1818. He found the administration utterly disorganised. The public buildings had been wrecked by earthquakes, and the pepper cultivation, for the sake of which the settlement existed, was totally neglected. The principal item of revenue arose from the breeding of gamecocks, and there was little security for either life or person. He at once set to work to cultivate friendly relations with the native chiefs, emancipated a number of negro slaves, the property of the East India Company, established schools, organised the police, and checked the attempts of neighbouring Dutch officials to extend their territories at the expense of the natives. An impression prevailed that the interior of Sumatra was impenetrable. He undertook various excursions from the sea-coast, and eventually crossed the island from one sea to the other, travelling constantly on foot, and often sleeping in the forests. On one of these journeys he discovered the extraordinary and enormous flower of the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, a fungus parasite on the roots of the *Cissus angustifolia*. It measures a yard across, and attains a weight of fifteen pounds. The *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*, which he subsequently discovered at Singapore, was also named after him.

Having received information that the Dutch were fitting out expeditions with the view of occupying all the most commanding situations in the Archipelago, Raffles urged upon his superiors the necessity of taking counter steps. Proceeding to Calcutta in the autumn of 1818 to confer with the government of Bengal, a voyage on which he was shipwrecked at the mouth of the Hooghly, he obtained authority to assume charge of British interests to the eastward of the Straits of Malacca, as agent to the governor-general, and prevailed upon the Marquis of Hastings, who had now been brought to express approval of his conduct in Java, to allow the occupation of Singapore. This almost uninhabited island he had selected even before leaving England as highly fitted for preserving to British trade free access to the eastern islands, and preventing the Dutch from securing the exclusive command of the eastern seas. He had discovered its capabilities in the course of his Malay studies. It was unknown alike to the European and to the Indian world, and it had been overlooked by the Dutch, who conceived themselves to have occupied every place available for securing the only two practicable approaches to the Archipelago—the Straits, namely, of Malacca and Sunda. By Raffles's advice the company purchased Singapore from the sultan of Johore, and Raffles in person hoisted the British flag there on 29 Feb. 1819, in a spot occupied by the remains of the fortifications of the ancient maritime capital of the Malays. His services to British commerce in selecting this site were enormous. The acquisition of Singapore itself has been justified by its extraordinary growth and success as the meeting-point of all the routes and all the races of the eastern seas, and as the most important commercial centre between Calcutta and Hongkong. At the same time, Raffles's plan for the extension of British power in Sumatra was not adopted, and the settlement at Singapore marked the back current of British enterprise from the islands to the mainland of the Malay peninsula.

Returning to Bencoolen, he established schools and a bible society, and imported baptist missionaries from India. He formed plans for a native college at Singapore, and strongly urged the court of directors to unite all their separate stations in the Straits in one government. He does not appear to have ever been in high favour with the directors at home, who probably feared, without appreciating, his restless and reforming energy, and, in spite of a visit to Bengal, this cherished plan failed, to his lasting disappointment.

In February 1820 he left Calcutta to return to Sumatra, but from this time forward

he devoted himself more particularly to the affairs of Bencoolen, where he built himself a house twelve miles from the town, and introduced the cultivation of coffee and sugar. His collections, botanical, zoological, and anthropological, grew steadily, and portions of them were from time to time sent home to his friends, Sir Joseph Banks, W. Marsden, and others. He corresponded actively with various persons in England, and endeavoured by their means to persuade the home government and the East India Company to resist the Dutch by pushing the interests of English commerce, particularly at Singapore. In 1821, on his own authority, he brought the island of Pulo Nias under British authority in order to put an end to a slave trade which had flourished there. In September 1822 he was ordered to Singapore to place the island under a settled system of government. He found commerce flourishing and speculation busy, and set to work to make Singapore a free and safe port. He had the harbour and adjacent coasts correctly surveyed from Diamond Point to the Carimons; he allotted lands and laid out towns and roads, established a land registry and a local magistracy, and raised a sufficient revenue without taxing trade. Early in 1823 he established an institution for the study of Chinese and Malay literature, and endeavoured, but without success, to transfer to Singapore the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca. A short code of laws was drawn up, and he himself sat in court to enforce it, and on being relieved of the charge of Singapore at the end of March 1823 he received the cordial approval of the governor-general. He quitted Singapore on 14 June, leaving it in the charge of his successor, Crawfurd, and spent the remainder of the year at Bencoolen. On 2 Feb. 1824 he at length embarked for home on board the Fame, but a few hours after sailing, the ship caught fire by the gross carelessness of the steward, and, though no lives were lost, there was barely time for those on board to escape before the ship's gunpowder exploded. The ship was destroyed; the boats were many hours before reaching shore; the fugitives had neither food, water, nor clothes. Raffles lost all his papers and drawings, two thousand in number, his notes and memoirs for a history of Sumatra and Borneo, the map of the island, which had occupied six months in preparation, and his huge collection of birds, beasts, fishes, and plants (see *Gent. Mag.* 1824, pt. ii. p. 169). The calamity was irreparable; he was entirely uninsured, and his money loss alone was 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* He sailed again on 8 April by the Mariner, a small Botany Bay ship, and landed at Plymouth in August 1824.

One of his first tasks was to draw up a statement—principally from memory—of his administration during the previous twelve years, and in November this appeared under the title of 'A Statement of the Services of Sir Stamford Raffles.' It did not, however, fully justify him in the eyes of the court of directors. They censured his emancipation of the company's slaves and his annexation of Pulo Nias, and, while generally approving his motives, plainly disapproved of his zeal. Settling at a house at Highwood, near Barnet, he occupied himself with the foundation of the Zoological Society, of which he was the first president, and with the promotion of missionary enterprise in the East. At the end of May 1826 he was attacked by apoplexy, and on 5 July 1826 he died suddenly, when only forty-five years old.

By his second wife, Sophia, daughter of J. Watson Hull of Baddow, Essex, whom he married in 1816, he had five children, of whom all but one died in the fatal climate of Sumatra. He was a LL.D., a F.R.S., and a member of many learned societies. In addition to the two above-mentioned works, he edited George Finlayson's 'Mission to Siam,' which appeared in 1826.

His statue, by Chantry, is in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, with an epitaph testifying to his patriotic services. The bust was engraved as the frontispiece to his wife's memoir of him. A portrait by George Joseph, painted in 1817, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

'His slender frame and weakly constitution,' says Crawfurd, one of his subordinates in Java and his successor at Singapore, 'contrasted with the energy and activity of his mind.' Activity, industry, imperturbable good temper, and political courage were the most remarkable endowments of his character. In the transaction of public business he was ready, rapid, and expert, partly the result of early training, but far more of innate energy and ability. He was not, perhaps, an original thinker, but readily adopted the notions of others, not always with adequate discrimination. Lord Minto's opinion of him, formed before the acquisition of Java, was that he was 'a very clever, able, active, and judicious man, perfectly versed in the Malay language and manners.' His genuine benevolence and sincere piety greatly commended him to the evangelical party and to the opponents of slavery, but his chief title to remembrance is that he secured to Great Britain the maritime supremacy of the eastern seas.

[Lady Raffles's Memoir of Sir T. S. Raffles, 1830; Crawfurd's Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands; Lord Minto in India, 1880; Gent. Mag. 1826, ii. 78; Ann. Reg. 1826; Edinb. Rev. xxxi. 413, li. 396; Lord's Lost Possessions of England, 1896, pp. 240–68.] J. A. H.

RAFTOR, CATHERINE (1711–1785), actress. [See CLIVE, CATHERINE.]

RAGG, THOMAS (1808–1881), divine and poet, born at Nottingham on 11 Jan. 1808, was the son of George Ragg and Jane (Morrison), whose grandfather was an adherent of the old Pretender. The elder Ragg, born at Nottingham in 1782, was great-grandson of Benjamin Ragg, brother-in-law and coadjutor of Richard Newsham [q. v.], the inventor. He removed to Birmingham the year after his son's birth, and set up a bookshop in Bull Street. He had also a large lace and hosiery business, but his devotion to politics soon involved him in bankruptcy. A prominent radical, George Ragg was one of the conveners of the meeting held at New Hall Hill on 22 Jan. 1817 to petition for parliamentary reform. In November 1819 he was prosecuted for selling the 'Republican' newspaper; being unable to find bail, he was sent to Warwick gaol, and was sentenced in 1820 to a term of imprisonment, despite the efforts of his counsel, Mr. (afterwards Justice) Denman. Subsequently he took part in the management of the 'Birmingham Argus,' founded in 1818 by himself as an organ of reform, and of Carlile's 'Republican.' On 12 Feb. 1821 he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, for publishing a 'seditious and blasphemous libel' in No. 9 of the 'Republican.' After his release he was present at the dinner given to Henry Hunt on 14 July 1823 by the Birmingham Union Society of Radical Reformers. The elder Ragg died in August 1836.

Thomas Ragg was taken from school in his eleventh year to enter the printing office of the 'Birmingham Argus,' which his father was then conducting. Four years later he was apprenticed at Leicester to his uncle, a hosier, who soon removed to the neighbourhood of Nottingham, and set up a lace manufactory. But he resented Ragg's studious habits, and in 1834 Ragg left him to become assistant to Dearden, a Nottingham bookseller. He had already contributed verses to the 'Nottingham Review,' and in 1832 published a poem entitled 'The Incarnation,' which reached a second edition next year. It was a fragment of a larger work in blank verse in twelve books, called 'The Deity,' which appeared in 1834, and was designed as a testimony from a converted infidel to the truth of Christianity. James Montgomery, to whom it was dedicated, read it before publication, and Isaac Taylor wrote an introductory essay. Copious extracts appeared in the 'Eclectic Review,' and the 'Times' of 11 Aug. 1834 termed it 'a very remarkable production.' While with Dearden, Ragg published other volumes of verse and wrote for local journals. To 'Dearden's Miscellany,' then edited by Alford, he contributed a poetic appeal on behalf of the weaver-poet of Nottingham, Robert Millhouse [q. v.] After declining offers of a university education on condition of taking holy orders in the church, as well as proposals from three nonconformist congregations, he became in 1839 editor of the 'Birmingham Advertiser,' of which he was for a short time a proprietor. In 1841–2 he also managed the 'Midland Monitor.' When the former paper failed in 1845, Ragg set up as a stationer and printer in Birmingham. Meanwhile he continued to publish verse, and in 1855 produced 'Creation's Testimony to its God the Accordance of Science, Philosophy, and Revelation,' an evidential treatise, dedicated to the Rev. J. B. Owen, which obtained wide popularity and reached a thirteenth edition in 1877. Ragg corrected each reissue, in order to keep it abreast of modern scientific progress. It introduced Ragg to Dr. George Murray, bishop of Rochester, who induced him to accept ordination in 1858. He was appointed by the bishop to a curacy, the salary of which the bishop paid himself, at Southfleet in Kent. On the bishop's death he became curate of Malin's Lee in Shropshire, and in 1865 was appointed perpetual curate of the newly formed parish of Lawley, where he remained till his death on 3 Dec. 1881. He was buried in Lawley churchyard.

Ragg was twice married: first, to Mary Ann Clark; and, secondly, to Jane Sarah Barker. Two sons of the first, and two daughters and six sons of the second marriage survived him. Most of Ragg's literary work was produced while he was 'a self-educated mechanic,' and is remarkable, considering the circumstances of production. Southey thought well of him and gave him advice.

In addition to the works already named, Ragg's chief publications were: 1. 'The Martyr of Verulam and other Poems,' 1835. 2. 'Sketches from Life, Lyrics from the Pentateuch, and other Poems,' 1837. 3. 'Heber, Records of the Poor, and other Poems,' 1840; 2nd edit. 1841. 4. 'The Lyre of Zion,' &c., 1841. 5. 'Thoughts on Salvation,' 1842. 6. 'Hymns from the Church Services adapted to Public, Social, and Domestic Worship,' 1843. 7. 'Scenes and Sketches from Life

and Nature, Edgbaston,' &c., 1847. 8. 'Which was First? or Science in Sport made Christian Evidence in earnest,' 1857. 9. 'Man's Dreams and God's Realities, or Science correcting Scientific Errors,' 1858. 10. 'God's Dealings with an Infidel, or Grace triumphant; being the Autobiography of Thomas Ragg,' 1858.

[For George Ragg see Langford's Century of Birmingham Life, vol. ii. chap. iii. &c., and Birmingham Weekly Post, 22 and 29 June, 6 and 13 July 1895, notes by F. W. R. For Thomas Ragg, a notice by one of his sons, the Rev. F. W. Ragg, in Birmingham Weekly Post, 17 Nov. 1894; Wylie's Old and New Nottingham, pp. 177, 245–6; Eclectic Review, September 1833, November 1834, July 1838; Ragg's Works; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Men of the Time, 8th edit., in which there are some mistakes.] G. Le G. N.

RAGLAN, Baron. [See Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry, 1788–1855.]

RAHERE (*d.* 1144), founder of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was born in the reign of William the Conqueror. His name, which is probably of Frankish origin, occurs as that of a witness in several charters of the district on the eastern boundary of Brittany, and the fact that Rahere was a follower of Richard de Belmeis (*d.* 1128) [q.v.] makes it possible that he came from La Perche. He first appears as a frequenter of the dissolute court of William Rufus (Ord. Vit. pt. iii. bk. xc. p. 2; *Liber Fundacionis*, c. 2), and adopted the church as a career. His patron, Richard de Belmeis, became bishop of London in 1108, and the bishop's nephew, William, dean of St. Paul's in 1111, so that the occurrence of his name as a prebendary of St. Paul's, in the stall of Chamberleyneswode (Le Neve, ii. 374), shortly after 1115, is easily understood. He went a pilgrimage to Rome, of which the date is not mentioned, but which must have been shortly after 1120. In Rome he visited the places of martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul, and at the Three Fountains contracted malarial fever. In his convalescence he vowed that he would make a hospital 'yn recreacion of poure men.' It is related that in a subsequent vision the apostle Bartholomew appeared to him, desired the building of a church as well as the hospital, and indicated Smithfield as the site. He returned to London a canon regular of St. Austin, and explained his proposed foundation in Smithfield to the citizens of London. They pointed out that the site was contained within the king's market, and he then made application to the king, supported by the influence of Richard de Belmeis. Henry I gave him authority to execute his purpose, and bestowed on him the title of the desired possession, and in March 1123 he began to build the hospital of St. Bartholomew on its present site, and soon after a priory, of which the church in part remains, and is now known as St. Bartholomew the Great. The whole of Smithfield was then an open space. The whole site of the Charterhouse was included in the grant, and was the property of St. Bartholomew's Hospital long before the Carthusians settled there. In 1133 Rahere obtained from Henry I a charter of privileges (Cartæ antiquæ in Record Office), also confirming his original grant, and granting protection to all comers to the fair already held about the priory on the feast of St. Bartholomew. It is witnessed by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, Roger, bishop of Sarum, by Stephen himself, by Aubrey de Vere, and others. Rahere made friends with Alfune, the builder of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and with his aid solicited gifts of food for the sick poor in the hospital. The first patient whose admission to the hospital is recorded in the 'Liber Fundacionis' is one Adwyne of 'Dunwych.' The hospital society consisted of a master and brethren, and, though it owed certain duties to the prior and canons, was independent, and always claimed to be of the first intention and foundation of Rahere. He continued to preside as its first master till 1137, in which year he retired to the priory, and was succeeded at the hospital as master by Hagno. A charter of 1137 is preserved in the hospital in which 'Raherus sancti Bartholomei qui est in Smythfelde prior' grants to Hagno the church of St. Sepulchre (original charter), of which the modern representative still stands opposite the end of Newgate Street. Rahere died on 20 Sept. 1144, and was buried on the north side of the altar of the church of the priory (St. Bartholomew the Great). His tomb, on which is a very ancient stone recumbent effigy of him, in the habit of an Augustinian canon, surmounted by a much later perpendicular canopy, remains in its original position, and has never been desecrated.

[The chief authority for the life of Rahere is the Liber Fundacionis Ecclesie Sancti Bartholomei Lond., a manuscript entitled Vespasian B ix. in the Cottonian collection in the British Museum. This manuscript was written about 1400; the English version which it contains at the end was composed at that period. The Latin text, transcribed in 1400, was originally composed about 1180. The English text has been printed with notes by the present writer in the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, vol. xxi. 1885; Charter of Henry I, with notes and a translation by the present writer, 1891.] N. M.

RAIKES, CHARLES (1812–1885), writer on India, son of Job Matthew Raikes, was born in 1812, and entered the Bengal civil service in 1830. For some time he was commissioner of Lahore and judge of the Sudder court at Agra. He acted as civil commissioner in the field during the Indian mutiny in 1857, and retired from the service in 1860. He became a magistrate for Wiltshire and Sussex; was nominated a companion of the Star of India in 1866; and died at his residence, Mill Gap, Eastbourne, on 16 Sept. 1885. He married, first, in 1832, Sophia, daughter of Colonel Matthews, of the 31st foot; and, secondly, in 1837, Justina Davidson, daughter of William Alves of Enham House, Hampshire. She died in 1882.

His works are: 1. 'Notes on the North-Western Provinces of India,' London, 1858, 8vo. 2. 'Notes on the Revolt of the North-Western Provinces of India,' London, 1858, 8vo. 3. 'The Englishman in India,' London, 1867, 8vo.

[India Office List, 1886, p. 130; Times, 19 Sept. 1885.] T. C.

RAIKES, HENRY (1782–1854), divine, born in London on 24 Sept. 1782, was second son of Thomas Raikes, a merchant, who was governor of the bank of England in 1797. His mother was Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Henry Finch. Thomas Raikes [q. v.] was his brother, and Robert Raikes [q. v.] his uncle. Educated at Eton, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1799, and graduated B.A. in 1804 and M.A. in 1807. He spent the greater part of 1805 in foreign travel. After visiting Austria and Hungary he passed to Greece, where he met George Hamilton Gordon, fourth earl of Aberdeen [q. v.], his fellow-student at Cambridge, and spent the winter in exploring with him the sites of the temples and cities of Bœotia and the interior of the Peloponnesus. Next year he accompanied the Mediterranean squadron for some months, as the guest of Lord Collingwood, on its cruise off the coasts of Sicily and Africa. In 1808 he was ordained deacon to the curacy of Betchworth in Surrey. He was subsequently curate of Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and of Bognor, Sussex. In 1828 he became examining chaplain to his early friend, Dr. John Bird Sumner, bishop of Chester, and in 1830 chancellor of the diocese. His influence rapidly grew, and Charles Simeon of Cambridge is reported to have said, 'The great diocese of Chester enjoys a sort of double episcopacy in the cordial coadjutorship of the chancellor with the bishop of the see.' On 8 Aug. 1844 he was named an honorary canon of the cathedral. In Chester he awakened a lively interest in its historical remains and in the restoration of the cathedral. He was the president of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester, and contributed many valuable papers to its journal. The earlier records of the diocese he placed at the disposal of the Chetham Society, and also furnished the council with the manuscript of Bishop Gastrell's 'Notitia Cestrensis' for publication. He was a member of the commission for the subdivision of parishes in 1849, a measure of church reform which he had long advocated. He died at his seat, Dee Side House, Chester, on 28 Nov. 1854, and was buried in Chester cemetery on 5 Dec. His theological library was sold in London in February 1855. He married, on 16 March 1809, Augusta, eldest daughter of Jacob J. Whittington of Theberton Hall and Yoxford, Suffolk. She died on 24 Oct. 1820. His eldest son, Henry Raikes of Llwynegrin, Flint, barrister-at-law, was father of Henry Cecil Raikes [q. v.]

While curate of Bognor, Raikes published in 1828 'A Series of Sermons' of an original type, which had great popularity. A more important work was his 'Remarks on Clerical Education' (1831), which helped to lead the universities to improve the theological examinations and the bishops to require a theological degree as a prelude to holy orders. In 1846 he edited on a tedious scale the 'Life' of his old friend Sir Jahleel Brenton [q. v.], in which he censured the moral and religious state of the navy (*Quarterly Review*, 1847, lxxix. 273–310). His other works mainly consisted of collected sermons and a translation (1839) of Cardinal Pole's 'The Reform of England,' with an introductory essay.

[Gent. Mag. February 1855, pp. 198–202; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886, ii. 1524–6.] G. C. B.

RAIKES, HENRY CECIL (1838–1891), politician, born at the Deanery, Chester, on 25 Nov. 1838, was son of Henry Raikes of Llwynegrin in Flint. His mother, Lucy Charlotte, was youngest daughter of Archdeacon Wrangham [q. v.] His grandfather was Henry Raikes [q. v.], and his father was registrar of the diocese of Chester and author of 'A Popular Sketch of the English Constitution,' 2 vols. 1851–4, 8vo. At the age of thirteen Henry Cecil had reached the sixth form in Shrewsbury school under Benjamin Hall Kennedy [q. v.]; he became head of the school and captain of the boats and football team. Proceeding to Trinity College,

Cambridge, in 1857, he was elected a scholar in 1859, and graduated B.A. in 1860 with a second in classics. He became a student at the Middle Temple, and was called in 1863, but never really devoted himself to practice, which he finally dropped in 1869.

Raikes had at a very early age shown a keen interest in politics. He was president of the Cambridge Union, and while still an undergraduate, in 1859, unsuccessfully contested Derby as a conservative. In 1865 he stood for Chester, and was defeated by William Henry Gladstone; in 1866 at Devonport he was beaten by fifty-three votes only. In 1868 he won Chester for the conservatives, and during the ensuing six years of liberal government made a sufficient mark in the House of Commons to be chosen chairman of committees in 1874, when the tories came into power. The systematisation of obstructive tactics by Charles Stewart Parnell [q. v.] and his allies, in 1877, rendered his position one of great difficulty. The debates in committee on the Prisons Bill (June 1877), on the South Africa Bill (July 1877), and the Army Discipline Bill (in 1879) were unprecedentedly long and arduous. In 1878 new rules of debate were adopted to meet the evil, and Raikes administered them with some success. In 1880 he was sworn of the privy council, and in the general election of the same year he lost his seat at Chester, but in 1882 came into parliament again as member for Preston in succession to Sir John Holker [q. v.], and immediately took an active part in the debates on Mr. Gladstone's new procedure resolutions. He strongly protested against the closure rule in its original shape, but he admitted the need of some reform. Throughout the discussion he took an independent line. Later on in the year he resigned his seat for Preston, and became member for his old university after a contest with Professor James Stuart. Raikes was not included in the brief conservative administration of June 1885–January 1886, but in August 1886, when the conservatives again came into power, Raikes became postmaster-general, and thenceforth energetically devoted himself to the work of his office. Though he introduced no great reform, he made many improvements, and he has the credit of reducing the postage to and from India and the colonies to a uniform rate of 2½d. the half-ounce; he established telephonic communication with Paris in 1891, and introduced the express messenger service. With the permanent staff at the post office his relations were not at first wholly amicable, for he gave the impression of being autocratic and austere in manner. Eventually his sense of fairness and consideration for others were recognised. He dealt with much tact and firmness with the strike of the postmen in 1890. Under his auspices the jubilee of the telegraph was celebrated in 1887, and that of the penny postage in 1890.

Raikes was an ardent churchman. From 1880 to 1886 he was president of the council of diocesan conferences, and in 1890 he became chancellor of the diocese of St. Asaph, within which he lived. One of his latest speeches in the house (14 May 1889) was in defence of the church establishment in Wales.

Raikes died rather suddenly on 24 Aug. 1891 at his residence, Llwnegrin in Denbighshire. The real cause of death was over-pressure and worry of official duties. He was buried at St. Mary's, Mold, and his funeral was attended by the leading officials of the post office. In 1888 he was made honorary LL.D. of Cambridge. He was also from 1864 to his death deputy-lieutenant of Flint.

He married, in 1861, Charlotte Blanche, daughter of C. B. Trevor Roper of Plâs Têg in Flint, and left five sons and four daughters.

Without being a great speaker, Raikes was a clever and ingenious debater, especially when on the defensive. He was fond of classical studies to the end of his life, and also wrote poems of merit, some of which were published in 1896. He from time to time contributed to periodicals essays on various subjects, chiefly connected with the church in Wales.

[Times, 25 Aug. 1891; Hansard, passim; Dod's Peerage, &c.; private information.]

C. A. H.

RAIKES, ROBERT (1735–1811), promoter of Sunday schools, born at Gloucester on 14 Sept. 1735, was son of Robert Raikes, printer. His mother was daughter of the Rev. R. Drew. The elder Raikes had in 1722 founded the 'Gloucester Journal,' one of the oldest country newspapers, and died on 7 Sept. 1757. He had prospered in business, and his son Thomas, father of Thomas Raikes (1777–1848) [q. v.], eventually became a director of the Bank of England. The younger Robert succeeded to the Gloucester business on his father's death, and in 1767 married Anne, daughter of Thomas Trigge. He was an active and benevolent person, and in 1768 inserted in his paper an appeal on behalf of the prisoners in Gloucester. The gaols were marked by the abuses soon afterwards exposed by Howard. No allowance was made for the support of minor offenders, and Raikes says that some of them would have been starved but for 'the humanity of the felons,'

who gave up part of their rations. Howard visited Gloucester in 1773, and speaks favourably of Raikes, who entertained him. Raikes's attention was naturally called to the neglect of any training for children. Various accounts are given of the circumstances which led to the action which made him famous. He mentions an interview (traditionally placed in St. Catherine's meadows) with a woman who pointed out a crowd of idle ragamuffins. He is also said to have taken a hint from a dissenter named William King, who had set up a Sunday school at Dursley. Cynics reported that Raikes made up his newspaper on Sundays, and was annoyed by the interruption of noisy children outside when he was reading his proofs. In any case, he spoke to the curate of a neighbouring parish, Thomas Stock (1749–1803), who had started a Sunday school at Ashbury, Berkshire. Raikes and Stock engaged a woman as teacher of a school, Raikes paying her a shilling and Stock sixpence weekly. Stock drew up the rules. Raikes afterwards set up a school in his own parish, St. Mary le Crypt, to which he then confined his attention. Controversy has arisen as to the share of merit due to Raikes and Stock. It must no doubt have occurred to many people to teach children on Sunday. Among Raikes's predecessors are generally mentioned Cardinal Borromeo (1538–1584), Joseph Alleine [q. v.], Hannah Ball [q. v.], and Theophilus Lindsey [q. v.] Raikes's suggestion fell in with a growing sense of the need for schools, and became the starting-point of a very active movement. His first school was opened in July 1780. In November 1783 he inserted in his paper a short notice of its success, without mentioning his own name. Many inquiries were consequently addressed to him. An answer which he had sent to a Colonel Townley of Sheffield was published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' in 1784, and a panegyric, giving a portrait and an account of his proceedings, was in the 'European Magazine' of November 1788. The plan had been quickly taken up at Leeds and elsewhere. Raikes's friend, Samuel Glasse [q. v.], preached a sermon in 1786 at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on behalf of the schools there, and stated in a note that two hundred thousand children were already being taught in England. The bishops of Chester and Salisbury (Porteus and Shute Barrington) gave him their approval. William Fox [q. v.], who had been trying to start a larger system, thought Raikes's plan more practicable, and, after consulting him, set up in August 1785 a London society for the establishment of Sunday schools. Jonas Hanway and Henry Thornton were members of the original committee, and ten years later the society had sixty-five thousand scholars. Wesley remarks in his journal of 14 July 1784 that he finds these schools springing up wherever he goes. He published a letter upon them next year in the 'Arminian Magazine,' and did much to encourage them among his followers. They were introduced into Wales by Thomas Charles [q. v] of Bala, in 1789, and spread into Scotland, Ireland, and the United States. They had attracted attention outside of the churches. Adam Smith, according to one of Raikes's letters in 1787 (Gregory, p. 107), declared that no plan so simple and promising for the improvement of manners had been devised since the days of the apostles. At Christmas 1787 Raikes was admitted to an interview with Queen Charlotte, who spoke favourably of the plan to Mrs. Trimmer [q. v.], and Mrs. Trimmer started schools, which were graciously visited by George III. Hannah More [q. v.] followed Mrs. Trimmer's example by starting similar schools in Somerset in 1789. When, in 1788, the king visited Cheltenham, Miss Burney, then a maid of honour, went to Gloucester, and had an interview with Raikes. She regarded him with reverence, but thought him rather vain and 'voluble.' He was, she says, a 'very principal man' in all the benevolent institutions of the town, including an infirmary and a model prison in course of construction, and he heard 'with rapture' that the queen would be interested in his work (Madame D'Arblay's *Diary*, 19 July 1788). A Sunday School Union was founded in 1803. The first teachers were generally paid, until difficulties having arisen in Gloucester in 1810 about their maintenance, some young men resolved to carry them on gratuitously.

Raikes retired from business in 1802, receiving a life annuity of 300*l.* from the 'Gloucester Journal.' He died at Gloucester, 5 April 1811, and was buried in the church of St. Mary le Crypt, where there are monuments to him and his parents. His widow died, aged 85, on 9 March 1828. They had two sons and six daughters.

Raikes is accused of excessive vanity; but he seems to have been a thoroughly worthy man. His merit in the Sunday-school movement appears to have been not so much in making any very novel suggestion as in using his position to spread a knowledge of a plan for cheap schools which was adapted to the wants of the day. He very soon came to be regarded as the 'founder of Sunday schools,' but does not appear to have himself ignored the claims of his co-operators. A 'jubilee' was held in 1831, at the sugges-

tion of James Montgomery, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the movement (really the fifty-first), when it was said that there were 1,250,000 scholars and one hundred thousand teachers in Great Britain. A centenary celebration was also held in 1880, when Lord Shaftesbury unveiled at Gloucester the model of a statue of Raikes, intended to be placed in the cathedral. It has never been executed. Another statue was erected upon the Victoria Embankment.

A portrait, 'from the original in possession of Major-general James Raikes,' is prefixed to his life by Gregory.

[Robert Raikes, journalist and philanthropist, by Alfred Gregory, 1877, gives the fullest account from original sources, the author having been employed on the Gloucester Journal, and supplied with family information. See also Robert Raikes and Northamptonshire Sunday Schools (by P. M. Eastman), 1880, published on occasion of the erection of a monument inscribed to the 'founders of Sunday schools,' at the Essex Street Unitarian chapel; Memoir of R. Raikes by G. Webster, 1873; and Memoir of William Fox by Joseph Ivimey, 1831. For various notices, see European Mag. xiv. 315; Gent. Mag. 1784 i. 377, 410, 1788 i. 11, 1831 ii. 132, 294, 391; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, iii. 428–31, ix. 539. A large collection of notices from newspapers has been kindly communicated to the author by Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor of Gloucester.]

L. S.

RAIKES, THOMAS (1777–1848), dandy and diarist, born on 3 Oct. 1777, was the eldest son of Thomas Raikes, elder brother of Robert Raikes [q. v.], the promoter of Sunday schools. A merchant in London, governor of the Bank of England in the crisis of 1797, and personal friend of Wilberforce and the younger William Pitt, the father married at St. George's, Bloomsbury, on 8 Dec. 1774, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Henry Finch, younger son of Daniel, earl of Winchilsea. His portrait was painted by Romney and engraved by Hodges in 1787. Henry Raikes [q. v.] was a younger son.

Thomas, the younger, was educated at Eton, where he became a 'fair classical scholar' and made the acquaintance of many youths, including George Brummell, who were destined to be his friends in fashionable life. In his nineteenth year he was sent abroad with a private tutor to acquire a knowledge of modern languages, and visited most of the German courts, including Berlin and Dresden. On his return to England he was admitted as a partner in his father's office, but he was more at home in the clubs of the West-end. There he spent all his time (when he could escape from business) in the company of the 'dandies.' He was an early member of the Carlton Club, joined White's Club about 1810, and belonged to Watier's. At those places he was a butt, 'though he did kick out sometimes and to some purpose,' and as he was 'a city merchant as well as a dandy,' his nickname was Apollo, 'because he rose in the east and set in the west.' His name appears with almost unequalled regularity in White's betting book.

Raikes was at the Hague in 1814, spending most of his time in the house of Lord Clancarty, the English ambassador; he visited Paris in 1814, 1819, and 1820, and he spent the winter of 1829–30 in Russia. But he still remained in business, and on 13 Nov. 1832, at a meeting of city merchants at the London Tavern, proposed the second resolution against the war with Holland. Financial troubles, however, forced him to leave for France in the summer of 1833, and for eight years he remained abroad. In 1838 he visited Carlsbad and Venice with Lord Yarmouth, and next year he was at Naples and Rome with Lord Alvanley. In October 1841, when the tories came into office, Raikes returned to England, hoping for a post through the influence of the Duke of Wellington, but his expectations were disappointed, and he found most of his old friends dead or in retirement. The following years were spent partly in London and partly in Paris, and in July 1845 he paid a long visit to Lord Glengall at Cahir in Ireland. His health was now beginning to fail, and in May 1846 he was at Bath for its waters. He then took a house at Brighton, and died there on 3 July 1848.

Raikes married, on 4 May 1802, Sophia, daughter of Nathaniel Bayly, a West Indian proprietor. She died in Berkeley Square, London, on 5 April 1810, leaving one son, Henry Thomas Raikes, afterwards judge of the high court at Calcutta, and three daughters, Harriet being the second. Raikes's sister, also named Harriet (*d.* 1817), married, on 3 Aug. 1806, Sir Stratford Canning, afterwards Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (see BURKE, *Peerage*, s.v. 'Garvagh').

Raikes's best book was his diary, comprising reminiscences of the leading men of fashion and politics—such as the Duke of York, Brummell, Alvanley, Talleyrand, and Montrond—in London and Paris during the earlier part of this century. It was published as 1. 'A Portion of the Journal kept by Thomas Raikes from 1831 to 1847,' vols. i. and ii. being issued in 1856, and vols. iii. and iv. in 1857. A new edition appeared in 1858 in two volumes, and a selection from it was edited by Richard Henry Stoddard at New York in 1875 in the Bric-à-brac series. His

other works were: 2. 'A Visit to St. Petersburg in the Winter of 1829–30,' London, 1838; Philadelphia, 1838. 3. 'France since 1830,' 1841; condemned by the 'Athenæum' as the clippings and cuttings of the daily papers. 4. 'Private Correspondence with the Duke of Wellington and other Distinguished Contemporaries,' 1861, edited by his daughter, Harriet Raikes; most of the letters to the duke related to French politics from 1840 to 1844.

Raikes was a tall large man, very much marked with the smallpox. His figure and attire, 'surtout closed to the extent of three buttons, plaid trousers, and black cravat,' were caricatured by Dighton as 'one of the Rakes of London.' The same portrait is prefixed to his journal, inserted in Gronow's 'Reminiscences' (ed. 1889), ii. 240, and in the 'History of White's Club,' ii. 203.

[Preface to his own journal; Works of Raikes; Stapylton's Eton Lists, p. 3; Gronow's Reminiscences, i. 164, 227, 279; White's Club, ii. passim; Gent. Mag. 1810 pt. i. p. 397, 1848 pt. ii. p. 332.] W. P. C.

RAILTON, WILLIAM (*d.* 1877), architect, was a pupil of William Inwood [q. v.] In 1825 he visited Greece, and on his way examined the recently discovered temple at Cadachio in Corfu, his description of which was published in Stuart and Revett's 'Antiquities of Athens,' 1830. He obtained a large practice, and exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy between 1829 and 1851. From 1838 to 1848 he held the appointment of architect to the ecclesiastical commissioners. Railton built Randalls, near Leatherhead, in 1830; Gracedieu, Leicestershire, 1834; St. Bartholomew's Church, Mile End, 1844; St. Leonard's Church, Bromley-by-Bow, 1843, and Beau Manor, Leicestershire, 1845. He was also employed upon restorations at Ripon Cathedral, adapted and enlarged Riseholme Hall as a palace for the bishop of Lincoln, 1846, and built the residence of the bishop of Ripon, 1849. But his best known work is the Nelson memorial in Trafalgar Square, London, his design for which was accepted after two competitions in 1839, and carried out in spite of strong opposition; the column itself was completed in 1843, and the basreliefs which adorn the four sides of the plinth in 1849. Railton died while on a visit to Brighton on 13 Oct. 1877.

[Dict. of Architecture; Civil Engineer, 1839; Art Union, 1839; Times, 16 Oct. 1877.] F. M. O'D.

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM (1776–1843), line engraver, was born in Cecil Court, St. Martin's Lane, London, 16 Feb. 1776. His father, Peter Raimbach, was a native of Switzerland, who came when a child to England, and married Martha Butler, a daughter of a Warwickshire farmer. The son was educated at Archbishop Tenison's school, and in 1789 was articled to John Hall, the engraver; in the following year he executed his first independent work, the key to Bartolozzi's plate of the 'Death of Chatham' after Copley. On the expiration of his articles, Raimbach entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and in 1799 gained a silver medal for a drawing from the life. He continued his studies at the academy for nine years, maintaining himself during that time by engraving small plates for Cooke's editions of the poets and novelists, from drawings by Corbould, Thurston, and others; he also for a time practised miniature-painting, and exhibited portraits at the academy from 1797 to 1805. In 1801 Raimbach executed three plates, from designs by Smirke, for the Rev. E. Forster's edition of the 'Arabian Nights.' With the money thus earned he in the following year visited Paris, and stayed two months, studying the collection of masterpieces of art gathered there by Napoleon. After his return he engraved the illustrations designed by Smirke, for an edition of Johnson's 'Rasselas,' 1805, and did much similar work for Sharpe, Longman, and other publishers; for Forster's 'British Gallery' he executed several plates, including Reynolds's 'Ugolino and his Sons.' In 1805 he married, and went to reside in Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, where he remained until 1831; he then removed to Greenwich.

In 1812 Sir David Wilkie, who had quarrelled with his first engraver, John Burnet [q. v.], proposed to Raimbach that they should together undertake the production and publication of a series of large plates to be engraved by the latter from pictures by Wilkie, and the scheme was arranged on terms very favourable to Raimbach. The first result of this 'joint-stock adventure' was 'The Village Politicians,' published in 1814, a proof of which was exhibited at the Paris Salon and awarded a gold medal; this was followed by 'The Rent Day,' 1817; 'The Cut Finger,' 1819; 'Blind Man's Buff,' 1822; 'The Errand Boy,' 1825, and 'Distraining for Rent,' 1828. These Wilkie prints, upon which Raimbach's reputation mainly rests, are excellent translations of the original pictures, the mode of execution, if somewhat coarse and deficient in freedom, being well suited to the subjects; they are entirely by his own hand, no assistants having been employed on them. The

first two were the most popular; the last, owing to the painful nature of the subject, proved a comparative failure. Raimbach subsequently engraved two other plates after Wilkie, 'The Parish Beadle,' 1834, and 'The Spanish Mother,' 1836. In 1824 and 1825 he paid further visits to Paris, where he was well received by the leading French engravers; in 1835 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France. After Wilkie's death in 1841 the six plates which were the joint property of himself and Raimbach were sold with the stock of prints at Christie's.

Raimbach died at his house at Greenwich, of water on the chest, on 17 Jan. 1843, and was buried beside his parents at Hendon, Middlesex, where there is a mural tablet to his memory in the church. His 'Memoirs and Recollections,' written in 1836, were privately printed in 1843 by his son, Michael Thomson Scott Raimbach, who at his death in 1887 bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery an excellent portrait of his father, painted by Wilkie. Another son, David Wilkie, a godson of the painter, exhibited portraits at the academy from 1843 to 1855; he was for twenty years headmaster of the Birmingham school of art, and, until within a few weeks of his death, an examiner for the science and art department. He died 20 Feb. 1895, aged 74. A daughter exhibited miniatures at the academy between 1835 and 1855.

[Raimbach's Memoirs and Recollections, 1843; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893; information from Rev. N. Mant; Times, 22 Feb. 1895.] F. M. O'D.

RAINBOROW, RAINBOROWE, or RAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS (*d.* 1648), soldier, was the son of Captain William Rainborow [q. v.] One sister, Martha, married Governor John Winthrop [q. v.], and Judith, another sister, married Governor Winthrop's fourth son, Col. Stephen Winthrop. A brother William was major in the parliamentary army. Thomas was brought up to the sea. At the outbreak of the civil war he served in the parliamentary fleet, is mentioned as commander of the Swallow, a ship of 34 guns, in 1643, and captured a ship conveying reinforcements to the king (Penn, *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, i. 66; *Commons' Journals*, iii. 137). Rainborowe next assisted Lord Fairfax in the defence of Hull, and was taken prisoner in the sally which forced the Marquis of Newcastle to raise the siege. On this occasion he is described as colonel, and he now definitely entered the land service (*ib.* iii. 302; *Report on the Portland MSS.* i. 138). In December 1644 he recaptured Crowland (Vicars, *Burning Bush*, p. 76). The regiment which he raised in the Earl of Manchester's army was largely officered by returned emigrants from New England (Winthrop, *History of New England*, ii. 300). At the formation of the new model army Rainborowe was given the command of a regiment. On 1 June 1645 he captured Gaunt House, near Oxford. He fought at Naseby and at the sieges of Bridgwater, Sherborne, and Bristol; took Nunney Castle on 20 Aug. and Berkeley Castle on 25 Sept. In December 1645 Rainborowe's regiment was sent to blockade Oxford, and on 26 April 1646 Woodstock surrendered to him (Sprigge, *Anglia Rediviva*, ed. 1854, pp. 25, 41, 77, 100, 116, 130, 174, 253). Charles attempted to utilise the negotiations for the surrender of Woodstock to treat for his own reception by the army, but Rainborowe refused to meddle, and simply reported the king's proposals to the speaker (*Archæologia*, xlvi. 18). After the capitulation of Oxford, Rainborowe was charged to besiege Worcester, and was recommended by Fairfax to parliament to be made governor of that city (Sprigge, p. 291; Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, i. 137).

In 1646 Rainborowe entered the House of Commons as member for Droitwich. In May 1647 parliament appointed him to command the forces designed for the recovery of Jersey, but at the end of the month his regiment mutinied and joined the rest of the army in the opposition to disbandment (*ib.* i. 221; *Commons' Journals*, v. 159, 184, 193; *Clarke Papers*, i. 105). When the army marched on London, Rainborowe commanded the forces which occupied Southwark (Rushworth, vii. 750, 752). In the political discussions held in the council of the army he was the leader of the republican section among the officers, opposed any further negotiations with the king, and advocated manhood suffrage. The 'honest men of England,' he argued, had fought for their liberties, and at any risk it was the army's duty to secure them those liberties. 'It is a poor service,' he said, 'to God and the kingdom to take their pay and decline their work' (*ib.* vol. i. pp. lxxiv, 246, 320). At the rendezvous at Ware (15 Nov. 1647) Rainborowe was active in promoting the agreement of the people, and on the complaint of Fairfax was summoned by the commons to answer for his conduct. Two months earlier (27 Sept. 1647) he had been appointed vice-admiral, and ordered to take command at once of the ships appointed for the winter guard; but his political escapades hindered

his employment. On 10 Dec. the House of Commons, by 61 to 58 votes, negatived a proposal for his despatch to sea. At the end of the month a general reconciliation took place among the opposing factions in the army. Rainborowe expressed penitence, and promised, according to report, to be henceforth guided by Cromwell and Ireton. At the desire of the council of the army Fairfax urged the commons to send him to sea, and on 24 Dec. the House, by 88 to 66 votes, reversed its former order. The lords still resisted, but the commons overrode their opposition, and on 1 Jan. 1648 Rainborowe proceeded to his command (*Commons' Journals*, v. 378, 403; Rushworth, vii. 943; *Thurloe Papers*, i. 96).

Rainborowe's vice-admiralship lasted only five months. He was accused of being rough and imperious, and he was unpopular as having deserted the sea for the land service. Of his officers many were hostile to him as a nominee of the independents and a reputed adherent of the levellers. On 27 May the squadron lying in the Downs declared for the king, and refused to allow Rainborowe to come on board (*Memorials of Sir William Penn*, i. 256; Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, iv. 135). Parliament appointed the Earl of Warwick lord high admiral, thus practically superseding Rainborowe, and the latter returned again to his employment in the army. He took part in the siege of Colchester under Lord Fairfax: the contemporary map of the siege works shows a fort on the north side of the Colne called 'Fort Rainsborough' (*ib.* iv. 152). He was one of the commissioners who negotiated the capitulation on behalf of Fairfax (Rushworth, vii. 1244). In October 1648 Fairfax despatched Rainborowe to Yorkshire to take command of the siege of Pontefract Castle. The officer whom he superseded, Sir Henry Cholmley, complained bitterly of his supersession, and refused obedience to Rainborowe, who, retiring to Doncaster, left Cholmley to carry on the siege till parliament should determine the dispute. A party of cavaliers from Pontefract made their way through the besiegers and surprised Rainborowe in his quarters at Doncaster. Their object was to carry him off in order to exchange him for Sir Marmaduke Langdale, then a prisoner to the parliament; but he was not the man to surrender without a struggle, and was mortally wounded by his would-be kidnappers on 29 Oct. 1648. Captain Thomas Paulden [q. v.], one of the party, published many years later an account of the exploit (*Somers Tracts*, ed. Scott, vii. 7); contemporary accounts are collected in Mr. Peacock's 'Life of Rainborowe' (*Archæologia*, xlvi. 48).

Rainborowe's body was buried at Wapping, and his funeral was marked by a great public demonstration on the part of the levellers. Many elegies were printed demanding vengeance on the royalists for his death (*The Moderate*, 7–14 Nov. 1648; *A New Elegy in Memory of Col. Rainsborough.*) There is also a ballad entitled 'Col. Rainsborowe's Ghost' (*Cat. of Prints in Brit. Mus.*, 'Satires,' i. 398).

Rainborowe's widow, Margaret, was granted an annuity of 200*l.* a year until lands should be settled by parliament on herself and her son (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 429; *Report on the Portland MSS.* i. 138). A portrait of Rainborowe is in the Sutherland collection of portraits illustrating Clarendon's 'History' in the Bodleian Library.

[A careful memoir of Rainborowe, containing many of his letters, was contributed to Archæologia in 1881 by Mr. Edward Peacock (xlvi. 9–64). His speeches are printed in the Clarke Papers (vol. i.), Camden Society, 1891; cf. Journal of First and Second Sieges of Pontefract Castle, 1844–5 (Surtees Society, pp. 93, 108, 111, 116). A pedigree of the Rainborowe family is printed in Archæologia (xlvi. 64). Both Thomas Rainborowe and his brother, Major William Rainborowe, are frequently mentioned in the Winthrop Correspondence.] C. H. F.

RAINBOROW, WILLIAM (*d.* 1642), naval commander, second son of Thomas Rainborow, mariner, was in 1626 master of the king's ship Sampson. In the following year he was living at Wapping. From this time he seems to have been counted as one of the most experienced seamen in the service of the crown, and to have been frequently consulted on practical questions. In April 1632 he was associated with Best, Mansell, Mervin, Trevor, and other men of repute, in a commission on manning the king's ships. In December 1635 he was one of a commission on the Chest at Chatham, and in December 1636 was examined as to the defects of the ships and the faulty administration of the navy. In 1635 he was captain of the Merhonour in the fleet under the Earl of Lindsay, probably also in 1636 under the Earl of Northumberland. In February 1636–7 he was appointed to the Leopard and the command of a squadron ordered to proceed to Sallee 'for the suppressing of Turkish pirates and redeeming his Majesty's subjects whom they have taken and detain captives,' and to capture or sink such pirates as he should meet on the way. The squadron, consisting of eight ships, anchored off Sallee on 24 March and instituted

a rigid blockade, which, without any serious fighting, brought the Moors to terms and obtained the release of 339 captives—men, women, and boys. In October he returned to England, and in the following January sent in a series of proposals for the release of the captives in Algiers. To obtain this by treaty, he wrote, had been found impossible; to redeem them by money was impolitic; but the end might be gained by blockading their port with a fleet of sufficient strength. If this was continued for three or four years, the trade of the Moors would be destroyed, their ships would become worm-eaten and unserviceable, and the sale—in Spain or Italy—of such prisoners as were taken would furnish money for the redemption of English captives. At the same time the maintenance of the fleet would be much to the king's honour. The king's absolute want of means and the state of affairs at home prevented the suggestion being then acted on; but it appears to be the origin of the plan which was effectually carried out some forty years later, under Narbrough, Allin, and Herbert. In April 1638 Rainborow was one of a commission to inquire into frauds in the importation of timber. In 1640 he was member for Aldborough in the Long parliament, but died in February 1641–2. He was buried on the 16th, when he was described as 'grand-admiral and general captain,' a style which can scarcely have been official. He was married, and left issue several daughters and sons, one of whom, Thomas, is separately noticed. He wrote his name with the spelling here given.

[Archæologia, xlvi. 11; John Dunton's Journal of the Sally fleet, with the Proceedings of the Voyage (4to, 1637); Cal. State Papers. Dom.]

J. K. L.

RAINBOWE, EDWARD, D.D. (1608–1684), bishop of Carlisle, was born on 20 April 1608 at Blyton in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, of which place his father, Thomas Rainbowe, was vicar. His mother, Rebecca, daughter of David Allen, rector of the neighbouring parish of Ludborough, was skilled in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Edward's godfather, Edward Wray of Rycot, was second son of Sir Edward Wray of Glentworth in Lincolnshire. As the Wrays possessed much influence, the connection proved highly advantageous to young Rainbowe. After spending a short time at school at Gainsborough, he was sent in April 1620 to Peterborough, to be under Dr. John Williams, then one of the prebendaries, and an old friend of his father. When, in the following year, Williams was preferred to the deanery of Westminster and bishopric of Lincoln, Rainbowe removed to Westminster School. From Westminster he proceeded in July 1623 to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, as scholar, but in 1625 he received from Frances, dowager countess of Warwick, a nomination to one of the scholarships founded at Magdalene College, Cambridge, by her father, Sir Christopher Wray. He graduated B.A. in 1627, M.A. in 1630, B.D. in 1637, and D.D. in 1646. While *in statu pupillari* he was suddenly called upon by the vice-chancellor to act as *terræ filius* in place of one who was deprived of the office on account of his scurrility. Rainbowe was facetious without coarseness, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his auditors. In July 1630 he accepted the mastership of a school at Kirton-in-Lindsey, but soon moved with some Cambridge contemporaries to London, settling first in Fuller's Rents, and afterwards at Sion College, so as to make use of the library. He took holy orders, and preached his first sermon in April 1632. After making a vain application for the chaplaincy to the society of Lincoln's Inn, he was appointed curate at the Savoy. In November 1633 he was recalled to Cambridge. The master and fellows of his college elected him to a by-fellowship on the foundation of Dr. Goch, with a promise of the first open founder's fellowship that should fall vacant. He became a successful tutor, numbering among his pupils two sons of the Earl of Suffolk, with whom he became intimate, and two of Francis Leke, baron Deincourt. The noble families of Northumberland, Warwick, and Orrery also showed him favour. In 1637 he accepted the small living of Childerley, near Cambridge; in 1637 he became dean of Magdalene; and in 1642 master, by the gift of the Earl of Suffolk. From this last office he was dismissed, by order of parliament, in 1650. In 1652 he accepted from the Earl of Suffolk the small living of Little Chesterford in Essex. He became rector of Benefield in Northamptonshire in 1658, by the presentation of the Earl of Warwick, after the Earl of Orrery had procured for him the concession of induction without the intervention of the 'Tryers.'

On the Restoration in 1660, Rainbowe was restored to his mastership at Cambridge, and appointed chaplain to the king; in the following year he was made dean of Peterborough, and removed to that place, but he returned to Cambridge on being appointed vice-chancellor in November 1662. In 1664 he was elected bishop of Carlisle, on the translation of Dr. Richard Sterne to the archiepiscopal see of York. Rainbowe was conse-

crated in July 1664, in London, by Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, then archbishop of Canterbury, and in September in the same year he arrived at his palace of Rose Castle, near Dalston, in Cumberland. Thereupon he resigned his college mastership and his deanery of Peterborough, though he might have retained one or other *in commendam* with his bishopric. While thus giving up an assured income in obedience to his principles, he had to borrow money to defray the charges of his consecration, first-fruits, and his journey and settlement in his diocese, where the ruined state of his palace involved him in a heavy outlay on building, and in a protracted litigation about dilapidations with his predecessor and metropolitan, Sterne. Rainbowe found much in his diocese that required reform. Negligent clergy did not hesitate, when rebuked, to publicly affront their bishop, and his outspoken denunciation of immorality appears to have offended some great lady about the court, once a friend of his, who revenged herself by preventing his translation to Lincoln in 1668. Rainbowe's hospitality and liberality were unbounded. In years of scarcity, when his own stores were exhausted, he bought barley and distributed it to the poor, sometimes as many as seven or eight score being relieved in one day by the porter at Rose. To the poor at Carlisle and Dalston he made regular allowances. He paid for the education of poor boys at Dalston school, and for putting them out as apprentices; he supported poor scholars at the universities; he subscribed largely to the French protestants and to foreign converts.

Rainbowe died on 26 March 1684, and was buried, by his own request, at Dalston (1 April), under a plain stone, with a simple inscription. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Henry Smith (his predecessor as master of Magdalene), whom he married in 1652, survived him. After his death she resided chiefly at Dalemain with her sister's son, Sir Edward Hasell. She died in 1702, and was also buried in Dalston churchyard.

Small portraits on panel of Bishop Rainbowe and his wife are preserved at Dalemain. An oil portrait of Rainbowe is at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Another portrait of the bishop by Sturt forms the frontispiece of Banks's 'Life,' 1688, and was reproduced in 1798 by Richardson. A framed copy of this reproduction is at Rose Castle.

Rainbowe was famous as a preacher. In later life he abandoned the ornate rhetoric of his early days for exceptional plainness and perspicuity. Three only of his sermons were printed; the first of these, 'Labour forbidden and commanded' (London, 1635, 4to), was preached at St. Paul's Cross on 23 Sept. 1634 (cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* s. v. 'Rainbow'). Rainbowe planned a treatise, to be called 'Verba Christi,' a collection of Christ's discourses and sayings, but it was never completed. With his life, by Jonathan Banks (anon. 1688, 16mo), appear some meditations by him, and one or two short poems, as well as the sermon preached at his funeral by his chancellor, Thomas Tullie.

[His life, mentioned above; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (ed. Bliss), iv. 865; Nicolson and Burn's Hist. of Cumberland and Westmorland, ii. 290; Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland, iv. 633; Articles in the Carlisle Patriot, February 1873; Jefferson's Carlisle Tracts; Diocesan Histories, 'Carlisle,' by Chancellor Ferguson; private information.] R. S. F.

RAINE, JAMES (1791–1858), antiquary and topographer, son of James Raine, by his wife Anne, daughter of William Moore, was born at Ovington in the parish of Wycliffe on 23 Jan. 1791. He was educated at Kirby Hill school, and subsequently at Richmond grammar school. From 1812 to 1827 he was second master of Durham school. Raine was ordained deacon on 25 Sept. 1814, and priest on 20 Sept. 1818. In 1816 he became librarian to the dean and chapter of Durham, and in 1822 he was presented by that body to the rectory of Meldon in Northumberland. Protracted litigation concerning the tithe at Meldon harassed Raine for many years; but in 1846 the House of Lords decided the dispute in his favour. In 1825 he was instituted principal surrogate in the consistory court, and in 1828 to the living of St. Mary in the South Bailey in the city of Durham. These several preferments he held until his death. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of Bishop Barrington, in November 1825. He was incorporated *ad eundem gradum* in the university of Durham, and the same body conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. in 1857, in recognition of his literary eminence and of his long service as judge of the ecclesiastical court.

Raine formed in 1812 an acquaintance with Surtees, which was uninterrupted till the death of Surtees in 1834. This intimacy, and his position as librarian to the dean and chapter, served to stimulate Raine's inherent enthusiasm as an antiquary and topographer. His literary efforts were at first directed to the assistance of friends in the composition of topographical works. The county historians, Hodgson, Sharpe, and Surtees, all generously recorded their debts to Raine's laborious industry and unselfish assistance.

Surtees stated that the 'History of Durham' would never have been completed in its present form had not its author been able to rely on Raine's indefatigable industry (Introduction to *History of Durham*, vol. i. p. x). Raine subsequently became literary executor to his friend, and the duty of arranging and editing the fourth volume of the 'History of Durham' devolved upon him. This volume appeared in 1840. In 1827 he had performed a similar service for his friend Hodgson, having edited vol. iii. of part 2 of the 'History of Northumberland' during the absence of the author abroad. In 1828 Raine published his first independent work of importance—a monograph dealing with the position of the burial-place of St. Cuthbert. The recondite knowledge there displayed at once established his position as an antiquary. In 1830 the first part of his 'History of North Durham' appeared; the second part, completing the volume, was not published until 1852. This important work, undertaken at the suggestion of Surtees, and begun shortly after the appearance of Surtees's first volume, is the complement of the latter's 'History of Durham.' It embraces the history of certain outlying and detached districts, including Norhamshire and Holy Island, which, when the book was first undertaken, formed a part of the county of Durham, but some of which were subsequently annexed by statute to the county of Northumberland.

On the death of Surtees in 1834 the idea of founding a society to maintain his memory and name originated with Raine. The object of the society as originally devised was 'to publish such unedited manuscripts as illustrate the intellectual, moral, religious, and social conditions of those parts of England which lie between the Humber and the Frith of Forth, and on the west from the Mersey to the Clyde, from the earliest period to the Restoration.' The Surtees Society was constituted on 27 May 1834, at a meeting held at Durham, and Raine was appointed its first secretary. From this time he devoted great energy and industry to the interests of the society, editing for it seventeen volumes, and establishing it on a permanent basis. It proved the pioneer of many similar societies, which adopted its rules and methods.

Raine died at Crook Hall, near Durham, on 6 Dec. 1858, and was buried in Durham Cathedral yard. Raine married, on 28 Jan. 1828, Margaret, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Peacock and sister of George Peacock (1791–1858) [q. v.], dean of Ely, and had by her three daughters and one son, the Rev. James Raine, chancellor and canon-residentiary of York. A portrait of Raine, engraved by W. Walker, after a picture by Clement Burlison, is prefixed to his 'History of North Durham.'

Raine published: 1. 'Proof that the Holy Communion in both kinds was administered to the Laity within the Parish of Norham and Diocese of Durham before the Reformation,' Durham, 1825. 2. 'Codicum manuscriptorum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelmensis Catalogus,' 1825. 3. 'Saint Cuthbert, with an Account of the state in which his Remains were found upon the opening of his Tomb in Durham Cathedral,' Durham, 1828. 4. 'A brief Account of Durham Cathedral,' 1833. 5. 'Catterick Church, in the County of York; a Copy of the Contract for its building, dated in 1412, with Remarks and Notes,' London, 1834. 6. 'A brief historical Account of the Episcopal Castle or Palace of Auckland,' 1852. 7. 'The History and Antiquities of North Durham, as subdivided into the Shires of Norham Island and Bedlington,' London, 1852. 8. 'A Memoir of the Rev. J. Hodgson, 2 vols. 1857. 9. 'Marske, a small Contribution towards Yorkshire Topography,' 1860.

Raine edited for the Surtees Society the following volumes: 'Reginaldus Monachus Dunelmensis,' 1835. 'Wills and Inventories illustrative of the History of the Northern Counties of England,' 1835. 'The Towneley Mysteries,' 1836. 'Durham Sanctuary,' 1837. 'Finchall Priory, the Charters of Endowment of,' 1837. 'Miscellanea Biographica,' 1838. 'The Priory of Coldingham,' 1841. 'A Description of Ancient Monuments within the Monastical Church of Durham,' 1842. 'The Correspondence of M. Hutton, Arch. of York,' 1843. 'The Durham Household Book,' 1844. 'Depositions and Ecclesiastical Proceedings from the Courts of Durham,' 1845. 'The Injunctions of R. Barnes, Bishop of Durham,' 1850. 'A Memoir of R. Surtees by G. Taylor, with Additions,' 1852. 'The Obituary Rolls of W. Ebchester and J. Burnby, Priors of Durham,' 1856.

[Information received from the Rev. Canon Raine of York; Gent. Mag. 1859; Memoir of Rev. J. Hodgson; Memoir of Surtees by Taylor; Preface to Raine's North Durham; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Surtees Soc., earlier vols. passim.]

W. C–R.

RAINE, MATTHEW (1760–1811), schoolmaster and divine, was born on 20 May 1760 at Gilling in the North Riding of Yorkshire. His father, of the same name, was for many years vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and rector of Kirkby Wiske, and also master of a school at Hartforth, near Richmond, in the same county. His mother, Esther, was of a Cumberland family. After

receiving the elements of education under his father, with William Beloe [q. v.] for a schoolfellow, he was admitted a scholar of the Charterhouse, on the king's nomination —obtained, it is said (Beloe, *Sexagenarian*, annotated copy, i. 10), through the interest of Lord Percy, a patron of his father—in June 1772. In 1778 he went up as an exhibitioner to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as sixteenth wrangler in 1782 (M.A. 1785, B.D. 1794, D.D. 1799). In 1783 and 1784 he gained the members' university prize, and in the latter year was made fellow of his college.

After some time spent in tuition, Raine was appointed headmaster of Charterhouse school on 7 June 1791, in succession to Dr. Berdmore. Charles Burney was one of his competitors. Here he remained till his death. In 1803 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1809 was chosen preacher of Gray's Inn. In July 1810 he was presented to the rectory of Hallingbury, Essex, in the gift of the governors of the Charterhouse, and died unmarried on 17 Sept. 1811.

He was buried in the chapel of the Charterhouse, where there is a gravestone in the south aisle inscribed M. R., and a mural tablet on the adjoining wall by Flaxman, with an epitaph by Samuel Parr. Parr and Porson were his intimate friends. His choice collection of classical books, including many Aldines and rare editions, went by bequest, after the death of his brother Jonathan, to the library of Trinity College, Cambridge (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. iv. 323). This brother, a schoolfellow of Porson's at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity (B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790), was member of parliament for Newport in Cornwall (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ix. 94 *n.*)

Raine is described as eloquent in the pulpit and dignified in manner. The latter part of this description is borne out by his portrait, reputed to be by Hoppner, in the master's lodge at the Charterhouse. The Society of Schoolmasters owed much to his liberality. His only published works are two sermons.

[Parr's Works, 1828, iv. 612; references in Parriana; Beloe's Septuagenarian, i. 9–12, 245–246; Annual Biography, 1819, p. 30; Gent. Mag. lxxxii. pt. i. p. 403, lxxxi. pt. ii. p. 294; Blanchard's Charterhouse, 1849, p. 108; Registers of Charterhouse Chapel (Harleian Society's publications), xviii. 67; Haig-Brown's Charterhouse Past and Present; Watson's Life of Porson, 1861, pp. 20, 313, 337; information from Canon Elwyn, master of the Charterhouse, Rev. H. V. Le Bas, and Professor John E. B. Mayor.] J. H. L.

RAINES, FRANCIS ROBERT (1805–1878), antiquary, the descendant of an old Yorkshire family, third son of Isaac Raines, M.D., of Burton Pidsea in Holderness, by Ann, daughter of Joseph Robertson, was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, on 22 Feb. 1805. He received his early education at Burton Pidsea, but when thirteen years old was sent to Clitheroe, Lancashire, as apprentice to William Coultate, surgeon, who afterwards removed to Burnley in the same county. Raines during his apprenticeship went to the Clitheroe and Burnley grammar schools. But finding the medical profession uncongenial, he was released from his engagement, and in 1826 was admitted to St. Bees' Theological College. He was ordained in 1828, and became assistant curate of Saddleworth on the Lancashire and Yorkshire border. He soon afterwards took a curacy at the Rochdale parish church, the rector of which appointed him in 1832 perpetual curate of the chapelry of St. James, Milnrow, near Rochdale, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was the means of rebuilding the church there and of providing schools and parsonage. The Earl of Dunmore appointed him his domestic chaplain in 1841. The archbishop of Canterbury bestowed on him the diploma of M.A. in 1845. He was rural dean of Rochdale from 1846 to 1877, and an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral from 1849. On 30 March 1843 he was elected F.S.A.

In the same year he was one of the originators, with Dr. Edward Holme, James Crossley, Canon Parkinson, and others, of the Chetham Society, serving from the first on the council, and succeeding Parkinson as vice-president in 1858. He was one of the chief authorities in local history — especially biography and family history — and his stores of exact and well-ordered information were drawn upon by many of the editors of the long series of volumes issued by the society. He himself contributed some of the most valuable of its works, namely: 1. Bishop Gastrell's 'Notitia Cestriensis, or Historical Notices of the Diocese of Chester,' 4 vols. 1845–50. 2. 'The Journal of Nicholas Assheton' (1617–18), 1848. 3. 'The Stanley Papers,' 4 vols. 1853–67. 4. 'The Poems and Correspondence of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, D.D., of Clitheroe,' 1857. 5. 'The History of the Lancashire Chantries,' 2 vols. 1862. 6. 'Lancashire Funeral Certificates,' 1869. 7. Flower's 'Visitation of Lancashire,' 1870. 8. St. George's 'Visitation of Lancashire,' 1861. 9. Dugdale's 'Visitation of Lancashire' (with memoir of Sir W. Dugdale), 3 vols. 1870–3. 10. 'Chetham Mis-

cellanies,' vols. vi. and vii., 1875–8. Many of the interesting notes in the first three volumes of the 'Chetham Miscellanies,' in the 'Life of Adam Martindale' [q. v.], and in Byrom's 'Remains' were from his pen. In 1845 he published 'Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School,' and in 1873 a 'Sermon in Commemoration of Humphrey Chetham.' He left to the Chetham Library, Manchester, his important collection of 'Lancashire Manuscripts,' compiled by himself in forty-four folio volumes. Part of these manuscripts have since been published by the Chetham Society, as 1. 'Lives of the Vicars of Rochdale,' edited by Sir H. H. Howorth, 2 vols. 1883. 2. 'The Rectors and Wardens of Manchester,' edited by J. E. Bailey, 2 vols. 1885. 3. 'The Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester,' edited by Dr. F. Renaud, 2 vols. 1891. His unfinished life of Humphrey Chetham [q. v.], edited and completed by the writer of this notice, is being prepared for the press.

He died after a short illness at Scarborough on 17 Oct. 1878, aged 73, and was buried in Milnrow churchyard. A memorial was afterwards erected to him in the church. His library was sold at Manchester in December 1878. He married, on 21 Nov. 1836, Honora Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major John Beswicke of Pike House, Littleborough, near Rochdale, by whom he had three daughters, two of whom survived him.

[Memoir by H. Fishwick in the Reliquary, xix. 219, and in Smith's Old Yorkshire, iv. 151 (portrait); Manchester Guardian, 18 Oct. 1878; Manchester Courier, 18 and 22 Oct. 1878 and 19 March 1879; Parkinson's Old Church Clock, ed. Evans, 1880, p. xciv; Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees; Bishop Lee's copy of Notitia Cestriensis, greatly enlarged by illustrations, was left by him to Owens College. Raines's letters to James Crossley are in the Manchester Free Library.] C. W. S.

RAINEY, GEORGE (1801–1884), anatomist, was born in 1801 at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, and was sent to school at Louth. He was apprenticed to a doctor first at Horncastle and afterwards at Spilsby, where he supplemented his imperfect school training by a diligent course of self-education in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, as well as in professional studies. After serving as assistant to a Mr. Barker, a surgeon at Spilsby, and adding to his income by private teaching, he entered, with very inadequate means, as a student of St. Thomas's Hospital in 1824, still supporting himself chiefly by tuition. He obtained the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1827.

For the next ten years Rainey was an active and very successful private teacher of anatomy, at a time when the imperfection of the medical schools made that profession a more important one than it is now. In 1837 his health broke down, and, being threatened with consumption, he was sent to the south of Europe, where he resided for five years, chiefly in Italy. On returning to London he decided not to enter on medical practice, and was appointed curator of the museum and subsequently, in 1846, demonstrator of anatomy and of the microscope at St. Thomas's Hospital, an appointment which he held till his death on 16 Nov. 1884. For some years before his death he was in receipt of a government pension for his services to science.

Rainey was one of the old school of pure anatomists who had no other profession, and for many years was recognised as one of the ablest anatomical teachers in London. While closely occupied in teaching, scientific research was almost his sole recreation, and he made several important investigations in various branches of science. One of his favourite subjects of inquiry was the production of organic or quasi-organic forms by physical processes, and the deposition of mineral substances in organised bodies. On this he published a book 'On the Mode of Formation of Shells, of Bone, and other Structures by Molecular Coalescence, demonstrable by certain artificially formed products,' London, 1858, 8vo, as well as other memoirs. These researches have been important, not only as to their immediate object, but as tending to explain the formation of urinary calculi, and leading to subsequent researches on this subject, especially those of Vandyke Carter and Ord.

Another of Rainey's early researches was 'An Experimental Enquiry into the Cause of the Ascent and Descent of the Sap, with observations on Endosmose and Exosmose,' London, 1847, 8vo. To elucidate these and similar processes he made experiments extending over many years on 'the existence of continued currents in fluids, and their action in certain natural physical processes,' described in four papers in the 'St. Thomas's Hospital Reports' (vols. i. ii. iii. v.)

He also published several papers on points of minute anatomy, normal and pathological, in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (vol. cxl. 1850, vol. cxlvii. 1857), 'Proceedings of the Royal Society' (vol. v. 1846), the 'Medico-Chirurgical Transactions' (vols. xxviii. xxix. xxxi. xxxii.), 'Transactions of the Pathological Society' (vols. iii. iv. v. vi.), and elsewhere.

Rainey was an indefatigable observer with

the microscope, and taught its use to students as early as 1846, when the instrument was little employed in medicine. He was celebrated for his skill in the use of minute injections, and published some papers in the 'Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.' His name is commemorated in 'Rainey's Capsules,' a term still often quoted, especially in German pathological works, referring to minute parasites (now known as psorosperms) which he detected in the muscles. All his work was characterised by the most scrupulous accuracy and conscientiousness.

A man of simple habits, absorbed in scientific pursuits, Rainey lived a somewhat solitary life, but among his friends were Dr. Hodgkin the physician, Mr. Grainger the physiologist, and Sir Richard Owen, who valued Rainey's work very highly. His own immediate pupils, among them Dr. Bristowe and Dr. William Ord, have warmly acknowledged the value of his stimulus and guidance in scientific research, and of his powerful moral influence, which was dominant over many generations of students.

His portrait, in crayons, by his son, Mr. William Rainey, member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, is at St. Thomas's Hospital.

[Memoir by W. W. Wagstaffe in St. Thomas's Hospital Reports, vol. xxii. 1894 (with portrait); personal recollections.] J. F. P.

RAINFORTH, ELIZABETH (1814–1877), vocalist, daughter of S. Rainforth, a custom-house officer, was a pupil of T. Cooke, Crivelli, and George Perry, and subsequently, for dramatic action, of Mrs. Davison. She first sang in public at the vocal concerts, 29 Feb. 1836, when she sang an aria from 'Der Freischütz' (cf. *Spectator*, 1836, p. 223). Her success was so pronounced as to lead to an immediate engagement for the succeeding concert in March. On 27 Oct. in the same year Miss Rainforth made her stage début as Mandane in Arne's 'Artaxerxes' at the St. James's Theatre, and for many seasons she was a popular dramatic singer at this theatre, the English Opera House, Covent Garden, and Drury Lane. At the same time her services as a concert-singer were in great demand. In 1837 she appeared in oratorio under the auspices of the Sacred Harmonic Society; on 18 March 1839 she sang at the Philharmonic concerts; and in 1840 at the Concerts of Ancient Music. In 1836 and 1842 she was a principal singer at the Norwich Festival (cf. *Musical World*, 1836, p. 43). In 1843 and 1845 her success at the Birmingham and Worcester festivals was no less emphatic; in 1844 she was performing in Dublin. On 27 Nov. 1843 she created the rôle of Arline in Balfe's 'Bohemian Girl.' From 1852 to 1856 she lived in Edinburgh, and she practically retired from public life in 1859. Until 1871 she taught singing at Windsor. In 1871 she withdrew to Chatterton Villa, Redland, near Bristol, where she died 22 Sept. 1877.

Miss Rainforth was an admirable singer, but lacked sufficient power to place her in the foremost rank of great sopranos.

[Authorities quoted in the text; Musical World, 1877, p. 653; Spectator, 1843, p. 1136; Athenæum, 1836, p. 179; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians; Philharmonic Society's lists.] R. H. L.

RAINIER, PETER (1741?–1808), admiral, grandson of Daniel Regnier or Rainier, of a Poitevin family, who came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was son of Peter Rainier of Sandwich, by his wife, Sarah Spratt. He entered the navy in 1756 on board the Oxford, from which, in February 1758, he was moved to the Yarmouth, and on her arrival in the East Indies in March 1758 to the Tiger, in which he was present in the several actions of 29 April and 3 Aug. 1758 and 10 Sept. 1759 [see POCOCK, SIR GEORGE]. In June 1760 he was moved to the Norfolk, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Charles Steevens [q.v.] at the siege of Pondicherry, and afterwards of Vice-admiral Samuel Cornish [q.v.] at the reduction of Manila. In 1764 the Norfolk returned to England and was paid off. During the following years Rainier was probably employed under the East India Company. He passed his examination on 2 Feb. 1768, being then, according to his certificate, more than twenty-six. On 26 May 1768 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, but had no service in the navy till January 1774, when he was appointed to the Maidstone, commanded by Captain Alan Gardner (afterwards lord Gardner) [q.v.], in the West Indies. On 3 May 1777 he was promoted by Vice-admiral Clark Gayton [q.v.] to the command of the Ostrich sloop, and in her on 8 July 1778 captured a large American privateer after a hard-fought action, in which he was severely wounded (BEATSON, *Nav. and Mil. Mem.* iv. 404). In approval of his conduct on this occasion the admiralty advanced him to post rank on 29 Oct. following, and in January 1779 appointed him to the Burford of 64 guns. In her he went out to the East Indies in the squadron under Sir Edward Hughes [q.v.], and took part in all the operations of the war, including the re-

duction of Negapatam and Trincomalee, and the five several actions with the Bailli de Suffren. After the peace the Burford returned to England, and Rainier was put on half-pay.

In 1790–1 he commanded the Monarch in the Channel, and early in 1793 commissioned the Suffolk of 74 guns, in which in the following year he went out to the East Indies as commodore and commander-in-chief, taking with him a large convoy, which arrived at Madras in November, without having touched anywhere on the voyage, a circumstance then considered extraordinary (James, i. 336). On 1 June 1795 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and to that of vice-admiral on 14 Feb. 1799. He remained on the East India station as commander-in-chief till 1804, during which time he assisted at the reduction of Trincomalee in August 1795, and in February–March 1796 took possession of Amboyna and Banda Neira, with enormous booty, the admiral's share of which laid the foundation of a princely fortune. His principal duty, however, was to provide for the safety of the British settlements and the security of the British trade, a task for which his long experience of the East Indies pre-eminently fitted him. After his return to England and his retirement from active service, he continued to be consulted by the ministry on questions relating to the station.

In the Trafalgar promotion of 9 Nov. 1805 he was advanced to the rank of admiral, was returned to parliament in May 1807 as member for Sandwich, and died at his house in Great George Street, Westminster, on 7 April 1808, leaving by his will one-tenth of his property, proved at 250,000*l.*, towards the reduction of the national debt. Rainier was not married. Rear-admiral John Spratt Rainier (*d.* 1836) and Captain Peter Rainier, C.B. (*d.* 1836), were his nephews; and others of the family, grand-nephews and great-grand-nephews, have been or still are in the navy. A portrait (1805) by Devis belonged to the Rev. W. S. Halliday. It has been engraved.

[Gent. Mag. 1808, i. 373, 457; Official Correspondence and other documents in the Public Record Office; Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs; James's Naval History.] J. K. L.

RAINOLDS. [See also Reynolds.]

RAINOLDS or REYNOLDS, JOHN (1549–1607), president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and dean of Lincoln, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, 'about Michaelmas Day,' 1549, was fifth son of Richard Rainolds. His uncle, Thomas Rainolds, held the benefice of Pinhoe from 1530 to 1537, and was subsequently warden of Merton College, Oxford, and dean of Exeter. The family seems to have been comfortably settled at Pinhoe, and several of its members at various times held fellowships at Oxford. His brother William is noticed separately. John appears to have entered originally at Merton, but on 29 April 1563 he was elected to a scholarship at Corpus, where two of his brothers, Hierome and Edmond, were already fellows. He became probationary fellow on 11 Oct. 1566, and full fellow two years subsequently. On 15 Oct. 1568 he graduated B.A., and it must have been about this time, though the exact date is uncertain (see Fowler, *Hist. of C. C. C.* pp. 147, 148), that he was assigned as tutor to Richard Hooker. He was appointed to what was at that time the important college office of Greek reader in 1572–3. According to Wood's account of him (*Athenæ Oxon.*), his 'fame grew' from this lecture, as Jewel's had previously done from the Latin lecture, and Hooker's subsequently did from the logic lecture in the same college. 'The author that he read,' says Wood, 'was Aristotle, whose three incomparable books of rhetoric he illustrated with so excellent a commentary, so richly fraught with all polite literature, that, as well in the commentary as in the text, a man may find a golden river of things and words, which the prince of orators tells us of.' There still exists in the Bodleian Library the copy of the rhetoric (Morel, Paris, 1562) from which Rainolds lectured. It is interleaved, and contains an introduction, synopsis, index, and copious notes, together with a beautiful prayer following the index (see *Hist. of C. C. C.* p. 158), all written out in a clear, round, and print-like hand. In 1578 he resigned the office of Greek reader, and was, in consequence, embroiled in a controversy regarding the appointment of his successor to that office, who was objected to on the ground of his extreme youth and insufficient position in the college [see Spencer, John, *d.* 1614]. This and other differences within the college during the stormy presidency of Dr. Cole [see Cole, William, *d.* 1600] probably determined him at length to resign his fellowship in 1586, and to retire to Queen's College, where he lived, and seems to have taken part in the tuition, for many years.

Meanwhile Rainolds had been taking a prominent part and acquiring a considerable reputation in the wider field of the university. Thus, in 1576, he strongly remonstrated against the proposal of Leicester, the chancellor, that Antonio de Corrano [q. v.], a Spanish preacher in London, who was suspected of popish leanings, should be allowed

to proceed D.D. In 1584, when Leicester passed some time in Oxford, a very evenly contested theological disputation was enacted before him at St. Mary's, between John and his brother Edmond (Wood, *Annals*). The latter was a moderate Romanist who had been expelled from his fellowship at Corpus by Elizabeth's commissioners in 1568. Fuller describes a disputation at an earlier date between John and another brother William, and represents Rainolds at the time as a zealous papist and William as earnest a protestant. 'Providence so ordered it,' Fuller proceeds, 'that, by their mutual disputation, John Rainolds turned an eminent Protestant, and William an inveterate Papist.' But this story seems apocryphal [see Rainolds, William].

In 1586 Rainolds was appointed to a temporary lectureship, founded by Sir Francis Walsingham for the confutation of Romish tenets, at a salary of 20*l.* a year. According to Wood, 'he read this lecture in the Divinity School thrice a week in full term, had constantly a great auditory, and was held by those of his party to have done great good.' In 1592, on the morning of Queen Elizabeth's departure from the university, she sent for the heads of houses and others, and among those present 'she schooled Dr. John Rainolds for his obstinate preciseness, willing him to follow her laws, and not run before them.'

The fellows of Corpus were desirous that Rainolds should replace the unpopular president of the college, William Cole. But Cole was unwilling to resign, although it was suspected that he would retire if he could exchange the presidency for an ecclesiastical office of importance. In order to promote such an arrangement, Rainolds was made dean of Lincoln on 10 Dec. 1593. In a letter to Barefoot, archdeacon of Lincoln (29 July 1594), he described the dissensions of the Lincoln chapter as more acute even than those at Corpus. Sunday prayers in Lincoln Cathedral were suspended on account of the controversies, and the new dean's position was very difficult. In November or December 1598 Cole, having doubtless been assured of his succession to the Lincoln deanery, resigned the presidency, to which Rainolds was elected on 11 Dec. following. The college now had rest, and flourished greatly under its new president. So contented was Rainolds himself with his position, and so 'temperate,' according to Wood, 'were his affections,' that he declined a bishopric which was offered to him by Queen Elizabeth.

Rainolds was a skilled disputant and a voluminous and much-read author. His puritan tendencies were doctrinal rather than practical. He was a low-churchman with Calvinistic leanings. His most enduring titles to fame are the prominent position he occupied in the Hampton Court conference and his share in the translation of the Bible. At the conference, which met on 14 Jan. 1603–4, the puritan party was represented by four persons selected by the king. Of these Rainolds was in character, learning, and position the most eminent, and he was expressly called their 'foreman.' To him the king was throughout peculiarly gracious. When he took exception to the words in the marriage service, 'With my body I thee worship,' the king jokingly said to him, 'Many a man speaks of Robin Hood who never shot in his bow: if you had a good wife yourself, you would think that all the honour and worship you could do to her were well bestowed.'

The Hampton Court conference led to that translation of the scriptures which is known as the Authorised Version. Rainolds may be said to have initiated the project, and he occupied a leading position among the translators. The company on which he was engaged was that for translating the Prophets. It met in Oxford. Wood (*Annals*, sub 1604) tells us that 'the said Translators had recourse, once a week, to Dr. Raynolds his lodgings in Corpus Christi College, and there, as 'tis said, perfected the work, notwithstanding the said Doctor, who had the chief hand in it, was all the while sorely afflicted with the gout.'

Rainolds was dying, not of gout, but of consumption. 'His exceeding paines in study,' we are told, 'had brought his withered body to a very σκελετόν.' He died on 21 May 1607, when he was not yet fifty-eight. After three orations had been pronounced over his body, he was buried in the college chapel, where a monument was erected to his memory by his pupil and successor, John Spenser. From his will it is plain that his main property consisted of books. These he distributed among various colleges and his private friends, leaving the residue to be disposed of by his executors 'among scholars of our University, such as for religion, honesty, studiousness, and towardness in learning (want of means and ability to furnish themselves being withal considered) they shall think meetest.

Rainolds's abilities, high character, and learning were acknowledged by his contemporaries. Crackanthorpe, his pupil, dwells admiringly on his prodigious learning, his sound judgment, his marvellous memory,

his lofty character, his courtesy, modesty, probity, integrity, piety, and, lastly, on his kindness and devotion to his numerous pupils. Bishop Hall, writing to a friend soon after Rainolds's death, says: 'He alone was a well-furnished library, full of all faculties, of all studies, of all learning; the memory, the reading of that man were near to a miracle.' Fuller, speaking of Jewel, Rainolds, and Hooker, as all Devonshire and all Corpus men, says: 'No one county in England bare three such men (contemporary at large) in what college soever they were bred, no college in England bred such three men in what county soever they were born.' Even Antony Wood, abominating, as he did, Calvinism and puritanism in all their forms, breaks out into enthusiastic praises of Rainolds.

There are two portraits of Rainolds in the president's lodgings at Corpus, but one is a copy of the other, or both are copies of the same original, which was undoubtedly the bust in the chapel. The engravings in Holland's 'Heroologia' and in the 'Continuatio Secunda' to Boissard are similar to the paintings at Corpus.

Rainolds published: 1. 'Sex Theses de Sacra Scriptura et Ecclesia publicis in Acad. Ox. disputationibus propositæ,' London, 1580; republished, with additions and a defence, London, 1602. 2. 'The Summe of the Conference betwene John Rainolds and John Hart touching the Head and the Faith of the Church. Penned by John Rainolds and allowed by John Hart for a faithfull report,' &c., London, 1584. 3. 'Orationes duæ ex iis quas habuit in Coll. C. C., quum Linguam Græcam profiteretur,' Oxford, 1587. 4. 'De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Idolatria. Operis inchoati Libri Duo,' Oxford, 1596. 5. 'The Overthrow of Stage-Players, by the way of Controversie between D. Gager and D. Rainoldes, whereunto are added certaine Latin letters [between Reynolds and Albericus Gentilis, Reader of Civil Law in Oxford] concerning the same matter,' no place, 1599 (in this controversy Rainolds condemns stage-plays, even when acted by students). The following works were published posthumously: 1. 'A Defence of the Judgment of the Reformed Churches, that a man may lawfullie not onlie put awaie his wife for her adulterie, but also marrie another,' no place, 1609. 2. 'Censura Librorum Apocryphorum Veteris Testamenti,' in 250 lectures, 2 vols. Oppenheim, 1611. 3. 'The Prophecie of Obadiah opened and applied,' &c., Oxford, 1613. 4. 'A Letter to his Friend, concerning his Advise for the Studie of Divinitie,' London, 1613. 5. 'Orationes duodecim cum aliis quibusdam opusculis. Adjecta est Oratio Funebris habita a M. Isaaco Wake, Oratore Publico,' London, 1619. 6. 'The Judgment of Doctor Reignolds concerning Episcopacy, whether it be God's Ordinance, expressed in a letter to Sir Francis Knowls, concerning Dr. Bancroft's Sermon at St. Paul's Crosse, preached Feb. 9, 1588,' London, 1641. 7. 'Sermons on the Prophecies of Haggai, "never before printed, being very usefull for these times,"' London, 1648. To these works must be added the important part which Rainolds took in the translation of the Prophets in the 'Authorised Version' of the scriptures.

[C. C. C. Register of Admissions; Fulman MSS. in C. C. C. Library, vol ix. ff. 113–228; Fowler's Hist. of C. C. C. pp. 124, 127, 135, 137–144, 147, 151, 157–69; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (sub nomine) and Annals, sub 1576, 1584, 1586, 1592; Fuller's Church History of Britain, sub 1607; Cardwell's Conferences, 3rd edit. pp. 178, 140–1, 200, 187–8; Crackanthorpe's Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, cap. 69; Bishop Hall's Works, Epistles, Decade I, Ep. 7 (ed. Wynter, vi. 149–50).] T. F.

RAINOLDS, WILLIAM (1544?–1594), Roman catholic divine, second son of Richard Rainolds, farmer, and elder brother of John Rainolds [q. v.], was born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, about 1544. His name is variously spelt Rainolds, Raynolds, Reynolds, and Reginaldus. He was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, of which he was elected probationer fellow in 1560, and perpetual fellow in 1562. He graduated B.A. on 17 June 1563, and proceeded M.A. on 4 April 1567. Having taken holy orders in the church of England, he held for a time the rectory of Lavenham, West Sussex. In 1572 he resigned his fellowship, and went into residence as a commoner at Hart Hall. Becoming a convert to Roman catholicism, he migrated to Louvain, thence to Douay, and eventually visited Rome, where he was received into the Roman catholic church in 1575. His change of faith is attributed partly to a study of the controversy between John Jewel [q. v.] and Thomas Harding (1516–1572) [q. v.], and partly to the influence of William, afterwards Cardinal Allen. Returning to Douay, he matriculated at the English College there in 1577. He also entered the English College at Reims on 9 April 1578, but returned to Douay to receive priest's orders in 1580, and there lectured on St. Paul's Epistles in April 1581. He afterwards held the chair of divinity and Hebrew in the English College at Reims, where he collaborated with Dr. Gregory Martin [q. v.] in the preparation of his version of the New

Testament. He spent the last few years of his life as priest of the Beguines church at Antwerp, where he died on 24 Aug. 1594. His remains were interred in the Beguines church, on the south side of the chancel.

His works are as follows: 1. 'A Refutation of sundry Reprehensions, Cavils, and false Sleightes, by which M. Whitaker laboureth to deface the late English translation, and Catholic Annotations of the New Testament, and the Book of Discovery of heretical corruptions,' Paris, 1583, 8vo. 2. 'De Justa Reipublicæ Christianæ in reges impios et hæreticos Authoritate' (published as by G. Gulielmus Rossæus, but ascribed by Pits to Rainolds), Antwerp, 1592, 8vo. 3. 'Treatise conteyning the true Catholike and Apostolike Faith of the Holy Sacrifice and Sacrament ordeyned by Christ as His Last Supper, with a Declaration of the Berengarian Heresie renewed in our Age,' &c., Antwerp, 1593, 8vo. 4. 'Calvino-Turcismus, i.e. Calvinisticæ Perfidiæ cum Mahumetana Collatio, et utriusque sectæ Confutatio,' Antwerp, 1597, and Cologne, 1603, 8vo [see GIFFORD, WILLIAM, D.D., 1554–1629]. Some unpublished works are also ascribed to Rainolds by Pits.

[Pits, De Illustr. Angl. Script. an. 1594; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 133; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 613; Magn. Brit. et Hibern. v. 177; Cotton's Rheems and Doway, p. 13; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 67; Records of the English Catholics, ed. Knox; Fuller's Church Hist. ed. Brewer, v. 201, 537; Bodl. Cat.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

J. M. R.

RAINSBOROUGH. [See RAINBOROW.]

RAINSFORD, CHARLES (1728–1809), general, born at West Ham on 3 Feb. 1728, was the only son of Francis Rainsford (*d.* 1770), by his wife Isabella, daughter of William Bale of Foston, Derbyshire. He was educated at Great Clacton, Essex, by a clerical friend of his father, and in March 1744 was appointed second cornet in General Bland's dragoons, through the influence of his uncle, Charles Rainsford (*d.* 1778), deputy lieutenant of the Tower of London. The regiment was then serving in Flanders against the French; Rainsford joined it at once, and carried the standard at the battle of Fontenoy on 30 April 1745. On 1 May following he was appointed ensign in the Coldstream guards, and with them was ordered home on the news of the Jacobite rebellion. In 1751 he was gazetted lieutenant with the rank of captain, and when James O'Hara, second lord Tyrawley [q. v.], became colonel of the Coldstream guards, he made Rainsford successively adjutant to the battalion, major of brigade, and aide-de-camp. In 1758 Rainsford went to Gibraltar as Tyrawley's private secretary; he returned in 1760, and in the following year was given a company and sent to serve under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in Germany.

In 1762, when Spain threatened to invade Portugal, Rainsford again accompanied Tyrawley thither as aide-de-camp, and was shortly afterwards appointed brigadier-general and chief engineer in Portugal; in this capacity he fortified many strong places in the country. He was ordered home in 1763, and promoted second major in the Grenadier guards. In 1773 he was elected M.P. for Maldon, Essex, by Lord Rochford's influence; in 1787 he represented Beeralston, Devonshire, and in 1790 Newport, Cornwall, through the favour of the Duke of Northumberland, but he took little part in parliamentary proceedings. During 1776 and 1777 he was employed in raising troops in Germany for the American war, and in the latter year was appointed aide-de-camp to George III and promoted major-general. During the Gordon riots in 1780 he commanded the infantry stationed in Hyde Park and then at Blackheath; he was also appointed equerry to the Duke of Gloucester, and colonel of the 44th regiment. In 1782 he was sent to take command of the garrison at Minorca, but before his arrival the island capitulated to the Spaniards.

On the outbreak of the revolutionary war in 1793, Rainsford was sent as second in command to Gibraltar, where he remained till March 1795. On his return home he was made a general and appointed governor of Cliff Fort, Tynemouth; he saw no further active service, and died at his house in Soho Square on 24 May 1809. He was buried in a vault in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, with his father, his uncle Charles, and his first wife. He married, first, Elizabeth Miles (1758–1781), by whom he had one son, Colonel William Henry Rainsford (*d.* 1823), and two daughters, Julia Anne and Josephina; the latter, for whom Sir Joseph Yorke stood godfather, died in infancy. Rainsford married, secondly, Ann Cornwallis, daughter of Sir William More Molyneux of Loseley Park, Guildford; by her, who died in 1798, he had no issue.

Rainsford was a man of varied tastes. He was elected F.R.S. in 1779; he was also a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of a society for making discoveries in Africa, and various benevolent institutions. He dabbled in alchemy, was a Rosicrucian and a freemason. He left behind him nearly

forty volumes of manuscript, which were purchased by the British Museum, and now comprise Additional MSS. 23644–80; they include autobiographical memoranda, papers and letters referring to Portugal, 1762–4, to Gibraltar, 1793–6, to raising of German mercenaries, 1776–8, a narrative of the expedition to the Mediterranean, 1781–2, correspondence with Lord Amherst, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland and others, papers on freemasonry, magnetism, and alchemical processes, copies of the correspondence and papers of Lord Tyrawley, and of the journal of the Duke of Gloucester. The papers relating to the raising of German mercenaries for the American war of independence have been printed in the 'Proceedings of the New York Historical Society,' 1879.

[Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 23644–80, esp. No. 23667 (see above); Gent. Mag. 1809, i. 486, 583; Official Return of Members of Parl.; Morant's Essex, i. 464; Genealogist, ii. 108–9; Thomson's Hist. Roy. Soc.] A. F. P.

RAINSFORD, MARCUS (*fl.* 1805), author, younger son of Edward Rainsford of Sallins, co. Kildare, born about 1750, obtained a commission and saw service in the 105th regiment, commanded by Francis, lord Rawdon (afterwards second Earl of Moira), during the American war of independence. In 1794 he served under the Duke of York in the Netherlands, and was afterwards employed in raising black troops in the West Indies. In 1799 he visited St. Domingo, and had an interview with Toussaint L'Ouverture. He was subsequently arrested and condemned to death as a spy, but was reprieved and eventually set at liberty. Of this adventure he published an account, entitled 'A Memoir of Transactions that took place in St. Domingo in the Spring of 1799' (London, 1802, 8vo; 2nd edit. entitled 'St. Domingo; or an Historical, Political, and Military Sketch of the Black Republic,' 1802, 8vo). He retired from the army with the rank of captain about 1803. He also published 'An Historical Account of the Black Empire of Hayti,' London, 4to, 1805; and a poem in the heroic couplet, entitled 'The Revolution; or Britain Delivered,' London, 1801 (2nd edit. 8vo). The date of Rainsford's death is uncertain. His sister Frances (*d.* 1809) married, first, in 1774, Major-general Wellbore Ellis Doyle (*d.* 1797); and, secondly, Count Joseph Grimaldi, brother of the Prince of Monaco.

[Memoir above mentioned; Foster's Baronetage, 'Doyle;' Gent. Mag. 1832, ii. 512; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. M. R.

RAINSFORD, Sir RICHARD (1605–1680), judge, second son of Robert Rainsford of Staverton, Northamptonshire, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Kirton of Thorpe-Mandeville in the same county, was born in 1605. He matriculated at Oxford from Exeter College on 13 Dec. 1622, but left the university without a degree. In 1630 he was elected recorder of Daventry, being then a student of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar on 16 Oct. 1632, and elected treasurer in 1660. In 1653 he was elected recorder of Northampton, which borough he represented in the Convention parliament of 1660, and also in Charles II's first parliament, until his elevation to the bench. As he was designated a member of the projected order of Knights of the Royal Oak, it is probable that during the interregnum he had shown himself a king's friend. On 26 Oct. 1660 he was sworn serjeant-at-law, and on 16 Nov. 1663 was raised to the exchequer bench, having in the interval received the honour of knighthood. Rainsford presided over the commission which sat at Dublin during the earlier months of 1663 to supervise the execution of the Act of Settlement, and on his return to England was raised to the exchequer bench, 16 Nov. the same year.

He was one of Sir Matthew Hale's colleagues in the commission which sat at Clifford's Inn, 1667–72, to determine the legal questions arising out of the rebuilding of the quarters of London destroyed by the great fire. In the meantime he was transferred to the king's bench, 6 Feb. 1668–9, and on 12 April 1676 he succeeded Hale as lord chief justice. On the return to Lord Shaftesbury's writ of habeas corpus he decided, 29 June 1677, an important point of constitutional law, viz. that the courts of law have no jurisdiction, during the parliamentary session, to discharge a peer committed by order of the House of Lords, even though the warrant of commitment be such as would be void if issued by an ordinary tribunal [see Cooper, Anthony Ashley, first Earl of Shaftesbury]. Rainsford was removed to make room for Sir William Scroggs in June 1678. He died at Dallington, Northamptonshire, where he had his seat and founded an almshouse. His remains were interred in Dallington church.

Rainsford married at Kingsthorpe, on 30 May 1637, Catherine, daughter of Rev. Samuel Clerke, D.D., rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, who survived him, and died on 1 June 1698. By her he had, with five daughters, six sons. Most of his children died early. His eldest son, Richard, matricu-

lated at Oxford from Queen's College on 15 June 1657, represented Northampton in the first parliament of James II, 1685–7, and died on 17 March 1702–3.

Rainsford's portrait, by Gerard Soest, is at Lincoln's Inn; another, by Michael Wright, is at the Guildhall; a third, by Claret, was engraved by Tompson (Bromley).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Lincoln's Inn Reg.; Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 131; Bridges's Northamptonshire, i. 495; Siderfin's Rep. pp. 153, 408; Wotton's Baronetage, iv. 371; Dugdale's Chron. Ser. p. 113; Parl. Hist. iv. 5; Lists of Members of Parl. (official); Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1663–4 p. 341, 1665–6 p. 496, 1670 Addenda, p. 694; Sir Thomas Raymond's Rep. pp. 4, 175, 294; North's Lives, i. 130; Carte's Life of Ormonde, ii. 261; Howell's State Trials, vi. 1296; Hatton Corresp. (Camden Soc.), i. 162, 164; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. App. p. 493, 8th Rep. App. pt. i. p. 112, 9th Rep. App. pt. ii. pp. 16, 81, 104, 11th Rep. App. pt. ii. p. 29; Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices; Foss's Lives of the Judges.] J. M. R.

RAINTON, Sir NICHOLAS (1569–1646), lord mayor of London, third son of Robert Rainton, by his wife Margaret, was baptised at Heighington in the parish of Washingborough, Lincolnshire, on 10 June 1569. Having been admitted a freeman of the city and a member of the Haberdashers' Company, he established himself in business as a mercer in Lombard Street. He was elected alderman for Aldgate ward on 2 June 1621, and moved to Cornhill on 29 April 1634. He served the office of sheriff in 1621, and in 1632 became lord mayor. Thomas Heywood the dramatist composed for the inauguration of his mayoralty a pageant entitled 'London's Fountain of Arts and Sciences.' During his term of office (June 1633) he made a state visit to Richmond, accompanied by the aldermen, and presented Queen Henrietta Maria with a basin and ewer of gold, engraved with her arms, and of the value of 800*l.* (*City Records*, Repertory 47, fols. 273 *b*, 287, 302 *b*).

He became president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1634, and held that office until his death (*Remembrancia*, p. 479 *n.*); his portrait is preserved in the hospital. In 1640, when Charles I commanded the mayor and aldermen to attend the privy council and furnish a list of such citizens as were in a position to advance money to the combined amount of 200,000*l.*, Rainton and three other aldermen—Geere, Atkins, and Soames—refused to attend. They were proceeded against in the Star-chamber, and committed to separate prisons, Rainton being lodged in the Marshalsea. On 10 May the four aldermen were removed to the Tower. Popular indignation ran high, and in five days they were released; and, though they persisted in their refusal to rate citizens for the loan, they were dismissed without penalty (Gardiner, *History*, ix. 130, 135).

On 12 Aug. 1642, when the royalist lord-mayor Gurney was deposed by the House of Lords, Rainton was directed to summon a common hall for the election of a new mayor (*House of Lords' Journal*, v. 284). Rainton was assessed on 21 Aug. 1646 by the committee for advance of money at 2,000*l.* (*Proceedings*, 1642–56, ii. 722). He died on 19 Aug. 1646, aged 78, and was buried on 15 Sept. at Enfield. By his will, proved 11 Sept. 1646, he gave to the parish of Enfield, where his mansion, Forty House, was situate, 10*l.* per annum for ever to apprentice three poor children of the village, and born 'in such houses only as had been then built forty years.' He also left his dwelling-house in Lombard Street, with adjoining tenements, to the Haberdashers' Company in trust to provide yearly payments to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to the parishes of St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, and Washingborough, together with gifts to poor members of the guild. All these legacies were placed under the company's management. The rents from his Lombard Street property were much reduced, if not entirely lost, through the great fire of London.

A superb monument to his memory stands against the north wall of the vestry room of Enfield church. His effigy, in armour, wears the lord-mayor's robe.

Rainton married, at St. Christopher-le-Stocks, on 16 Nov. 1602, Rebecca, sister of Sir Thomas Moulson, lord mayor in 1633–4. He had no issue, and his great-nephew Nicholas was heir-at-law. His wife predeceased him in 1640, and was also buried at Enfield.

[Taylor's Some Account of the Taylor Family, p. 696 (contains a pedigree of Rainton); Nichols's Notes on London Pageants, 1824–5; Maitland's Hist. of London, 1760, i. 321; Robinson's Hist. of Enfield, ii. 31–5; Stow's Survey of London, ed. Strype, 1720, bk. v. pp. 65, 143; Visitation of Middlesex in 1663, 1820, p. 12.] C. W–h.

RAINY, HARRY (1792–1876), physician, born at Criech, Sutherlandshire, on 20 Oct. 1792, was youngest son of George Rainy (*d.* 1810), minister of Criech, and Anne (*d.* 1833), daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Robertson of Kincardine. He matriculated at Glasgow University in 1806, and formed a lifelong friendship with a fellow student, John Gibson Lockhart [q. v.] He studied medicine from 1808 to 1810, when he mi-

grated to Edinburgh and continued the study till 1812. Returning to Glasgow, he acted as clerk in the Royal Infirmary from 1812 to 1814. In May 1814 he went to Paris to work in the hospitals, and was a spectator of the commotion caused by the news of Bonaparte's return from Elba. He became acquainted with Roux, Dupuytren, Orfila, and other distinguished members of the French medical and surgical schools, which had outrun the British in some points of practice. In 1815 he returned to Glasgow, travelling by way of Metz through Germany and Belgium, crossing the field of Waterloo some weeks before the battle. In Glasgow he soon acquired a large practice. As a lecturer he taught the institutes of medicine in Glasgow University from 1832 to 1839, and the practice of medicine from 1839 to 1841. He had graduated M.D. at Glasgow in April 1833, and in 1841 was appointed to the chair of forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence in the university. He thenceforth practised as a consulting physician with much success. In 1862 he resigned his chair, and on 19 Nov. 1873 the university conferred on him the degree of LL.D. on the installation of Mr. Disraeli as rector of the university. While possessing extensive knowledge and skill as a medical practitioner, Rainy was a keen theologian, and at the time of the Scottish disruption he took a leading part on the side of the free church. He died in Glasgow on 6 Aug. 1876. On 30 Nov. 1818 he married Barbara, daughter of Captain Robert Gordon of Invercarron. She died on 8 July 1854. His eldest son, Robert Rainy, D.D. (*b.* 1826), principal of the New College, Edinburgh, was in 1887 moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. His second son, George (1832–1869), M.D. of Glasgow, was surgeon to the eye infirmary there, and lecturer in the university in 1868.

[Scott's Fasti, v. 334; Times, 18 Aug. 1876; Scotsman, 8 Aug. 1876; Irving's Eminent Scotsmen; British Medical Journal, August 1876; information received from Principal Rainy and Miss Christina Rainy.] G. S–H.

RAITHBY, JOHN (1766–1826), lawyer, born in 1766, was eldest son of Edmund Raithby of Edenham, Lincolnshire. On 26 Jan. 1795 he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was subsequently called to the bar. He practised in the court of chancery. His legal writings obtained for him a commissionership of bankruptcy; he was also nominated a sub-commissioner on the public records. Raithby died at the Grove, Highgate, on 31 Aug. 1826, leaving a widow.

Raithby published anonymously, in 1798, 'The Study and Practice of the Law considered,' 8vo, an ably written treatise, for some time attributed to Sir James Mackintosh. An American edition appeared at Portland, Maine, in 1806, and the second English edition was issued at London in 1816, with the author's name. With Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, Raithby issued a new edition of the 'Statutes at Large,' from Magna Charta to the Union, 41 Geo. III, 10 vols. 4to, 1811 (also in 20 vols. 8vo, 1811). Tomlins co-operated in the edition down to 49 Geo. III, when he relinquished the task to Raithby and Nicholas Simons. Raithby compiled a useful 'Index' to the work, 'from Magna Charta to 49 Geo. III,' which appeared in 1814, in 1 vol. 4to and in 3 vols. 8vo. He likewise compiled alphabetical and chronological indexes to the 'Statutes of the Realm,' which were published by the record commissioners in 1824 and 1828, folio.

Raithby wrote also: 1. 'The Law and Principle of Money considered,' 8vo, London, 1811. 2. 'Henry Bennet: a Novel,' 3 vols. 12mo, London.

[Gent. Mag. 1826, pt. ii. p. 282; Allibone's Dict. of Authors, ii. 1726.] G. G.

RALEGH, SIR WALTER (1552?–1618), military and naval commander and author, was born about 1552 at Hayes or Hayes Barton, near Budleigh Salterton, South Devonshire (for description of birthplace see *Trans. of Devonshire Association*, xxi. 312–20). His father, Walter Ralegh (1496?–1581), a country gentleman, was originally settled at Fardell, near Plymouth, where he owned property at his death; he removed about 1520 to Hayes, where he leased an estate, and spent the last years of his long life at Exeter. He narrowly escaped death in the western rebellion of 1549, was churchwarden of East Budleigh in 1561, and is perhaps the 'Walter Rawley' who represented Wareham in the parliament of 1558. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Major, Exeter, on 23 Feb. 1580–1. He married thrice: first, about 1518, Joan, daughter of John Drake of Exmouth, and probably first cousin of Sir Francis Drake; secondly, a daughter of Darrell of London; and, thirdly, after 1548, Katharine, daughter of Sir Philip Champernowne of Modbury, and widow of Otho Gilbert (*d.* 18 Feb. 1547) of Compton, near Dartmouth.

By his first wife the elder Ralegh had two sons: George, who is said to have furnished a ship to meet the Spanish armada in 1588, and was buried at Withycombe Ralegh on

12 March 1596–7, leaving issue believed to be illegitimate; and John, who succeeded to the family property at Fardell, and died at a great age in 1629. Mary, the only child of the second marriage, was wife of Hugh Snedale. By his third wife, Katharine (*d.* 1594), whose will, dated 11 May 1594, is in the probate registry at Exeter, the elder Ralegh had, together with a daughter Margaret and Walter, the subject of this notice.

Sir Carew Ralegh (1550?–1625?), Sir Walter's elder brother of the whole blood. Carew engaged in 1578 in the expedition of his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert [q. v.], and figured with Sir Walter and his two elder half-brothers, George and John, on the list of sea-captains drawn up in consequence of rumours of a Spanish invasion in January 1585–6. He sat in parliament as member for Wiltshire in 1586, for Ludgershall in 1589, for Downton both in 1603–4 and in 1621, and he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1601 at Basing House. For some time he was gentleman of the horse to John Thynne of Longleat, and on Thynne's death he married his widow, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton of Broad Heighton, Wiltshire. On his marriage he sold his property in Devonshire, and settled at Downton House, near Salisbury. Until 1625 he was lieutenant of the Isle of Portland (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1608–25). Aubrey says of him that he 'had a delicate clear voice, and played skilfully on the olpharion' (*Letters*, ii. 510). His second son, Walter (1586–1646), is separately noticed.

Through his father and mother, who are both credited by tradition with puritan predilections, Walter Ralegh was connected with many distinguished Devon and Cornish families — the Courtenays, Grenvilles, St. Legers, Russells, Drakes, and Gilberts. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was his mother's son by her first husband. His early boyhood seems to have been spent at Hayes, and he may have been sent to school at Budleigh; Sidmouth and Ottery St. Mary have also been suggested as scenes of his education. It was doubtless by association with the sailors on the beach at Budleigh Salterton that he imbibed the almost instinctive understanding of the sea that characterises his writings. Sir John Millais, in his picture 'The Boyhood of Ralegh,' painted at Budleigh Salterton in 1870, represents him sitting on the seashore at the foot of a sunburnt sailor, who is narrating his adventures. He certainly learnt to speak with the broadest of Devonshire accents, which he retained through life. From childhood he was, says Naunton, 'an indefatigable reader.' At the age of fourteen or fifteen he would seem to have gone to Oxford, where he was, according to Wood, in residence for three years as a member of Oriel College. His name appears in the college books in 1572, but the dates and duration of his residence are uncertain.

In 1569 Ralegh sought adventures in France as a volunteer in the Huguenot army. With it he was present in the battle of Jarnac (13 March), and again at Moncontour (*Hist. of the World*, v. ii. 3, 8). It has been conjectured that on 24 Aug. 1572, the day of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he was in Paris; it is more probable that he was in the south of France, where, according to his own testimony, he saw the catholics smoked out of the caves in the Languedoc hills (*ib.* iv. ii. 16). It is stated authoritatively that he remained in France for upwards of five years, but nothing further is known of his experiences there (Oldys, p. 21). In the spring of 1576 he was in London, and in a copy of congratulatory verses which he prefixed to the 'Steele Glas' of George Gascoigne [q. v.], published in April 1576, he is described as 'of the Middle Temple.' It may be supposed that he was only 'a passing lodger;' he has himself stated that he was not a law student (*Works*, i. 669). In December 1577 he appears to have had a residence at Islington, and been known as a hanger-on of the court (Gosse, p. 6). It is possible that in 1577 or 1578 he was in the Low Countries under Sir John Norris or Norreys [q. v.], and was present in the brilliant action of Rymenant on 1 Aug. 1578 (Oldys, p. 25); but the statement is conjectural.

In April 1578 he was in England (*Trans. of the Devonshire Association*, xv. 174), and in September he was at Dartmouth, where he joined his half-brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert in fitting out a fleet of eleven ships for a so-called voyage of discovery. After tedious delays, only seven, three of which were very small, finally sailed on 19 Nov. That the 'voyage of discovery' was a mere pretence may be judged by the armament of the ships, which according to the standard of the age, was very heavy. Gilbert commanded the Admiral, of 250 tons; Carew, Ralegh's elder brother, commanded the Vice-Admiral; Ralegh himself the Falcon of 100 tons, with the distinguishing motto, 'Nec mortem peto, nec finem fugio' (cf. *State Papers*, Dom. Elizabeth, cxxvi. 46, i. 49; cf. McDougall, *Voyage of the Resolute*, pp. 520–6). It is probable that Gilbert went south to the Azores, or even to the West Indies. After an indecisive engagement with some

Spaniards, the expedition was back at Dartmouth in the spring of 1579 (HAKLUYT, *Principal Navigations*, iii. 186.)

A few months later Ralegh was at the court, on terms of intimacy at once with the Earl of Leicester, and with Leicester's bitter enemy and Burghley's disreputable son-in-law, the Earl of Oxford. At Oxford's request he carried a challenge to Leicester's nephew, Sir Philip Sidney, which Sidney accepted, but Oxford refused to fight, and, it is said, proposed to have Sidney assassinated. Ralegh's refusal to assist in this wicked business bred a coldness between him and Oxford, which deepened on the latter's part into deadly hatred (ST. JOHN, i. 48). But Ralegh's temper was hot enough to involve him in like broils on his own account. In February 1579-80 he was engaged in a quarrel with Sir Thomas Perrot, and on the 7th the two were brought before the lords of the council 'for a fray made betwixt them,' and 'committed prisoners to the Fleet.' Six days later they were released on finding sureties for their keeping the peace (*ib.* i. 50), but on 17 March Ralegh and one Wingfield were committed to the Marshalsea for 'a fray beside the tennis-court at Westminster' (*Acts of Privy Council*, xi. 421).

Next June Ralegh sailed for Ireland as the captain of a company of one hundred soldiers. The friendship of Leicester, and, through Sidney, of Walsingham, brought him opportunities of personal distinction. In August he was joined in commission with Sir Warham St. Leger for the trial of James Fitzgerald, brother of the Earl of Desmond, who was sentenced and put to death as a traitor. Ralegh expressed the conviction that leniency to bloody-minded malefactors was cruelty to good and peaceable subjects (*ib.* i. 38). When, in November, the lord deputy, Grey, forced the Spanish and Italian adventurers, who had built and garrisoned the Fort del Oro at Smerwick, to surrender at discretion, Ralegh had no scruples about carrying out the lord deputy's order to put them to the sword, to the number of six hundred (*ib.* i. 40) [see GREY, ARTHUR, fourteenth LORD GREY DE WILTON]. Although the exploit has the aspect of a cold-blooded butchery, it must be remembered that the Spaniards were legally pirates, who had without valid commissions stirred up the native Irish to rebellion, and that English adventurers in the same legal position on the Spanish main [cf. OXENHAM, JOHN], although they were free from the added imputation of inciting to rebellion, had been mercilessly slain. The only fault found by the queen was that the superior officers had been spared (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, lxxix. 13). Edmund Spenser [q. v.], who was present at Smerwick, approved of Grey's order and of Ralegh's obedience (*View of the Present State of Ireland*, Globe edit. p. 656), and Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador in London, ventured on no remonstrance (FROUDE, *Hist. of England*, Cabinet edit. x. 582-91).

During the campaign Spenser and Ralegh were necessarily brought together, but it does not appear that any intimacy then sprang up between them, and in January Ralegh was sent into garrison at Cork, where, except for an occasional journey to Dublin to confer with Grey or a dashing skirmish, he lay till the end of July. He was then appointed one of a temporary commission for the government of Munster, which established its headquarters at Lismore, and thence kept the whole province in hand. It was apparently in November that Ralegh, on his way from Lismore to Cork with eight horse and eighty foot, was attacked by a numerous body of Irish. They could not, however, stand before the disciplined strength of the English, and fled. Ralegh, hotly pursuing them with his small body of horse, got in among a crowd of the fugitives, who turned to bay, and fought fiercely, stabbing the horses with their knives. Ralegh's horse was killed, and Ralegh, entangled under the falling animal, owed delivery from imminent danger to the arrival of reinforcements. This marked the end, for the time, of Ralegh's Irish service.

In the beginning of December 1581 he was sent to England with despatches from Colonel Zouch, the new governor of Munster, and, coming to the court, then at Greenwich, happened to attract the notice and catch the fancy of the queen. There is nothing improbable in the story of his spreading his new plush cloak over a muddy road for the queen to walk on. The evidence on which it is based (FULLER, *Worthies*) is shadowy; but the incident is in keeping with Ralegh's quick, decided resolution, and it is certain that Ralegh sprang with a sudden bound into the royal favour. Fuller's other story of his writing on a window of the palace, with a diamond,

> Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall,

and of Elizabeth's replying to it with

> If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all,

rests on equally weak testimony, and is inherently improbable. Naunton's story that Ralegh first won the queen's favour by the ability he showed in pleading his cause

before the council has been satisfactorily disproved by Edwards (i. 49). It, in fact, appears that a handsome figure and face were his real credentials. He was under thirty, tall, well-built, of 'a good presence,' with thick dark hair, a bright complexion, and an expression full of life. His dress, too, was at all times magnificent, to the utmost limit of his purse; and, when called on to speak, he answered 'with a bold and plausible tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best advantage.' He had, moreover, the reputation of a bold and dashing partisan, ingenious and daring; fearless alike in the field and in the council-chamber, a man of a stout heart and a sound head.

For several years Ralegh belonged to the court, the recipient of the queen's bounties and favour to an extent which gave much occasion for scandal. He was indeed consulted as to the affairs of Ireland, and Grey's rejection of his advice was a chief cause of Grey's recall; but such service, in itself a mark of the queen's confidence, does not account for the numerous appointments and grants which, within a few years, raised him from the position of a poor gentleman-adventurer to be one of the most wealthy of the courtiers. Among other patents and monopolies, he was granted, in May 1583, that of wine licenses, which brought him in from 800*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year, though it involved him in a dispute with the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, on whose jurisdiction his lessee had encroached. In 1584 he was knighted, and in 1585 was appointed warden of the stannaries, that is of the mines of Cornwall and Devon, lord lieutenant of Cornwall, and vice-admiral of the two counties. Both in 1585 and 1586 he sat in parliament as member for Devonshire. In 1586, too, he obtained the grant of a vast tract of land—some forty thousand acres in Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary. The grant included Youghal, with manorial rights and the salmon fishery of the Blackwater, and Ralegh began building houses at both Youghal and Lismore. He was also appointed captain of the queen's guard, an office requiring immediate attendance on the queen's person. In 1587 he was granted estates in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, forfeited by Babington and his fellow-conspirators.

Ralegh, however, was ill-fitted to spend his life in luxury and court intrigue, of which, as the queen's favourite, he was the centre. His jurisdiction of the stannaries marked an era of reform, and the rules which he laid down continued long in force. As vice-admiral of the western counties, with his half-brother Sir John Gilbert as his deputy in Devon, he secured a profitable share in the privateering against Spain, which was conducted under cover of commissions from the Prince of Condé or from the Prince of Orange. In 1583 he had a large interest in the Newfoundland voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, fitting out a vessel of two hundred tons, called the Bark Ralegh, which he had intended to command himself, till positively forbidden by his royal mistress. After Gilbert's death he applied for a patent similar to that which Gilbert had held—to discover unknown lands, to take possession of them in the queen's name, and to hold them for six years. This was granted on 25 March 1584, and in April he sent out a preliminary expedition under Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, who, taking the southern route by the West Indies and the coast of Florida, made the land to the southward of Cape Hatteras. They then coasted northwards, entered the Oregon inlet, and in the queen's name took possession of Wokoken, Roanoke, and the mainland adjacent. To this region, on their return in September, the queen herself gave the name of Virginia, then, and for many years afterwards, applied to the whole seaboard of the continent, from Florida to Newfoundland.

Ralegh now put forward the idea, possibly conceived years before in intercourse with Coligny (Besant, *Gaspard Coligny*, chap. vii.), of establishing a colony in the newly discovered country; and, as the queen would not allow him to go in person, the expedition sailed in April 1585, under the command of his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville or Greynvile [q.v.], with Ralph Lane [q.v.] as governor of the colony, and Thomas Harriot [q.v.], who described himself as Ralegh's servant, as surveyor. The rules for its government were drawn up by Ralegh; but quarrels, in the first instance between Lane and Grenville and afterwards between the English settlers and the natives, rendered the scheme abortive, and in June 1586 the settlement was evacuated, the colonists being carried home by the fleet under Sir Francis Drake. Ralegh had meantime sent Grenville out with reinforcements and supplies; but, as he found the place deserted, he came back, leaving fifteen men on Roanoke. In the summer of 1587 another and larger expedition was sent out under the command of John White, who, when supplies ran short, came home, leaving eighty-nine men, seventeen women, and two children, including his own daughter and her child. Ralegh fitted out two ships in the following spring, but the captains converted the expedition into a privateering cruise, and, after being roughly handled by

some Rochelle men-of-war, they came back to England. When, in 1589, a tardy relief was sent, the colonists had disappeared, nor was any trace of them ever recovered; and Ralegh, having spent upwards of 40,000*l.* in the attempt to found the colony, was compelled to abandon the project for the time. In after years he sent out other expeditions to Virginia, the latest in 1603. On his downfall in that year his patent reverted to the crown.

It is by his long, costly, and persistent effort to establish this first of English colonies that Ralegh's name is most favourably known; and, though the effort ended in failure, to Ralegh belongs the credit of having, first of Englishmen, pointed out the way to the formation of a greater England beyond the seas. But he had no personal share in the actual expeditions, and he was never in his whole life near the coast of Virginia. Among the more immediate results of his endeavours is popularly reckoned the introduction, about 1586, into England of potatoes and tobacco. The assertion is in part substantiated. His 'servant' Harriot, whom he sent out to America, gives in his 'Brief and True Report of Virginia' (1588) a detailed account of the potato and tobacco, and describes the uses to which the natives put them; he himself made the experiment of smoking tobacco. The potato and tobacco were in 1596 growing as rare plants in Lord Burghley's garden in the Strand (Gerard, *Catalogus*, 1596). In his 'Herbal' (1597, pp. 286–8, 781) Gerard gives an illustration and description of each. Although potatoes had at a far earlier period been brought to Europe by the Spaniards, Harriot's specimens were doubtless the earliest to be planted in this kingdom. Some of them Ralegh planted in his garden at Youghal, and on that ground he may be regarded as one of Ireland's chief benefactors. This claim is supported by the statement made to the Royal Society in 1693 by Sir Robert Southwell [q. v.], then president, to the effect that his grandfather first cultivated the potato in Ireland from specimens given him by Ralegh (G. W. Johnson, *Gardener*, 1849, i. 8). The cultivation spread rapidly in Ireland, but was uncommon in England until the eighteenth century. The assertion that Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake introduced the potato long before Ralegh initiated colonial enterprise appears to be erroneous. It seems that they brought over in 1565 some specimens of the sweet potato (*convolvolus battata*), which only distantly resembles the common potato (Alphonse de Candolle, *Origin of Cultivated Plants*, 1884; Clos, 'Quelques documents sur l'histoire de la pomme de terre,' in *Journal Agric. du midi de la France*, 1874, 8vo). With regard to tobacco, the plant was cultivated in Portugal before 1560, and Lobel, in his 'Stirpium Adversaria Nova' (pp. 251–2), declares that it was known in England before 1576. Drake and Hawkins seem to have first brought the leaf to England from America; but Ralegh (doubtless under the tuition of Harriot) was the first Englishman of rank to smoke it; he soon became confirmed in the habit, and taught his fellow-courtiers to follow his example, presenting to them pipes with bowls of silver. The practice spread with amazing rapidity among all classes of the nation (Camden, *Annals*, s.a. 1586; Tiedemann, *Geschichte des Tabaks*, 1854, pp. 148 sq.; Fairholt, *Tobacco*, 1859, pp. 50–1; cf. Gerard, *Herbal*, 1597, p. 289).

In March 1588, when the Spanish invasion appeared imminent, Ralegh was appointed one of a commission under the presidency of Sir Francis Knollys, with Lord Grey, Sir John Norris, and others—all land officers, with the exception of Sir Francis Drake—to draw up a plan for the defence of the country (*Western Antiquary*, vii. 276). The statement that it was by Ralegh's advice that the queen determined to fit out the fleet is unsupported by evidence (Stebbing, p. 65). The report of the commission seems to trust the defence of the country entirely to the land forces, possibly because its instruction referred only to their disposition. It nowhere appears that Ralegh had any voice as to the naval preparations. As the year advanced, he was sent into different parts of the country to hurry on the levies (Gosse, p. 38), especially in the west, where, as warden of the stannaries and lord lieutenant of Cornwall, it was his duty to embody the militia.

It is stated in every 'Life' of Ralegh that when the contending fleets were coming up Channel, Ralegh was one of the volunteers who joined the lord admiral and took a more or less prominent part in the subsequent fighting. Of this there is no mention in the English state papers or in the authentic correspondence of the time. Nor can any reliance be placed on the report that Ralegh took part in the naval operations mentioned in the 'Copie of a Letter sent out of England to Don Bernardin Mendoza' (1588, and often reprinted) (cf. *A Pack of Spanish Lies*). This doubtful authority also credits Robert Cecil with having joined the fleet—a manifest misstatement (*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, i. 342).

In the early part of September Ralegh

was in Cornwall; afterwards in London, and about the 19th he crossed over to Ireland in company with Sir Richard Grenville (*State Papers*, Dom. ccxv. 64, ccxvi. 28, Ireland, 14 Sept.; Sir Thomas Heneage to Carew, 19 Sept., *Carew MSS.*) By December he was again at court, and came into conflict with the queen's new favourite, Essex. The latter strove to drive Ralegh from court, and on some unknown pretext sent him a challenge, which the lords of the council prevented his accepting, wishing the whole business 'to be repressed and to be buried in silence that it may not be known to her Majesty' (*State Papers*, Dom. ccxix. 33) [see Devereux, Robert, second Earl of Essex]. The statement that in the early summer of 1589 Ralegh took part in the expedition to Portugal under Drake and Norris (Oldys, p. 119) is virtually contradicted by the full and authoritative documents relating to the expedition (cf. *State Papers*, Dom. ccxxii. 90, 97, 98, ccxxiii. 35, 55). In May 1589 Ralegh was in Ireland (*ib.* Ireland, cxliv. 27, 28), and possibly continued there during the summer; he was certainly there in August and September (*Cal. Carew MSS.* 5, 24 Aug.) To this period may be referred his intimacy with Edmund Spenser [q. v.], who bestowed on him in his poems the picturesque appellation of 'The Shepherd of the Ocean.' Ralegh returned to court in October, and, taking Spenser with him, secured for the poet a warm welcome from the queen. Ralegh's stay at court was short. His departure was apparently due to some jealousy of Sir William Fitzwilliam, lord deputy of Ireland, a friend of Essex, with whom he had quarrelled in Ireland. On 28 Dec. he wrote to Carew, 'My retreat from the court was upon good cause. . . . When Sir William Fitzwilliam shall be in England, I take myself for his better by the honourable offices I hold, as also by that nearness to her Majesty which still I enjoy' (*Cal. Carew MSS.*; cf. *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. iv. 3).

Court intrigues, his duties in Cornwall, the equipment of the various privateers in which he had an interest, seem to have occupied him through 1590. In the beginning of 1591 he was appointed to command in the second post, under Lord Thomas Howard, a strong squadron of queen's ships and others, to look out for the Spanish plate fleet from the West Indies. Ultimately, however, the queen refused to let him go, and his place afloat was taken by his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, whose death he celebrated in 'A Report of the Truth of the Fight about the Isles of the Açores this last Sommer, betwixt the Revenge, one of her Majesties Shippes, and an Armada of the King of Spaine.' This, published anonymously in the autumn of 1591, was afterwards acknowledged in Hakluyt's 'Principal Navigations,' and forms the basis of a contemporary ballad by Gervase Markham [q. v.] and of Tennyson's well-known poem.

In the following year (1592) a still stronger squadron was fitted out, mainly at the cost of Ralegh, who ventured all the money he could raise, amounting to about 34,000*l.*; the Earl of Cumberland also contributed largely, and the queen supplied two ships, the Foresight and Garland. It was intended that Ralegh should command it in person, though the queen had expressed herself opposed to the plan, and as early as 10 March he wrote to Cecil, 'I have promised her Majesty that, if I can persuade the companies to follow Sir Martin Frobiser, I will without fail return, and bring them but into the sea some fifty or three-score leagues; which to do, her Majesty many times, with great grace, bade me remember' (Edwards, ii. 45). But in the early days of May, as the fleet put to sea, Ralegh received an order to resign the command to Frobiser and return immediately. He conceived himself warranted in going as far as Cape Finisterre. There dividing the fleet, he sent one part, under Frobiser, to threaten the coast of Portugal so as to prevent the Spanish fleet putting to sea; the other, under Sir John Burgh, to the Azores, where it captured the Madre de Dios, the great carrack, homeward bound from the East Indies with a cargo of the estimated value of upwards of half a million sterling. By the beginning of June Ralegh had arrived in London, and although on 8 June he was staying at his own residence, Durham House in the Strand, the ancient London house of the bishops of Durham, which he had held since 1584 on a grant from the crown (*ib.* ii. 252 seq.), he was in July committed to the Tower.

His recall and imprisonment were due to the queen's wrath on discovering that the man whom she had delighted to honour and enrich, who had been professing a lover's devotion to her, had been carrying on an intrigue with one of her maids of honour, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. In March there had been circulated a rumour that Ralegh had married the lady, but this, in a letter to Robert Cecil on 10 March 1592, Ralegh had denounced as a 'malicious report.' According to Camden, Ralegh seduced the lady some months before, an assertion which J. P. Collier needlessly attempted to corroborate by printing a forged

news-letter on the topic (*Archæologia*, xxxiv. 160–70). The queen showed no more mercy to Mistress Throgmorton than to her lover, and she also was imprisoned in the Tower. In a letter addressed to Sir Robert Cecil in July Ralegh affected frenzied grief and rage at being debarred from the presence of the queen, whose personal attractions he eulogised in language of absurd extravagance (Edwards, ii. 51–2). In his familiar poem 'As you came from the Holy Land,' he seems to have converted into verse much of the flattering description of Elizabeth which figured in this letter to Cecil (*Poems*, ed. Hannah, pp. 80–1). But, despite these blandishments, he continued a close prisoner till the middle of September, when, on the arrival of the great carrack, the Madre de Dios, at Dartmouth, he was sent thither with Cecil and Drake, in the hope that by his local influence he might be able to stop the irregular pillage of the prize. He arrived in charge of a Mr. Blunt (*State Papers*, Dom. ccxliii. 17), perhaps Sir Christopher Blount [q. v.], the stepfather and friend of the Earl of Essex. On going on board the carrack his friends and the mariners congratulated him on being at liberty, but he answered 'No, I am the Queen of England's poor captive.' Cecil, his fellow-commissioner, treated him respectfully. 'I do grace him,' wrote Cecil, 'as much as I may, for I find him marvellous greedy to do anything to recover the conceit of his brutish offence' (*ib.*) By 27 Sept. the commissioners had reduced the affairs of the carrack to something like order (Edwards, ii. 73), and eventually the net proceeds of the prize amounted to about 150,000*l.*, of which the queen took the greatest part. Ralegh considered himself ill-used in receiving 36,000*l.*, being only 2,000*l.* more than he had ventured, while the Earl of Cumberland, who had ventured only 19,000*l.*, also received 36,000*l.* (*ib.* ii. 76–8). But her majesty, gratified, it may be, by her share of the booty, so far relented as to restore Ralegh his liberty.

It is probable that Ralegh and Elizabeth Throgmorton were married immediately afterwards. Being forbidden to come to court, they settled at Sherborne, where in January 1591–2 Ralegh had obtained a ninety-nine years' lease of the castle and park (*ib.* i. 463). He now busied himself with building and planting, 'repairing the castle, erecting a magnificent mansion close at hand, and laying out the grounds with the greatest refinement of taste' (St. John, i. 208). But he did not wholly withdraw himself from public life. Early in 1593 he was elected for Michael in Cornwall, and took an active part in the proceedings of the house. On 28 Feb. he spoke in support of open war with Spain. On 20 March he strenuously opposed the extensions of the privileges of aliens, and his speech was answered by Sir Robert Cecil. On 4 April he spoke with much ability and tact in favour of the Brownists, or rather against religious persecution (D'Ewes, *Journals*, pp. 478, 490, 493, 508–9, 517; Edwards, i. 271).

New difficulties followed his sojourn in London during the session. Passionately devoted to literature and science, he associated in London with men of letters of all classes and tastes. He was, with Cotton and Selden, a member of the Society of Antiquaries that had been formed by Archbishop Parker and lasted till 1605 (*Archæologia*, i. xxv), and to him is assigned the first suggestion of those meetings at the Mermaid tavern in Bread Street which Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and many lesser writers long graced with their presence. He made valuable suggestions to Richard Hakluyt, when he was designing his great collection of 'Voyages' (cf. *History of the World*, bk. ii. cap. iii. sect. viii.) But it was not only literary and archæological topics that Ralegh discussed with his literary or antiquarian friends. Although he did not personally adopt the scepticism in matters of religion which was avowed by many Elizabethan authors, it attracted his speculative cast of mind, and he sought among the sceptics his closest companions. Thomas Harriot, who acknowledged himself to be a deist, he took into his house, on his return from Virginia, in order to study mathematics with him. With Christopher Marlowe, whose religious views were equally heterodox, he was in equally confidential relations. Izaak Walton testifies that he wrote the well-known answer to Marlowe's familiar lyric, 'Come, live with me and be my love.'

There is little doubt that Ralegh, Harriot, and Marlowe, and some other personal friends, including Ralegh's brother Carew, were all in 1592 and 1593 members of a select coterie which frequently debated religious topics with perilous freedom. According to a catholic pamphleteer writing in 1592, and calling himself Philopatris, the society was known as 'Sir Walter Rawley's School of Atheisme.' The master was stated to be a conjuror (doubtless a reference to Harriot), and 'much diligence was said to be used to get young gentlemen to this school, wherein both Moyses and our Sauior, the old and the new Testaments are iested at and the schollers taught among other things to spell God backwards' (*An Ad-*

vertisement written to a Secretarie of my L. Treasurers of Ingland by an Inglishe Intelligencer, 1592, p. 18). In May 1593 the coterie's proceedings were brought to the notice of the privy council. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Marlowe and another, but Marlowe died next month, before it took effect. Ralegh had doubtless returned to Sherborne after the dissolution of parliament on 10 April. But later in the year the lord keeper, Puckering, made searching inquiries into Ralegh's and his friends' relations with the freethinking dramatist. A witness deposed that Marlowe had read an atheistical lecture to Ralegh and others. On 21 March 1593–4 a special commission, headed by Thomas Howard, viscount Bindon, was directed to pursue the investigation at Cerne in Dorset, in the neighbourhood of Sherborne, and to examine Ralegh, his brother Carew, 'Mr. Thynne of Wiltshire,' and 'one Heryott of Sir Walter Rawleigh's house' as to their alleged heresies. Unfortunately the result of the investigation is not accessible (*Harl. MS.* 7042, p. 401) [see KYD, THOMAS; MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER]. In June 1594 Ralegh spent a whole night in eagerly discussing religious topics with the jesuit John Cornelius [q. v.], while the latter lay under arrest at Wolverton (FOLEY, *Jesuits*, iii. 461-2).

But Ralegh was soon seeking with characteristic versatility somewhat less hazardous means of satisfying his speculative instinct. He had been fascinated by the Spanish legend of the fabulous wealth of the city of Manoa in South America, 'which the Spaniards call Eldorado,' and he desired to investigate it. Early in 1594 his wife, who deprecated the project, wrote to Cecil entreating him 'rather to stay him than further him' (EDWARDS, i. 160). Probably owing to his wife's influence, Ralegh delayed going out himself, and in the first instance sent his tried servant, Jacob Whiddon, with instructions to explore the river Orinoco and its tributaries, which intersect the country now known as Venezuela, but long called by the Spanish settlers Guayana or Guiana. Whiddon returned towards the end of the year without any definite information. Ralegh was undaunted. He had already resolved to essay the adventure himself, and on 9 Feb. 1594–5 he sailed from Plymouth with a fleet of five ships, fitted out principally at his own cost, Cecil and the lord admiral being also interested in the voyage, and with a commission from the queen to wage war against the Spaniard. On 22 March he arrived at the island of Trinidad, off the Venezuelan coast, where he attacked and took the town of San Josef. He seized Berreo, governor of Trinidad, who, stimulated by the appearance of Whiddon the year before, had written home suggesting the immediate occupation of the country adjoining the Orinoco. In fact an expedition for this purpose sailed from San Lucar about the same time that Ralegh sailed from Plymouth, but it did not arrive at Trinidad till April.

Ralegh's intercourse with his prisoner had meantime been most friendly, and Berreo showed Ralegh an official copy of a deposition made by one Juan Martinez, who, on the point of death, declared that, having fallen into the hands of the Indians of the Orinoco, he had been detained for seven months in Manoa, the richness and wonders of which he described at length. Ralegh, like the Spaniards, accepted the story, in which there is nothing improbable. 'It is not yet proven that there was not in the sixteenth century some rich and civilised kingdom, like Peru or Mexico, in the interior of South America' (KINGSLEY, *Miscellanies*, 1859, i. 44). The reports of dog-headed men, or of 'men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders,' may have originated in the disguises of the Indian medicine-men (*ib.* i. 45). Early in April, leaving his ships at Los Gallos, Ralegh started on his adventurous search for the gold-mine of Manoa, with a little flotilla of five boats, about one hundred men, and provisions for a month.

The equipment and the means at his disposal proved inadequate. Entering by the Manamo mouth from the Bay of Guanipa, and so into the Orinoco itself, near where San Rafael now is, the labour of rowing against the stream of the river in flood was excessive; and when, after struggling upwards for an estimated distance of four hundred miles, they turned into the Caroni, it was often found impossible to make more than 'one stone's cast in an hour.' They pushed on for forty miles further, when their provisions were nearly exhausted, and they were still without any prospect of reaching Manoa. Ralegh reluctantly decided to give up the attempt for the present, hoping to try again at some future time. Leaving a man and a boy behind with a tribe of friendly Indians, so that on his return he might find competent interpreters, or possibly even guides to Manoa, he and his companions rapidly descended the river with the current, and rejoined their ships. They carried with them sundry pieces of 'white spar' or quartz, 'on the outside of which appeared some small grains of gold,' and these, being afterwards assayed in London, were reported to contain pure gold in proportions varying from 12,000 to 26,900 pounds to the ton, the reference being apparently to the 'assay pound' of 12 grains (information from Professor Ro-

berts-Austen). They are also said to have brought back the earliest specimens of mahogany known in England. From Trinidad Ralegh followed the north coast of South America, levied contributions from the Spaniards at Cumana and Rio de Hacha, and returned to England in August. But he had powerful enemies, some of whom declared that the whole story of the voyage was a fiction. It was to refute this slander that he wrote his 'Discoverie of Guiana,' 1596, 4to. At the same time he drew a map, which was not yet finished when the book was published. This map, long supposed to be lost (SCHOMBURGK, p. 26*n.*), has been now identified with a map in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 17940 A), dated 1650 in the Catalogue, but shown to be Ralegh's by a careful comparison with the text of the 'Discoverie' and with Ralegh's known handwriting (KOHL, *Descriptive Catalogue of Maps . . . relating to America . . . mentioned in vol. iii. of Hakluyt's Great Work*; information from Mr. C. H. Coote). A facsimile of the map is in vol. ii. of 'Hamburgische Festschrift zur Erinnerung an die Entdeckung Amerika's' (1892).

Ralegh's accuracy as a topographer and cartographer of Guiana or the central district of Venezuela has been established by subsequent explorers, nor is there reason to doubt that the gold-mine which he sought really existed. The quartz which he brought home doubtless came from the neighbourhood of the river Yuruari (an affluent of the Caroni), where gold was discovered in 1849 by Dr. Louis Plassard, and has, since 1857, been procured in large quantities. The prosperous El Callão mine in this region was probably the object of Ralegh's search (C. LE NEVE FOSTER, 'Caratal Gold Fields of Venezuela,' reprinted from *Quarterly Jour. of Geolog. Soc.* August 1869, and the same writer's 'Ralegh's Gold Mine,' in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 1869, pp. 162–3).

On his return in 1595 Ralegh retired to Sherborne, and, as lord lieutenant of Cornwall, prepared for the defence of the country against a threatened invasion from Spain. This prevented his personally undertaking a new voyage to Guiana; but in January 1595–1596 he sent out his trusty friend, Lawrence Kemys [q. v.], who brought back the news that the Spaniards, under orders from Berreo, had re-established themselves in force at San Tomás, near the mouth of the Caroni, where an earlier settlement had been abandoned (HAKLUYT, iii. 672; GARDINER, iii. 444–5, where the position of San Tomás is discussed).

Meantime Ralegh took a brilliant part in the expedition to Cadiz in June 1596. He commanded the van—himself in the leading ship, the Warspite—as the fleet forced its way into the harbour, and, though severely wounded, he was carried on shore when the men landed for the storming of the town. By his commission as a general officer he had a voice in the councils of war, but his share in swaying the decision to attack, which we know only from his own narrative (EDWARDS, ii. 147–8), may easily be exaggerated, and is contradicted by Sir William Monson, the captain of Essex's ship, the Dieu Repulse ('Naval Tracts' in CHURCHILL, *Voyages*, 1704, iii. 185). On his return Ralegh was again busied with the despatch of a vessel to push discovery in the Orinoco. She sailed from the Thames in October, but did not leave Weymouth till 27 Dec., and by the end of June 1597 she was back at Plymouth without having been able to gain any further intelligence (HAKLUYT, iii. 692). As far as Ralegh was concerned, the project was dropped for the next twenty years, though others made fruitless attempts in the same direction [see LEIGH, CHARLES, *d.* 1605].

Ralegh had been commended for his share in the taking of Cadiz; his friends believed that the queen's wrath was wearing itself out, and Essex was not hostile. In May 1597 Ralegh was in daily attendance at the court, and on 1 June he 'was brought by Cecil to the queen, who used him very graciously and gave him full authority to execute his place as captain of the guard. In the evening he rid abroad with the queen, and had private conference with her' (EDWARDS, i. 226). For the next few weeks he seems to have been on familiar, almost friendly, terms with Essex. Meantime the intelligence from Spain showed that Philip was preparing to take revenge for the loss he had sustained at Cadiz. Ralegh drew up a paper entitled 'Opinion on the Spanish Alarum,' in support of the contention that the cheapest and surest way to defend England was to strike beforehand at Spain. The idea had been forcibly urged by Drake ten years before, but the time was now more favourable and the advice accorded with the queen's inclinations. It had been intended to send out a squadron of ten ships under Lord Thomas Howard, with Ralegh as vice-admiral. The fleet was now increased, it was joined by a squadron of Dutch ships, and Essex, as admiral and general, took command of the whole. On 10 July it put to sea, but was dispersed in a gale and driven back with some loss. It could not sail again till 17 Aug., and then with a diminished force, a great part of the troops being left behind. Off Cape Finisterre the fleet was for the second time scattered by bad weather,

and only by slow degrees was it collected at Flores, in the Azores, where it was determined to lie in wait for the Spanish treasure ships from the West Indies. But Essex had intelligence that it was doubtful if they would come at all, and that, if they did, they would take a more southerly route. He therefore resolved to wait for them at Fayal, and sailed thither, giving Ralegh orders to follow as soon as his ships had watered. Ralegh, following in haste, arrived at the rendezvous before Essex, and seeing that the inhabitants were putting the town in a state of defence, he landed and took it without waiting for Essex, who, on coming in, was exceedingly angry to find that he had been anticipated. He accused Ralegh of having disobeyed the instructions, by landing 'without the general's presence or order.' Ralegh appealed to the actual words, that 'no captain of any ship or company . . . shall land anywhere without directions from the general or some other principal commander,' he being, he maintained, 'a principal commander, named by the queen as commander of the whole fleet in succession to Essex and Howard.' Common sense justified Ralegh's action, and Essex was obliged to waive the point, though several of his friends are said to have incited him to bring Ralegh to a court-martial (*ib.* i. 242). The quarrel was healed for the time by the intervention of Howard, and the fleet kept at sea till the middle of October, making some valuable prizes and destroying many others. On its return the troops were distributed in the western garrisons, and Ralegh, in conjunction with Lord Thomas Howard and Lord Mountjoy, was occupied in preparations for the defence of the coast against any possible attempts on the part of Spain.

During the years immediately following, his time was, for the most part, divided between the court and the west country, with an occasional visit to Ireland. In 1597 he was chosen member of parliament for Dorset, and in 1601 for Cornwall. In the last parliament he defended monopolies, which were attacked with much heat in a debate of 19 Nov. 1601. He is reported to have blushed when a fellow-member spoke of the iniquity of a monopoly of playing-cards, and he elaborately explained his relations with the monopoly of tin, which he owned as lord warden of the stannaries, but he said nothing of his equally valuable monopoly of sweet wines (D'Ewes, *Journals of Parliaments*, p. 645). In July 1600, after the news of the battle of Nieuport, he, jointly with Lord Cobham, with whom he was now first intimately associated, was sent to Ostend with a gracious message from the queen to Lord Grey [see Brooke, Henry, eighth Lord Cobham; Grey, Thomas, fifteenth Lord Grey of Wilton]. In the following September he was appointed governor of Jersey, and at once repaired to the island, where he instituted a public registry of title-deeds, which is still an important feature of the insular land system, and he practically created the trade in fish between Jersey and Newfoundland (Pegot-Ogier, *Iles de la Manche*, p. 326; Falle, *Jersey*, ed. Durell, p. 397; Prowse, *Hist. of Newfoundland*, pp. 52, 76). But the old quarrel with Essex was still smouldering. In season and out of season, Essex and his partisans, especially Sir Christopher Blount [q.v.], were loud in their denunciations of Ralegh. Essex, writing to the queen on 25 June 1599, accused him of 'wishing the ill-success of your majesty's most important action, the decay of your greatest strength, and the destruction of your faithfullest servants' (Edwards, i. 254), and at the last he asserted that it was to counteract Ralegh's plots that he had come over from Ireland, and 'pretended that he took arms principally to save himself from Cobham and Ralegh, who, he gave out, should have murdered him in his house' (Cecil to Sir George Carew, *ib.* i. 255). It was untruthfully alleged that Ralegh had placed an ambuscade to shoot Essex as he passed on his way from Ireland to the lords of the council in London. Blount, pretending to seek a means of retaliating, shot four times at Ralegh; he had already vainly suggested to Sir Ferdinando Gorges that Ralegh's removal would do Essex good service (Oldys, p. 333).

Ralegh was not disposed to submit meekly to this active hostility. At an uncertain date—probably in 1601—he wrote of Essex to Cecil: 'If you take it for a good counsel to relent towards this tyrant, you will repent it when it shall be too late. His malice is fixed, and will not evaporate by any your mild courses. . . . For after revenges, fear them not; for your own father was esteemed to be the contriver of Norfolk's ruin, yet his son followeth your father's son and loveth him' (cf. St. John, ii. 38; and Devereux, *Lives of the Devereux*, ii. 177). When Essex was brought out for execution, Ralegh was present, but withdrew on hearing it murmured that he was there to feast his eyes on his enemy's sufferings. Blount afterwards admitted that neither he nor Essex had really believed that Ralegh had plotted against the earl's life; 'it was,' he said, 'a word cast out to colour other matters;' and on the scaffold he entreated pardon of Ralegh, who was again present, possibly in his official capacity

as captain of the guard. His attitude towards Essex and his party seems to have led Sir Amyas Preston to send him, in 1602, a challenge, which he accepted. He arranged his papers and affairs as a precautionary measure, entailing the Sherborne estate on his son Walter; but for some unexplained reason the duel did not take place. About the same date he began negotiations for the sale of much of his Irish property to Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork; the transaction was not completed until 1604, after Ralegh's attainder, when Boyle secured all the Irish estates (cf. *Lismore Papers*, ed. Grosart, 1st ser. iv. 258; 2nd ser. ii. 38–49, 157–9, iii. 59–62, v. passim).

Meantime political intrigues centred round the king of Scots. For at least two years before the death of the queen, James was systematically informed that Ralegh was opposed to his claims, and was ready to proceed to any extremities to prevent his accession to the throne. The letters were written by Lord Henry Howard (afterwards Earl of Northampton) [q. v.], probably with the knowledge, if not the approval, of Cecil. The result, at any rate, was that James crossed the border with a strong prepossession against Ralegh; and when Ralegh, who had been in the west, hastened to meet him, he was received with marked discourtesy. A fortnight later he was deprived of his post of captain of the guard; he was persuaded or compelled to resign the wardenship of the stannaries and the governorship of Jersey; his lucrative patent of wine licenses was suspended as a monopoly; and he was ordered, 'with unseemly haste,' to leave Durham House in the Strand. Such measures were a sure presage of his downfall; but he still remained at court in occasional attendance on the king, hoping, it may be, to overcome the prejudice and win the royal favour. On or about 14 July he was summoned before the lords of the council, who examined him as to any knowledge he might have of the plot 'to surprise the king's person' [see Watson, William], or of any plot contrived between Lord Cobham and Count Aremberg, the Spanish agent in London. Of Watson's plot he most probably was entirely ignorant. With Cobham he was still on friendly terms, and Cobham had taken from his house a book by one Snagge, contesting James's title. Ralegh had once borrowed the work from Lord Burghley's library. Moreover he knew that Cobham had been in correspondence with Aremberg. This he denied before the council, but he afterwards admitted it, and his prevarication, joined to his known intercourse with Cobham and his reasonable causes for discontent, appeared so suspicious that on 17 July he was sent a prisoner to the Tower. 'Unable to endure his misfortunes,' he attempted to commit suicide (Edwards, i. 375).

During the following months he was repeatedly examined by the lords of the council, and on 17 Nov. was brought to trial at Winchester before a special commission, which included among its members Lord Thomas Howard, now earl of Suffolk, Sir Charles Blount, now earl of Devonshire [q. v.], Lord Henry Howard, the newly created Lord Cecil, Sir John Popham [q. v.], lord chief justice, and several others. Of these, only Suffolk could be considered friendly. Nothing was proved in a manner which would satisfy a modern judge or a modern jury; but the imputation of guilt attached at the time to every prisoner committed by the lords of the council for trial on a charge of treason, unless any convincing proof of his innocence were forthcoming. This Ralegh could not produce. He knew something of Cobham's incriminating correspondence, and to know of or suspect the existence or even the conception of a traitorous plot without revealing it was to be *particeps criminis*. The jury without hesitation brought in a verdict of guilty—guilty of compassing the death of the king, 'the old fox and his cubs;' of endeavouring to set Arabella Stuart on the throne; of receiving bribes from the court of Spain; of seeking to deliver the country into the hands of its enemy. Sentence was pronounced by Popham, but the commissioners undertook to petition the king to qualify the rigour of the punishment. The trial is a landmark in English constitutional history. The harsh principles then in repute among lawyers were enunciated by the judges with unprecedented distinctness, and as a consequence a reaction steadily set in from that moment in favour of the rights of individuals against the state (Gardiner, i. 138).

Two days before Ralegh's trial, Watson, George Brooke, and four others were tried and condemned; a week later, Cobham and Grey. Ralegh was ordered to be executed on 11 Dec., and, in full expectation of death, he wrote a touching letter of farewell to his wife. This was published in 1644 with a few other small pieces in a volume entitled 'To-day a Man, To-morrow None,' in the 'Arraignment' of 1648, and in the 'Remaines' of 1651 (cf. Edwards, ii. 284). But on 10 Dec. Ralegh, with Cobham and Grey, was reprieved; on the 16th the three were sent up to London and committed to the Tower. All Ralegh's offices were vacated

by his attainder, and his estates forfeited, but his personal property was now restored to him. In 1602, when he had assigned the manor of Sherborne to trustees for the benefit of his son Walter, he reserved the income from it to himself for life. This life interest now fell to the king, but on 30 July 1604 a sixty years' term of Sherborne and ten other Dorset and Somerset manors was granted by the crown to trustees to be held by them for Lady Ralegh and her son. Soon afterwards a legal flaw was discovered in the deed of 1602 conveying Sherborne to the trustees of the son Walter. After much legal argument the judges in 1608 declared the whole property to be forfeited under the attainder, and the arrangement of 1604 to be void. Lady Ralegh, in a personal interview, entreated James to waive his claim, but withdrew her opposition on receiving a promise of 400*l.* a year for her life and that of her son, together with a capital sum of 8,000*l.* The Sherborne property, which was of the estimated rental of 750*l.*, was thereupon bestowed on the king's favourite, Robert Carr, earl of Somerset. Shortly before Prince Henry's death in 1612 he begged it of James, who compensated Carr with 20,000*l.* The prince intended to restore the estate to Ralegh, but died before he could effect his design, and Carr retook possession, but on his attainder in 1616, Sherborne was sold to John Digby, earl of Bristol, for 10,000*l.* (Stebbing, pp. 244, 261–4; Carew Ralegh, *Brief Relation*, 1669).

Ralegh was treated leniently in prison. He had apartments in the upper story of the Bloody Tower, where his wife and son, with their personal attendants, also lived, at the rate, for household expenses, of about 200*l.* a year. But his health suffered from cold (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. viii. 107), and frequent efforts were made by his enemies to concoct fresh charges of disloyalty against him. In 1610 they succeeded in depriving him for three months of the society of his wife, who was ordered to leave the Tower. In Prince Henry, however, he found a useful friend. The prince was mainly attracted by Ralegh's studies in science and literature, to which his enforced leisure was devoted. For the prince, Ralegh designed a model of a ship. Encouraged by him, he began his 'History of the World,' and for his guidance designed many political treatises. In a laboratory, or 'still-house,' allowed him in the Tower garden for chemical and philosophical experiments, he condensed fresh from salt water (an art only practised generally during the present century) (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1606–7), and compounded drugs, chief among which was his 'Great Cordial or Elixir.' Ralegh's own prescription is not extant, but Nicholas le Febre compounded it in the presence of Charles II on 20 Sept. 1662 (Evelyn, *Diary*, ii. 152), and printed an account of the demonstration in 1664. At the same time whatever books Ralegh chose to buy or borrow were freely at his disposal, and he interested himself in the scientific researches of his fellow-prisoner, Henry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland [q. v.], into whose service he introduced Harriot, his old friend and fellow-worker.

As early as 1610, possibly earlier, Ralegh sought permission for another venture to the Orinoco. He was willing to command an expedition himself, or to serve as guide to any persons appointed. 'If I bring them not,' he wrote, 'to a mountain covered with gold and silver ore, let the commander have commission to cut off my head there' (Edwards, ii. 393). His proposal received some encouragement, and in 1611 or 1612 certain lords of the council offered to send Kemys with two ships, on condition that the charge should be borne by Ralegh if Kemys failed to bring back at least half a ton of gold ore similar to the specimens. Ralegh objected that it was 'a matter of exceeding difficulty for any man to find the same acre of ground again in a country desolate and overgrown which he hath seen but once, and that sixteen years since.' 'Yet,' he wrote, 'that your lordships may be satisfied of the truth, I am contented to adventure all I have, but my reputation, upon Kemys' memory;' the condition on the other side being 'that half a ton of the former ore being brought home, then I shall have my liberty, and in the meanwhile my free pardon under the great seal, to be left in his majesty's hands till the end of the journey' (*ib.* ii. 338–9). There can, however, be little doubt that Cecil, now earl of Salisbury, did not encourage the scheme, but the king yielded to the representations of Sir Ralph Winwood [q. v.], Ralegh's steadfast friend, and of Sir George Villiers (afterwards duke of Buckingham) [q. v.] The warrant for his release was dated 19 March 1615–16; but it appears that he was actually discharged from the Tower two or three days earlier, though he continued throughout the year under the guard of a keeper (*ib.* i. 563; ii. 341; Gardiner, ii. 381).

During the following months he was busy in preparations for the voyage. He had no support from the crown, and he and his wife adventured all they had, including the 8,000*l.*, or as much of it as had been paid in compensation for the resumption of Sherborne, and some land of hers at Mitcham

(cf. *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. xi. 262, 2nd ser. ix. 331). The gentlemen volunteers who gathered round Ralegh subscribed the rest. Among these were Charles Parker, a brother of William Parker, fourth baron Monteagle [q. v.]; Captain North, brother of Dudley, third lord North [q. v.]; Sir Warham St. Leger, son of Ralegh's old comrade in Ireland; and George Ralegh, a son of Ralegh's brother George. With them were Kemys, Captain (afterwards Sir John) Penington [q. v.], and others of good repute as seamen or as soldiers; but as a rule the merchants of London, or Bristol, or Plymouth, like the seafaring folk of the west country, held aloof from the enterprise. His ships were thus filled up with 'the world's scum.' Even of the volunteers, many of them were 'drunkards, blasphemers, and others such as their fathers, brothers, and friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of with the hazard of some thirty, forty, or fifty pounds, knowing they could not have lived a whole year so cheap at home' ('Apology for the Voyage to Guiana,' *Works*, viii. 480).

As soon as the proposed voyage to the Orinoco was publicly spoken of, Sarmiento, the Spanish ambassador, vehemently protested against it. All Guiana (the modern Venezuela), he asserted, belonged to the king of Spain, and Ralegh's incursion would be an invasion of Spanish territory, but he thought it more probable that Ralegh meant to lie in wait for and attack the Mexican plate fleet, in practical disregard of the peace between the two countries. Ralegh protested that he had no intention of turning pirate; that the mine really existed, and added, according to Sarmiento, that it was neither in nor near the king of Spain's territories—a statement palpably false (Gardiner, iii. 39). Ralegh knew that the Spaniards had taken possession of the district (Edwards, ii. 338). Ralegh had stringent orders not to engage in any hostilities against the Spaniards, and was assured that disobedience would cost him his life (Gardiner, iii. 44 *n.*) This warning he treated as mainly intended to satisfy Sarmiento, and as an intimation of the possible result of failure. To Bacon he spoke openly of seizing the Mexican plate fleet, and to Bacon's objection that that would be piracy, he answered 'Did you ever hear of men being pirates for millions?' (*ib.* p. 48).

While the preparations were in progress another design occurred to him. Towards the end of 1616 war again broke out between Spain and Savoy, and Savoy turned to France and England for support. Genoa, nominally neutral, was rendering valuable aid to Spain. James was not unwilling to assist Savoy, but was destitute of the means, and Ralegh, understanding the situation from Winwood, suggested to the Savoyard ambassador in London that he should urge the king to divert the Guiana squadron to an assault on Genoa. James, after considering the proposal, declined to sanction a change in the destination of Ralegh's expedition (*ib.* pp. 50–2). Ralegh, however, was anxious to obtain some further security for his life in case of failure. With that view he entered into negotiations with the French ambassador in London, and with the admiral of France, hoping for the assistance of some French ships, and a safe retreat to France in the event of defeat. The confused evidence points to the conclusion that Ralegh had determined to attempt the capture of the Mexican plate fleet, to establish himself in force at the mine, and to seize the islands of Trinidad and Margarita as the keys of the position. He believed that success, in spite of his orders, would win the king's pardon, but, if not, that the treasure he would carry with him would insure him a favourable reception in France. He sailed from Plymouth with a squadron of fourteen ships on 12 June 1617.

The voyage was unfortunate from the first. Foul winds and storms drove him back, and afterwards scattered his fleet; one ship was sunk. Most of them, more or less disabled, put into the harbour of Cork. In July Ralegh paid a visit to Sir Richard Boyle, who lent him 100*l.*, and next month he entered into a partnership with Boyle for the working of the copper mine at Balligarren (*Lismore Papers*, ed. Grosart, 1st ser. i. 158, 163, 2nd ser. ii. 86–6). He was not ready to sail again till 19 Aug. At the Canaries the Spaniards were sullenly obstructive; it was only after being refused at two of the islands that they were allowed to water at Gomera. From the Cape Verde Islands they were driven by a hurricane. Calms and foul winds followed; they lay for forty days in the Doldrums, short of water, a prey to scurvy and fever. Great numbers of the men, with several of the captains and superior officers, died. Ralegh himself was stricken with fever. The crews were mutinous. It was afterwards stated that Ralegh encouraged them with assurances of capturing the Mexican fleet if the mine failed (Gardiner, iii. 118). On arriving off the mouth of the Oyapok he hoped to be joined by Leonard, an Indian whom he had brought to England on his former voyage, and who had lived with him for three or four years. But Leonard was not there, and Ralegh moved his squadron, reduced by wreck or separation to ten ships, to

the mouth of the Cayenne. There he was welcomed by friendly natives whose affection he had won twenty years before. 'To tell you,' he wrote to his wife on 14 Nov., 'that I might be king of the Indians were but vanity. . . . They feed me with fresh meat and all that the country yields' (Edwards, ii. 347). When the men were somewhat refreshed, and recovered from sickness, he moved to the Isle de Salut, and there prepared for the farther adventure. Five of the ships were small enough to cross the bar and go up the river, and in these he put four hundred men. He himself was too feeble from the effects of the fever to accompany them, and it was the general wish that he should remain behind. It was expected that a hostile Spanish fleet would arrive, with which Ralegh could best deal. 'You shall find me,' he told the expeditionary force, 'at Punto Gallo, dead or alive; and if you find not my ships there, yet you shall find their ashes. For I will fire with the galleons if it come to extremity, but run away I will never' (Gardiner, iii. 121).

The chief command of the expedition up the river he entrusted to Kemys; his nephew, George Ralegh, was to command the soldiers, among whom was his son Walter. Ralegh gave orders that they should land at a point agreed on, and march to the mine, said to be three miles distant. If they were attacked by the Spaniards in moderate force they were to repel them; but 'if without manifest peril of my son,' he said to Kemys, 'yourself, and other captains, you cannot pass toward the mine, then be well advised how you land. For I know, a few gentlemen excepted, what a scum of men you have, and I would not for all the world receive a blow from the Spaniard to the dishonour of our nation' (*ib.* p. 120). The expedition started on 10 Dec., but the settlement of San Tomás had been moved several miles lower down the river, and it was impossible to pass it without being seen, or to march to the mine without the danger of falling into an ambuscade. Kemys decided to attack the town, which was stormed and burnt, though with the loss of young Walter, Ralegh's son. The Spaniards took to the woods, and, in face of their opposition, Kemys judged it impossible to reach the mine. He accordingly returned, and rejoined Ralegh at Punto Gallo, only to kill himself in despair at the bitter reproach to which Ralegh gave vent. He had brought fresh evidence of the existence and wealth of the mine, and Ralegh wished to lead his men back for another attempt. But they shrank from the venture; he could neither persuade nor compel them; they were thoroughly disheartened. He proposed to them to look out for the Mexican fleet; they refused, the captains equally with the men. 'What shall we be the better?' they said; 'for when we come home the king shall have what we have gotten, and we shall be hanged' (*ib.* p. 127). Several of the ships parted company. Some of them went to Newfoundland, and thence, with a cargo of fish on their own account, to the Mediterranean. After touching at St. Kitts, whence he sent letters to England, Ralegh also went to Newfoundland. He had now only four ships with him, and though with these he would fain have kept the sea in hopes of capturing some rich prize, his men refused to follow him. He realised the danger that awaited him in England, and, as a penniless outcast, he would be scarcely more welcome in France. With much hesitation he went to meet his fate in England, and arrived at Plymouth about the middle of June 1618.

Already the news of the attack at San Tomás and of the failure of the expedition had reached the king, and the Spanish minister, now Conde de Gondomar, demanded satisfaction in accordance with James's promise that 'if Ralegh returned loaded with gold acquired by an attack on the subjects of the king of Spain, he would surrender it all, and would give up the authors of the crime to be hanged in the public square of Madrid.' James assured him that he would be as good as his word (*ib.* iii. 132). The council resented Gondomar's language to the king; but James, supported by Buckingham, convinced it that Ralegh ought to be punished. On 22 June James assured Gondomar that justice should be done, and Gondomar replied with a sneer 'that Ralegh and his followers were in England, and had not been hanged.' James, although stung to fury, agreed to propose to the council to send Ralegh and some dozen of his followers to Spain. Three days later he promised Gondomar that Ralegh should be surrendered, unless Philip expressly asked that he should be hanged in England (cf. 'Documents relating to Ralegh's last voyages' by S. R. Gardiner in *Camd. Soc. Miscellany*, 1864, vol. v.)

Shortly after his arrival at Plymouth Ralegh set out for London; but at Ashburton he was arrested by his cousin, Sir Lewis Stucley or Stukeley [q. v.], who took him back to Plymouth, where he was left much to himself. The opportunity suggested the advisability of escaping to France, but while he was still hesitating orders came for him to be taken to London. There also he was left at large, but, attempting to escape to a French ship at Gravesend, he was arrested,

brought back, and lodged in the Tower. He had meantime drawn up his 'Apology' (*Works*, viii. 479), which is rather a justification of his conduct than a defence against the charge. 'To James it must have appeared tantamount to a confession of guilt; to all who knew what the facts were it stamped him as a liar convicted by his own admission' (Gardiner, iii. 141).

Commissioners were now appointed to inquire into what had been done. With Lord-chancellor Bacon at their head, they were all men of good repute, and there is no reason to doubt that they performed their duty conscientiously; Ralegh was examined, but his statements contradicted each other, till, 'exasperated by the audacity of his lying, they came to the conclusion that there was not a single word of truth in his assertions; that his belief in the very existence of the mine was a mere fiction invented for the purpose of imposing upon his too credulous sovereign' (*ib.* p. 142); and that his lies must be taken as an admission of his guilt. James accordingly gave orders for him to be brought to trial, but was told that, as Ralegh was already under sentence of death, he could not now be legally tried. If he was to be executed, it must be on the former sentence. On 22 Oct. Ralegh was brought for the last time before the commissioners, when, in the name of his colleagues, Bacon, after pronouncing him guilty of abusing the confidence of his sovereign, told him that he was to die. On 28 Oct. he was brought before the justices of the king's bench, when he argued that the Winchester sentence was discharged by his commission for the late voyage. He was told that, 'unless he could produce an express pardon from the king, no argument that he could use would be admissible.' In that case, he answered, he had nothing to do but throw himself on the king's mercy; whereupon the chief justice, Sir Henry Montagu (afterwards Earl of Manchester) [q. v.], awarded execution according to law (*ib.* p. 148). On the following morning, 29 Oct., he was brought to the scaffold erected in Old Palace Yard. He met his death calmly and cheerfully, and of his last words many have become almost proverbial. As he laid his head on the block some one objected that it ought to be towards the east. 'What matter,' he answered, 'how the head lie, so the heart be right?' than which, says Mr. Gardiner, no better epitaph could be found for him. An official 'Declaration' of his demeanour and carriage was issued a few days later and was frequently reprinted. His remains were delivered to his wife, and they were buried in the chancel of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, in spite of Lady Ralegh's wish that he should be buried at Beddington; the head she caused to be embalmed, and she kept it by her in a red leather bag as long as she lived. It seems to have passed into the possession of her son Carew, but what ultimately became of it is uncertain. A memorial window was placed in 1882 by American citizens in St. Margaret's Church, with an inscription by James Russell Lowell.

The high position Ralegh had occupied, the greatness of his downfall, the general feeling that the sentence pronounced in 1603 was unjust, and that the carrying of it into execution in 1618 was base, all contributed to exalt the popular appreciation of his character. His enemies had denounced him as proud, covetous, and unscrupulous, and much evidence is extant in support of the unfavourable judgment. But the circumstances of his death concentrated men's attention on his bold exploits against his country's enemies, and to him was long attributed an importance in affairs of state or in conduct of war which the recital of his acts fails to justify. He was regarded as the typical champion of English interests against Spanish aggression, a view which found its most concentrated expression in the popular tract 'Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost, or England's Forewarner,' by Thomas Scott (Utrecht, 1626, and frequently reissued). Physical courage, patriotism, resourcefulness may be ungrudgingly ascribed to him. But he had small regard for truth, and reckless daring was the main characteristic of his stirring adventures as politician, soldier, sailor, and traveller. Ralegh acquired, however, a less ambiguous reputation in the pacific sphere of literature, and his mental calibre cannot be fairly judged, nor his versatility fully realised, until his achievements in poetry, in history, and political philosophy have been taken into account. However impetuous and rash was he in action, he surveyed life in his writings with wisdom and insight, and recorded his observations with dignity and judicial calmness.

It is difficult to reconcile the religious tone of his writings with the reputation for infidelity which attached to Ralegh until his death, and was admitted to be justifiable by Hume. The charges brought against Ralegh and Marlowe in 1593 were repeated in general terms within four months after his execution by Archbishop Abbot, who attributed the catastrophe to his 'questioning' of 'God's being and omnipotence' (Abbot to Sir Thomas Roe, 19 Feb. 1618–19). Such a charge seems confuted on almost every page

of his 'History of the World,' in which he follows in the early chapters the Old Testament narrative with most confiding literalness, and earnestly insists throughout on God's beneficence. A similar sentiment finds repeated expression in his political essays. Nor in incidental references to the New Testament does he give any sign of incredulity (cf. *Historie*, bk. ii. chap. iv. sect. xi.), and nothing actually inconsistent with these views can be detected in two works in which he dealt with metaphysical speculation. The one 'The Sceptic,' first published in 1651, is a scholastic and inconclusive dissertation—Dr. Parr called it a 'lusus ingenii'—in which it is argued that the endless varieties of physical formation, temperament, and capacity, discernible in living organisms, present insuperable obstacles to the universal acceptance among men of any one conception of truth. Doubt is therefore inevitable to man's reason; but no mention is made of religious belief, which, it seems clear from Ralegh's references to it elsewhere, he did not regard as dependent on man's reason. His 'Treatise of the Soul' (first published in the collected 'Works,' 1829) is a supersubtle and barren inquiry into the nature and function of the soul, mainly based on scriptural texts. The contemporary tone of religious orthodoxy generated reputations for infidelity on very slender provocation, and in Ralegh's case the evil report doubtless sprang from his known love of orally discussing religion with men of all opinions, and of thus encouraging freedom of speech. But his friend Sir John Harington affirmed that he personally kept within conventional bounds in such conferences. 'In religion,' Harington wrote in 1603, 'he hath shown in private talk great depth and good reading, as I once experienced at his own house before many learned men' (*Nugæ Antiquæ*, ii. 132).

Throughout his career Ralegh solaced his leisure by writing verse, much of which is lost. All that is positively known to survive consists of thirty short pieces, many of which were originally published anonymously, or under his initials in poetical anthologies, like the 'Phœnix Nest,' 1593; 'England's Helicon,' 1600; or Davison's 'Poetical Rhapsody,' 1608 (cf. *England's Helicon* and Davison's *Poetical Rhapsody*, both edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen). But the signature of 'Sir W. R.' or of 'Ignoto,' which he adopted occasionally, is not always conclusive testimony that the pieces to which those signatures are attached were from Ralegh's pen. Dr. Hannah has noted twenty-five poems which have been wrongly assigned to him on such grounds. Nor can reliance be placed on the pretension advanced in behalf of very many of his poems that they were penned 'on the night before his execution.'

A fragment only remains of Ralegh's chief effort in verse, a poem called 'Cynthia, the Lady of the Sea,' which was probably written during his enforced withdrawals from court in 1589 and 1592–3. Gabriel Harvey described so much as was written before 1590 as 'a fine and sweet invention.' Puttenham doubtless referred to it in his 'Arte of Poesie' (1589), when he described Ralegh's 'vein' as 'most lofty, insolent, and passionate.' Edmund Spenser, who generously encouraged Ralegh's essays in poetry, wrote to him in 1590 of 'your own excellent conceit of Cynthia,' and thrice elsewhere referred to the work appreciatively, viz. in a sonnet to Ralegh prefixed to the first three books of the 'Faerie Queene' (1590), in the introduction of the third book, and in 'Colin Clout's come home again,' 1591. 'The twenty-first and last Book of the Ocean to Cynthia,' with a few verses of an unfinished twenty-second book, is alone extant; this remains among the Hatfield manuscripts, and has been printed by Dr. Hannah. But the latter erroneously styles it 'Continuation of the lost poem "Cynthia,"' and assigns it to the period of Ralegh's imprisonment in the Tower. The two short poems which were found by Dr. Hannah in the same manuscript, and are printed by him as introductory to the twenty-first book, do not appear to form any part of 'Cynthia.' 'The twenty-first and last book' portrays with much poetic fervour and exuberance the despair of Ralegh at his exile from the presence of 'Cynthia,' who clearly is intended for Queen Elizabeth. Ralegh refers to himself as 'the Shepherd of the Ocean,' an appellation that Spenser had conferred on him. The poem is in four-line stanzas, alternately rhymed. Among other attractive specimens of Ralegh's extant verse are a fine epitaph on Sir Philip Sidney (first printed anonymously in the 'Phœnix Nest,' 1593); two commendatory poems on the 'Faerie Queene' (in the 1590 edition of the first three books); 'If all the world and love were young,' the reply to Marlowe's 'Come, live with me' (in 'England's Helicon,' 1600, signed 'Ignoto,' but ascribed to Ralegh in Walton's *Compleat Angler*); 'The Silent Lover,' a lyric (signed 'Sir W. R.;' quoted by Lord Chesterfield in Letter 183; cf. Hannah, p. 20); 'The Lie, or the Soul's Errand,' beginning 'Go Soul, the body's guest' (written before 1593; printed in Davison's 'Poetical Rhapsody,' 1608 anon., and with feeble alterations and additional stanzas in Joshua Sylvester's 'Posthumi,' 1633 and 1641); 'The Pilgrimage' (probably written in 1603; cf. *Notes and*

Queries, 1st ser. iv. 353), a remarkable proof of Ralegh's resigned temper in the presence of death, and a poem of somewhat lascivious tone, beginning 'Nature that wash'd her hands in milk,' which was first printed in full, from Harleian MS. 6917, f. 48, in Mr. Bullen's 'Speculum Amantis,' p. 76. The masterly concluding stanza ('O cruel Time, which takes on trust') of this last lyric was printed as a separate poem in the 'Remaines.' Among the books of his friend which Ralegh graced with prefatory verses were Gascoigne's 'Steele Glas,' 1576; Sir Arthur Gorges's 'Pharsalia,' 1614; and William Lithgow's 'Pilgrims' Farewell,' 1618. Many quotations from the classics are translated metrically in the 'History of the World.' Ralegh's poems were collected by Sir S. Egerton Brydges in 1814, but the best collection is that by Dr. Hannah, 1885.

Somewhat similar difficulties to those that attach to the identification of Ralegh's poetry beset his prose works. David Lloyd, in his 'Statesmen of England,' 1615, states that Hampden before the civil wars had transcribed at his cost 3,452 sheets of Ralegh's writings. The works remaining in manuscript or published under his name do not account for so bulky a mass. That much is lost is known. The missing works apparently include a 'Treatise of the West Indies' (cf. *Discovery of Guiana*, Ded.), a 'Description of the River Amazon' (Wood), a 'Treatise of Mines and the Trial of Minerals,' and, according to Ben Jonson, a 'Life of Queen Elizabeth' (*Conversations with Drummond*).

Only three prose works by Ralegh were published in his lifetime. The earliest was 'A Report of the Truth of the Fight about the Isles of Azores,' London (for William Ponsonby), 1591, anon. (reprinted under Ralegh's name by Hakluyt in 1595, and separately by Mr. Arber in 1871). It was followed by the 'Discovery of the Empyre of Guiana' (London, by Robert Robinson), of which two editions appeared in 1596 (copies of both are in the British Museum); this was reprinted in Hakluyt, iii. (1598), and immediately translated into Dutch (Amsterdam, 1605) and into Latin (Nuremberg, 1599, and also in Hulsius's 'Collection'). The best edition is that published by the Hakluyt Society (1848), with introduction by Sir R. H. Schomburgk.

The last work that Ralegh printed was his 'History of the World.' Begun for the benefit of Prince Henry, who died before its completion, it was executed while Ralegh was in the Tower, between, it is said, 1607 and 1614. During his imprisonment he extended his learning in all directions, but he did not know Hebrew, and when he could find no Latin translation of a Hebrew work, which he deemed it needful to consult, he borrowed 'the interpretation' of some learned friend. He thus derived occasional aid from Robert Burhill [q. v.], John Hoskins (1566–1638) [q. v.], and Harriot; but there is no good reason to doubt that most of the 660 authors which he cited were known to him at first hand. Ben Jonson, who regarded Ralegh as his 'father' in literature, claims to have revised the 'History' before it went to press, and to have written 'a piece of the Punic War;' but even if Jonson's testimony be accepted, it does not justify Algernon Sidney's comment, in his 'Discourses on Government,' that Ralegh was 'so well assisted that an ordinary man with the same helps might have performed the same thing.' In this view Isaac D'Israeli unwarrantably followed Sidney. But the insinuation that Ralegh borrowed his plumage rests on no just foundation.

Ralegh's labours, which began with the creation, only reached to 130 B.C., the date of the conversion of Macedonia into a Roman province. He traced the rise and fall of the three great empires of Babylon, Assyria, and Macedon, and dealt exhaustively with the most flourishing periods of Jewish, Greek, and Roman history. As originally designed the work was to fill three volumes, and the published volume, consisting of five books, is called 'The First Part.' But Ralegh relinquished his task without doing more than amass a few notes for a continuation. In a desultory fashion he collected materials for an English section, and asked Sir Robert Cotton for works on British antiquities and 'any old French history wherein our nation is mentioned.' But the report that he completed a second volume, which he burnt, may be safely rejected. Winstanley, in his 'English Worthies,' 1660, who is copied by Aubrey, says that the publisher, Walter Burre, told Ralegh that the first part had failed to sell, whereupon Ralegh flung a second completed part into the fire. Another apocryphal anecdote (related in Robert Heron's 'Letters on Literature,' 1785, p. 213, and accepted by Carlyle) assigns the same act to Ralegh's despair of arriving at historic truth, after hearing a friend casually describe an incident that both had witnessed in terms that proved that it took in his friend's eyes a wholly different aspect from that which it took in his own.

The work had so far advanced by 15 April 1611 as to warrant the publisher, Walter Burre, in securing on that date a license for publication. 'Sir Walter Rawleighe' is mentioned as the author in the 'Stationers'

Register' (ARBER, iii. 357). It was published in 1614—Camden says on 29 March. In no extant copy of either of the two editions of 1614 is the author's name given, nor do they contain a title-page; but there is a frontispiece elaborately engraved by Reinold Elstracke, which is explained in some anonymous verses ('The Mind of the Front') by Ben Jonson. Of the two editions of 1614, the earlier supplies a list of errata, which are corrected in the later.

The work attained an immediate popularity. Hampden, Cromwell, Bishop Hall, and Princess Elizabeth, the Electress Palatine, were among its earliest readers and admirers. James I alone condemned it. He complained that Ralegh had in his preface spoken irreverently of Henry VIII, and he believed he could detect his own features in Ralegh's portrait of Ninias, the effeminate successor of Queen Semiramis. On 22 Dec. 1614 the archbishop of Canterbury wrote asking the Stationers' Company, by direction of the king, to call in and suppress 'all copies of the book lately published by Sir Walter Rawleigh' (ARBER, *Stationers' Register*, vol. v. p. lxxvii). The reference is obviously to the 'History of the World,' and not, as Mr. Gardiner assumed, to Ralegh's 'Prerogative of Parliaments,' which was not begun before May 1615. Chamberlain, the letter writer, declared, on 5 Jan. 1615–16, that the 'History' 'was called in by the king's commandment for divers exceptions, but specially for being too saucy in censuring princes.' But the inhibition was apparently not persisted in. The book was permitted to continue in circulation after the publisher had contrived to cancel the title-page (*Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. v. 441–2). A second edition appeared in 1617 (with a title-page bearing Ralegh's name); others, in folio, are dated 1621, 1624, 1628, 1634, 1652 (two), 1666, 1671, 1677 (with a life by John Shirley), 1678, 1687, 1736 (the 'eleventh'). An octavo reprint appeared in 1820 at Edinburgh in 6 vols., and it fills vols. ii.–vii. of the Oxford edition of Ralegh's works of 1829. 'Tubus Historicus, or Historical Perspective' (1631), a summary of the fortunes of the four great ancient empires, is a bookmaker's compilation from it rather than, what it professes to be, an independent production of Ralegh's. An excerpt, entitled 'Story of the War between the Carthaginians and their own mercenaries from Polybius,' was issued in 1657. Avowed abridgments, by Alexander Ross (called the 'Marrow of History') and by Lawrence Echard, are dated respectively 1650 and 1698. A brief continuation, by Ross, from 160 B.C. to A.D. 1640 appeared in 1652.

The design and style of Ralegh's 'History of the World' are instinct with a magnanimity which places the book among the noblest of literary enterprises. Throughout it breathes a serious moral purpose. It illustrates the sureness with which ruin overtakes 'great conquerors and other troublers of the world' who neglect law, whether human or divine, and it appropriately closes with an apostrophe to death of rarely paralleled sublimity. Ralegh did not approach a study of history in a critical spirit, and his massive accumulations of facts have long been superannuated. But he showed an enlightened appreciation of the need of studying geography together with history, and of chronological accuracy. His portraits of historical personages—Queen Jezebel, Demetrius, Pyrrhus, Epaminondas—are painted to the life; and the frequent digressions in which he deals with events of his own day, or with philosophic questions of perennial interest, such as the origin of law, preserve for the work much of its original freshness. Remarks on the tactics of the armada, the capture of Fayal, the courage of Englishmen, the tenacity of Spaniards, England's relations with Ireland, emerge in the most unlikely surroundings, and are always couched in judicial and dignified language. His style, although often involved, is free from conceits.

To Ralegh is also traditionally ascribed the history of the reign of William I in Samuel Daniel's 'History of England' (1618). This essay closely resembles 'An Introduction to the Breviary of the History of England with the reign of King William I, entitled the Conqueror,' which was printed in 1693 from a manuscript belonging to Archbishop Sancroft, who believed it to be by Ralegh. The authorship is not quite certain. 'A Discourse of Tenures which were before the Conquest,' by Ralegh, is printed in the Oxford edition of his works.

Numerous essays by Ralegh on political themes were circulated in manuscript in his lifetime, and manuscript copies are to be found in many private and public collections. The following, which were published after his death, may be assigned to him with certainty: 1. 'The Prerogative of Parliaments in England,' an argument, suggested by the proceedings against St. John in the Star-chamber in April 1615, in favour of parliamentary institutions, though overlaid with so much conventional adulation of James I as to obscure its real aim; 1628, 4to (title-pages are met with variously giving the place of publication as London, Hamburg, and Middleburg), dedicated to James I and the parliament; London, 1657,

with a dedication to the parliament. 2. 'Advice to his Son,' London, 1632, two editions; 1636 (a collection of sensible, if somewhat worldly, maxims). 3. 'The Prince, or Maxims of State, written by Sir Walter Rawley and presented to Prince Henry,' London, 1642. 4. 'To-day a Man, To-morrow None,' London, 1644; containing the well-known letter to his wife. 5. 'The Arraignement and Conviction of Sir Walter Rawleigh,' with a few letters, 1648. 6. 'Judicious and Select Essays and Observations upon the first Invention of Shipping, the Misery of Invasive War, the Navy Royal, and Sea Service, with his Apology for his Voyage to Guiana,' London, 1650, and 1657. 7. A collection of tracts, including 1, 2, and 3 above, with his 'Sceptick, an Apology for Doubt,' 'Observations concerning the Magnificency and Opulency of Cities,' an apocryphal 'Observations touching Trade and Commerce,' and 'Letters to divers persons of quality,' published with full list of contents on title-page in place of any general title in 1651 and again in 1656 (with Vaughan's portrait); reissued in 1657, with the addition of 'The Seat of Government,' under the general title of 'Remaines.' 8. 'The Cabinet Council, or the Chief Arts of Empire discabinated. By that ever-renowned knight Sir Walter Rawleigh,' published by John Milton, 1658; reissued in same year as 'Chief Arts of Empire' (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. iii. 302). 9. 'Three Discourses: (i.) of a War with Spain; (ii.) of the Cause of War; (iii.) of Ecclesiastical Power;' published by Philip Ralegh, his grandson, London, 1702. 10. 'A Military Discourse, whether it would be better to give an invader battle or to temporise and defer the same,' published by Nath. Booth of Gray's Inn, 1734. 11. 'The Interest of England with regard to Foreign Alliances,' on the proposed marriage alliances with Savoy, 1750.

'A Relation of Cadiz Action in the year 1596,' first printed in Cayley's 'Life,' 1805, chap. v., reappears, with many other previously unprinted pieces of smaller interest, including the metaphysical 'Treatise of the Soul,' in the only collective edition of Ralegh's works, Oxford, 1829, 8 vols. 8vo. 'Choice Passages from the Writings and Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh' was edited by the Rev. Dr. Grosart in 1892.

Some of the posthumous publications attributed to his pen are of doubtful authenticity. 'Observations touching Trade and Commerce with the Hollands and other Nations' (1650, and in 'Remaines,' 1651)—an account of a scheme for diverting the Dutch carrying trade into English hands, which is repeated in McCulloch's 'Tracts,' 1859—is more likely by John Keymer. 'A Dialogue between a Jesuit and a Recusant in 1609,' 'The Life and Death of Mahomet' (1637), 'The Dutiful Advice of a loving Son to his aged Father' (in Oxford edit.), may be safely rejected as obvious imitations of Ralegh's style. Two volumes attributed to Ralegh by Sir Henry Sheeres [q. v.], their editor, and respectively entitled 'A Discourse on Sea Ports, principally on the Port and Haven of Dover,' 1700–1 (reprinted in 'Harleian Miscellany'), and 'An Essay on the Means to maintain the Honour and Safety of England,' 1701, are more probably by Sir Dudley Digges [q. v.]

The portraits of Ralegh are numerous. Among them is a full-length, probably by Zucchero, in the National Portrait Gallery, dated '1588 ætatis suæ 34,' with a pair of compasses in the hand; another, in the Dublin Gallery, is assigned to the same artist ('æt. 44, 1598'); a third, with his son Walter (anon. dated 1602), belongs to Sir John Farnaby Lennard, bart. (cf. *Cat. Tudor Exhibition*, 1890); a fifth belongs to the Marquis of Bath (cf. *Cat. National Portraits at South Kensington*, 1866, 1868); a beautiful miniature at Belvoir Castle, inscribed 'æt. 65, 1618,' forms the frontispiece to Mr. Stebbing's 'Memoir,' 1891; and a portrait by Isaac Oliver is described in the 'Western Antiquary,' 1881 (i. 126). There are engraved portraits by Simon Pass (prefixed to his 'History of the World,' 1621), by R. Vaughan (prefixed to his 'Maxims of State'), by Houbraken (in Birch's 'Lives'), and by Vertue (prefixed to Oldys's 'Life,' 1735).

The spelling Ralegh (pronounced Rawley) is that which he adopted on his father's death in 1583, and persistently used afterwards. In April 1578 he signed 'Rauleygh' (*Trans. of the Devon Assoc.* xv. 174); from November 1578 (*State Papers*, Dom. cxxvi. 46 i) till 1583 he signed 'Rauley.' His brother Carew signed 'Raullygh' in 1578 and 'Raulligh' in 1588 (*ib.* ccxvi. 48 i). Mr. Stebbing gives (pp. 30–1) a list of about seventy other ways in which the name has been spelt. The form Raleigh he is not known to have employed.

Lady Ralegh died in 1647. By her Ralegh had two sons, Walter and Carew. Walter, baptised at Lillington, Dorset, on 1 Nov. 1593, was probably born at Sherborne. He matriculated from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 30 Oct. 1607, and graduated B.A. in 1610, his tutor being Dr. Daniel Fairclough, *alias* Featley, who describes him as addicted to 'strange company and violent exercises.' In 1613 Ben Jonson accompanied him as his governor or tutor to France. Jonson declares he was 'knavishly inclined,' and re-

ports a humiliating practical joke which young Ralegh played on him (*Conversations with Drummond*, p. 21). Attending his father in his latest expedition to Guiana, he was killed at San Tomás before 8 Jan. 1617–18, when Captain Kemys announced his death to his father.

The second son Carew Ralegh (1605–1666), was born in the Tower of London and baptised at the church of St. Peter ad Vincula on 15 Feb. 1604–5; Richard Carew [q.v.] of Antonie was his godfather. In 1619 he entered Wadham College, Oxford, as a fellow-commoner, matriculated on 23 March 1620–1, and his name remained on the books until 1623 (Gardiner, *Reg. Wadham Coll. Oxford*). He is said to have written poetry while at Oxford. Wood saw some sonnets of his composition; a poem by him beginning 'Careless of love and free from fears' was printed in Lawes's 'Ayres and Dialogues,' 1653 (p. 11). His distant kinsman William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke, brought him to court, but James I complained that he looked like his father's ghost, and, taking the hint, he spent a year in foreign travel. A bill restoring him in blood passed through the House of Lords in 1621 and through both houses of parliament in 1624, but James I withheld his assent, and, although it was submitted again in 1626, it did not receive the royal assent till 1628, when it was made a condition that Ralegh should resign all claim to the Dorset estates (*Lords' Journals*, vol. iii. passim; *Commons' Journals*, i. 755 sq.) In other respects Charles I treated him considerately, and in 1635 he became a gentleman of the privy chamber. In 1639 he was sent to the Fleet prison for a week and suspended from his attendance at court for drawing his sword on a fellow-courtier (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 294). But he nominally remained in the king's service until the king's escape to the Isle of Wight in 1645. According to Wood, Charles I 'honoured him with a kind token at his leaving Hampton Court' (cf. *Lords' Journals* vi. 186). He is said by Wood to have 'cringed afterwards to the men in power.' He had long set his heart on recovering his father's estates at Sherborne, and he presented to the House of Commons between 1648 and 1660 several petitions on the subject, one of which—largely autobiographical—was published in 1669 as 'A brief Relation of Sir Walter Ralegh's Troubles' (reprinted in *Harl. Misc.* and in *Somers Tracts*; cf. *Commons' Journals*, vi. 595, viii. 131 seq.; *Lords' Journals*, xi. 115 seq.) Wood chronicles a rumour that he defended his father's memory by writing 'Observation upon some particular persons and passages [in William Sanderson's "Compleat History"], written by a Lover of the Truth,' London, 1659, 4to. The pamphlet doubtless owed something to Carew's suggestions. He certainly expostulated with James Howell for expressing doubt in his 'Epistolæ Hoelianæ' of the existence of the mine in Guiana, and induced Howell to retract his suspicions in 1635 (cf. *Epistolæ Hoel.* ed. Jacobs, ii. 479 seq.) Meanwhile he took some active part in politics. He sat in parliament as member for Haslemere (1648–53); Carlyle is apparently in error in saying that he represented Callington in the closing years of the Long parliament (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. vol. xii. passim, 7th ser. vol. i. passim). In May 1650 he was committed to the Tower for a few days for 'passionate words' spoken at a committee (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 413, 416). On 10 Aug. 1658 John Evelyn dined with him in his house at West Horsley (Evelyn, *Diary*, ii. 102). He took his place in the restored Rump parliament on 7 May 1659, and sat regularly till the members were expelled on 13 Oct. He was reinstated with his fellow-members on 26 Dec., and attended the house till the dissolution in March (Masson, *Milton*, iv.) He zealously seconded Monck's efforts for the restoration, and through Monck's influence was appointed governor of Jersey on 29 Feb. 1659–60 (Whitelocke, p. 697), but it is doubtful if he visited the island. On Charles II's return he declined knighthood, and the honour was conferred upon his son Walter (15 June 1660). He owned property in Surrey; in 1629 the Earl of Southampton conveyed to him the manor of East Horsley, and he succeeded in 1643, on the death of his uncle Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, to the estate of West Horsley (Manning and Bray, *Surrey*, iii. 31; Brayley and Britten, *Surrey*, ii. 76). In December 1656 Ralegh settled the West Horsley property on his sons Walter and Philip, but the arrangement was voided by Walter's death, about 1663, and he sold the estate in 1665 to Sir Edward Nicholas for 9,750*l.* (*Gent. Mag.* 1790, i. 419). Ralegh's London house was in St. Martin's Lane, and, dying there in 1666, he was buried on 1 Jan. 1666–7 in his father's grave in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The register describes him as 'kild,' which has been interpreted as murdered. By his will he made his widow sole executrix (*Gent. Mag.* 1850, ii. 368). He married Philippa (born Weston), 'the rich widow of Sir Anthony Ashley.' His son Philip, of London and Tenchley in Surrey, was stated in 1695 to have four sons (Walter, Carew, and two others) and

three daughters (Le Neve, *Knights*, p. 74); he edited in 1702 No. 9 in the list given above of his grandfather's tracts, and died in 1705. Carew's daughter Anne married Sir Philip Tyrrell of Castlethorpe (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed Bliss, ii. 244).

The commonly repeated statement that Sir Walter Ralegh also left an illegitimate daughter rests apparently on a reference made by Ralegh 'to my poor daughter to whom I have given nothing,' in a letter which he is reputed to have addressed to his wife in July 1603. 'Teach thy son,' he adds, 'to love her for his father's sake.' The letter, the genuineness of which is doubtful, was first printed in Bishop Goodman's 'Court of James I' (ed. Brewer, 1839; cf. Edwards, ii. 383–387; Stebbing, pp. 195–8).

[The chief Lives of Ralegh are those by William Oldys, first published in 1736 (here referred to in the 8vo edition of 1829), by Thomas Birch, (1751), by Arthur Cayley (1805), by Patrick Fraser-Tytler (1833), by Edward Edwards (2 vols. 1868), by J. A. St. John (1868), and by Mr. William Stebbing (1891). Gibbon contemplated a Life of Ralegh, but abandoned the notion on reading that by Oldys. The Life by Edwards, which embodies numerous original letters and documents, is a rich quarry of material, but scarcely a connected or accurate narrative. Although no detailed references are given to original authorities by Mr. Stebbing, his biography is of all the most readable and best informed. That by Mr. Edmund Gosse (1886) is, like sketches by Macvey Napier and Charles Kingsley, an entertaining essay. For the history of Ralegh's parents and his early life, see pedigree in Howard's Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, ii. 155–7; and the invaluable papers by Dr. Brushfield of Budleigh Salterton in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association. But a good many points in Ralegh's Elizabethan career remain obscure. The most authentic sources for it are the State Papers, Domestic and Ireland; the Calendars both of the Carew MSS. and of the Cecil Papers now in course of publication by the Hist. MSS. Comm. The Privy Council Register throws little light on Ralegh's curious relations with Marlowe in 1592–3, which are here noticed for the first time. Sir John Pope-Hennessy's Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland (1883); Sir Walter Ralegh and his Colony in America, by the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, Boston (Prince Society), 1884, which reprints Harriot's Report, and Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk's introduction to his edition of the Discoverie of Guiana (1848) are all useful. A complete account of Ralegh's public life from the accession of James I is given in the History of England by Mr. S. R. Gardiner, who, while utilising the labours of his predecessors, has corrected or illustrated them by his own researches among original documents both in England and in Spain. See also Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 235–9; John Ford's Linea Vitæ, 1620; Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, 1641; Fuller's Worthies (1662); Lloyd's Worthies (1665); Aubrey's Lives, and Spedding's Life of Bacon. For Ralegh's literary work the chief authorities are the introduction to Dr. Hannah's edition of his Poems (1885), Dr. Brushfield's Bibliography of Ralegh (Plymouth, 1886), his Bibliography of the History of the World (1886), and his Sir Walter Ralegh and his History of the World (1887). The writers of this article owe to Dr. Brushfield some information which has not been accessible to Ralegh's earlier biographers.] J. K. L. S. L.

RALEGH or **RALEIGH, WALTER** (1586–1646), divine, born in 1586, was second son of Sir Walter Ralegh's elder brother, Sir Carew Ralegh, knt., of Downton, Wiltshire. His mother was Dorothy, relict of Sir John Thynne, knt., of Longleat, Wiltshire, and daughter of Sir William Wroughton, knt., of Broadheighton, Wiltshire [see under Ralegh, Sir Walter]. He was educated at Winchester and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated as commoner on 5 Nov. 1602. He graduated B.A. in 1605 and M.A. in 1608. 'He was admired for his disputations in the schools, even when he was an undergraduate' (Patrick, *Reliquiæ Raleighanæ*). He took holy orders, and in 1618 became chaplain to William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke [q. v.] In 1620 he was presented by his patron to the rectory of Chedzoy, near Bridgwater, Somerset; in the following year he received the rectory of Wilton St. Mary, Wiltshire. Between 1620 and 1623 he married Maria, daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbs. About 1630 he was chosen a chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles I, who admired his preaching. In 1632 he was made rector of Elingdon or Wroughton, and in 1635 of Street, Somerset. In 1634 he was minor prebendary of Combe in Wells Cathedral, and received besides the rectory of Street-cum-Walton, Wiltshire. In 1636 he was created D.D. In 1637 he became dean and rector of St. Buryan, Cornwall, and in 1641 he was chosen to succeed Dr. George Warburton as dean of Wells.

A staunch royalist and a member of Lord Falkland's circle, Ralegh suffered grievously during the civil war. While he was attending the king, his rectory-house at Chedzoy was plundered by the parliamentarians, his property stolen, his cattle driven away, and his wife and children expelled from their home. Mrs. Ralegh took refuge at Downton, where she was joined by her husband. But in the western counties fortune was for some time favourable to the king, and Ralegh was enabled to return to Chedzoy. He continued to live there in safety until the defeat of George Goring, lord Goring [q. v.], at

Langport in 1645. Ralegh then fled to Bridgwater, and on the fall of that town (21 July 1645) surrendered to the parliamentarians. From Bridgwater he was sent a prisoner to Chedzoy, but on account of his weakness he was allowed to live in free custody in his own house. The departure of Fairfax and Cromwell was for him the beginning of new troubles. One Henry Jeanes, being anxious, it is said, to secure the rectory for himself, carried off the dean to Ilchester, and there had him lodged in the county gaol. From Ilchester the prisoner was removed to Banwell, and thence to the deanery, Wells, where he was entrusted to the care of David Barrett, a shoemaker. By this person he was rudely dealt with, and at last mortally wounded in a scuffle. According to Simon Patrick, Ralegh was murdered while attempting to screen from Barrett's impudent curiosity a letter that he had written to his wife (cf. WALKER, *Sufferings of the Clergy*; *Angliæ Ruina*, 1647). He died on 10 Oct. 1646, and was buried in the choir of Wells Cathedral, before the dean's stall. No inscription marks his grave. Raleigh's eldest son George attempted to bring Barrett to justice. A priest-vicar of Wells named Standish was arrested for having permitted the burial of the dean in the cathedral, and 'was kept in custody to the hour of his death' (PATRICK).

Ralegh's papers were preserved in the family, and thirteen of his sermons were given by his widow to Simon Patrick (1626–1707) [q. v.], then dean of Peterborough, who published them in 1679, with a biographical notice, and a Latin poem written in praise of Ralegh by a Cambridge admirer, who is probably Patrick himself. The volume is entitled 'Reliquiæ Raleighanæ, being Discourses and Sermons on several subjects, by the Reverend Dr. Walter Raleigh.' The editor praises Ralegh's quickness of wit, ready elocution, and mental powers, but says that he 'was led to imitate too far a very eminent man,' whose name is not given. Among Ralegh's friends were Lucius Cary, second viscount Falkland [q.v.], Henry Hammond [q. v.], William Chillingworth [q. v.], and Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon [q. v.]

In 1719 Laurence Howell [q. v.] published 'Certain Queries proposed by Roman Catholicks, and answered by Dr. Walter Raleigh,' with an account of Ralegh copied from Patrick. Of a tract on the millennium which Ralegh is said to have written, no trace remains.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon., ed. Bliss, iii. 197; Hoare's Wiltshire, Hundred of Downton, pp. 35, 37; Raleigh Pedigree, privately printed from the records of the College of Arms; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Addit. MSS. 15669–70.]

E. C. M.

RALEIGH, ALEXANDER (1817–1880), nonconformist divine, was born at The Flock, a farmhouse near Castle Douglas in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright in Galloway, on 3 Jan. 1817. He was the fourth son of Thomas and Isabella Raleigh. The father was a Cameronian. After a short period of alternate teaching and farming, he was apprenticed in 1832 to a draper at Castle Douglas. Meanwhile his father removed to Liverpool, and in three years Alexander followed. There, while in trade as a draper, he took charge of a Sunday-school Bible class, and began to study for the congregational ministry. In March 1840 he entered Blackburn College as a divinity student, and by too close application injured his health. In 1843 the college was transferred to Manchester, where the last year of Raleigh's student life was spent. In April 1845 he became pastor of the congregational church in Greenock, but in the summer of 1847 his health broke down, and he resigned the charge. For several years he was a wanderer in search of health. After short periods of ministerial service in Birmingham, and at Liscard, near New Brighton, he undertook the pastorate of a church at Rotherham in August 1850, where, with greatly improved health, he laboured until April 1855. At this time he accepted the charge of the West George Street independent chapel, Glasgow, in succession to Dr. Ralph Wardlaw, its minister for fifty years. In 1858 he accepted a call from the congregation of Hare Court Chapel, Canonbury, London. Raleigh soon played an important part in the religious life of London. He preached the annual sermon before the London Missionary Society in Surrey Chapel in May 1861. He was also appointed one of the 'merchant's lecturers in the city of London.'

In February 1865 the university of Glasgow conferred on Raleigh the degree of D.D. In the same year he was sent by the Congregational Union of England and Wales to represent that body at the National Council of American Congregational Churches. The council met at Boston in June. Raleigh's colleagues were Dr. Vaughan and Dr. George Smith. The American civil war had just concluded, and considerable bitterness was manifested towards Dr. Vaughan, who, as editor of the 'British Quarterly Review,' was responsible for some unfriendly articles on the part the north had played in the struggle. Raleigh's tact, however, brought the council's work to a peaceful conclusion.

Raleigh was chairman of the Congrega-

tional Union of England and Wales for the first time in 1868. In 1871 his congregation at Hare Court built a sister church on Stamford Hill, which was placed under the same ministerial charge. Henry Simon became co-pastor of the united churches with Dr. Raleigh. In 1875 his congregation presented him with 300*l.*, so that he might visit the Holy Land. On his return he became minister of the Kensington Congregational Church.

In 1879 he was for a second time president of the Congregational Union. He died on 19 April 1880, and was buried in Abney Park cemetery, beside his friend, Dr. Thomas Binney. Raleigh married Mary, only daughter of James Gifford of Edinburgh.

Raleigh, who bore a wide reputation as an effective preacher, published several collected volumes of sermons and devotional works.

[Alexander Raleigh: Records of his Life, ed. Mary Raleigh, 1881 (with portrait): published works.] W. B. L.

RALEIGH, WILLIAM DE (*d.* 1250), bishop of Winchester, was a native of Devonshire, but it is doubtful to which of the four branches of the Devonshire Raleighs he belonged. Prince (*Worthies of Devon*, p. 516) inclines to the family settled near Barnstaple. In 1212 he was presented by King John to the church of Bratton, and was employed in judicial business in Lincolnshire and Cumberland in 1226–7. In 1228 he was appointed one of the justices of the bench and one of the justices itinerant. He was at some period in the earlier part of his career a canon of St. Paul's, holding the prebend of Kentish Town (MATT. PARIS, *Hist. Minor*, ii. 400; LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ii. 403), and in 1237 he was treasurer of Exeter Cathedral (GROSSETESTE, *Letters*, ed. Luard; LE NEVE, *Fasti*, i. 414). He is said by Matthew Paris to have been skilled in the laws of the realm, and to have been a particularly intimate counsellor of the king. Probably this position, rather than any reputation for sanctity, caused the monks of several vacant cathedral churches to elect him to their sees. In 1239 he was elected, first to Coventry or Lichfield, and afterwards to Norwich, but he chose Norwich, and was consecrated by Archbishop Edmund Rich at St. Paul's on 25 Sept. of that year, in succession to Thomas Blunville. During his episcopate he took an active part in punishing Jews who were accused of conspiring to crucify a Christian boy.

Already, after the death of Peter des Roches in 1238, and before he became bishop of Norwich, Raleigh was elected by the monks to the vacant see of Winchester, but he did not get possession until 1244. When the king's candidate, William of Valence [q. v.], the queen's uncle, was objected to by the monks as a man of blood, Henry retorted that Raleigh had slain many more with his tongue than his rival with his sword. Henry resorted in vain to various oppressive measures, and would not yield, even when William de Valence died. But by a lavish expenditure, which impoverished his rich new diocese for the rest of his life, Raleigh in 1243 procured papal confirmation, and Henry's gold failed to obtain a reversal of the bull. As the king, with the help of the mayor of Winchester, now kept the bishop-elect out of the city by force, he retaliated by excommunication and interdict, and retired to France, where he obtained favour with Louis IX. At last, in 1244, under protest and threat of interdict from three English bishops, the English king yielded, and allowed Raleigh to enjoy his see.

At the great council of 1244 Raleigh was one of the joint committee of prelates, earls, and barons chosen to consider the king's demand for a subsidy, and he was present at the parliament of 1248. In 1245 he attended the council of Lyons, and early in 1249 he went again to France. He died at Tours on 1 Sept. 1250, after spending eleven months there for the sake of economy.

[Matt. Paris; Ann. Waverley; Ann. Winton.; Bartholom. Cotton.; Grosseteste's Letters, 1235, 1236, 1245; Stubbs's Registrum Sacrum Angl.; Dugdale's Monast. Angl. and Chronica Series, pp. 9, 11; Fuller's Worthies of England in Devonshire, i. 252, 277; Godwin, De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius; Stubbs's Const. Hist. 1878, iii. 308 *n.*] E. G. P.

RALFE, JAMES (*fl.* 1820–1829), writer on naval history, was the author of 'The Naval Chronology of Great Britain: an Historical Account of Naval and Maritime Events from the commencement of the War in 1803 to the end of the Year 1816' (3 vols. 8vo, London, 1820), a useful compilation, intended as a continuation of the 'Naval Chronology' of Captain Isaac Schomberg [q. v.], but on a more extended scale. It appears to have been issued in parts, the date on the title-page being that of the completion of the work. He afterwards wrote 'The Naval Biography of Great Britain, consisting of Historical Memoirs of those Officers of the British Navy who distinguished themselves during the reign of his Majesty George III,' 4 vols. 4to, London, 1828. This was certainly published in parts, as appears from the reprint of the 'Memoir of Admiral Charles Stirling' (12mo, 1826), and an appendix to the 'Memoir of Sir James Athol Wood,' containing a criticism on it by Sir Charles

Brisbane, dated 29 Dec. 1827. The appendix also contains an account of the battle of Navarino, and in the following year, 1829, Ralfe issued a pamphlet in justification of Sir Edward Codrington's conduct. The matter of the several memoirs in the 'Naval Biography' seems to have been for the most part contributed by the subjects of them, and may be accepted as correct as to facts. The inferences are less certain, and the style is stilted and verbose to an extreme degree. As a pecuniary venture it is said to have been unsuccessful, and in 1829 an attempt was made by some of the senior officers of the navy to raise a fund for the author's benefit, the subscriptions to be paid to his publishers, Messrs. Whitmore & Fenn, 6 Charing Cross (advertisement at the end of the 'Navarino' pamphlet).

[Ralfe's works.] J. K. L.

RALFS, JOHN (1807–1890), botanist, born at Millbrook, near Southampton, on 13 Sept. 1807, was the second son of Samuel Ralfs, a yeoman of an old family in Hampshire. His father died at Muddiford in that county before the child was a year old, and the children (two sons and two daughters) were brought up at Southampton by their mother. After being educated privately he was articled to his uncle, a surgeon of Brentford, with whom he lived for two years and a half. For two years he was a pupil at Winchester hospital, and in 1832 he passed his final examination, being specially recommended by the examiners for his knowledge of botany. For some time he practised in partnership with another surgeon at Shoreditch, and he is also said to have practised at Towcester. At Torquay, whither he removed on account of an affection of his lungs, he married, in 1835, Laura Cecilia, daughter of Henry Newman. In November 1837, for the sake of the mild climate, he settled at Penzance, and, having abandoned his profession, dwelt there for the rest of his life.

Through the misconduct of a near relative, who betrayed his trust, Ralfs lost most of his fortune; but under the will of his friend, the Rev. Henry Penneck, who died in 1862, he enjoyed a small annuity. In spite of ill-health and failing eyesight, he actively pursued botanical researches until he was seventy-five years old. He was long a member of the committee of the Penzance library, catalogued its books and prepared its printed catalogue (*Suppl. Cat. Penzance Libr.* 1893, p. 6). He died at 15 St. Clare Street, Penzance, on 14 July 1890, and was buried in the cemetery, where a monument was erected to his memory by the members of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, of which body he was a vice-president after its resuscitation in 1880, and president for 1883–4.

Ralfs's marriage proved unhappy. Within two years from their union his wife joined her parents in France. She died in 1848, at the chateau of the Count and Countess of Morambert in the Dordogne. Ralfs visited the chateau in 1850, and took the opportunity of seeing the chief botanists in Paris. He left his collections of microscopic slides, 3,137 in all, to the botanical department of the British Museum, but as the will had not been witnessed, it did not take legal effect. The botanist's only son, however, Mr. John Henry Ralfs, carried out his father's intentions.

The works of Ralfs were: 1. 'British Phænogamous Plants and Ferns,' 1839. 2. 'The British Desmideæ,' 1848. This volume is 'unsurpassed for the beauty and accuracy of its coloured plates,' and is very rare, fetching many times its published price. His first paper, on 'Desmids and Diatoms,' was contributed, at the suggestion of the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, to the Edinburgh Botanical Society, and for many years his articles appeared in its 'Transactions' and in the 'Annals of Natural History.' Hundreds of his letters are among Berkeley's correspondence in the botanical department of the British Museum. In the Penzance library are deposited his manuscript collections, viz., 'Flora of West Cornwall,' 1878–86, 8 vols.; 'Flora of the Scilly Isles,' 1876, 1 vol., and 'Fungi of West Cornwall,' 1880–6, 2 vols.

Arthur Hill Hassall long corresponded with Ralfs, who suggested that they should render each other assistance in their inquiries. But when Hassall's 'British Freshwater Algæ, including Descriptions of the Desmideæ and Diatomaceæ,' which, in Ralfs's opinion, ought to have been published jointly, appeared in 1845, no mention was made of Ralfs. The 'History of Infusoria,' by Andrew Pritchard [q. v.], was enlarged and revised by Ralfs and other botanists. His contribution on the diatomaceæ was condensed by Pritchard (pp. 756–940).

Ralfs aided in the botanical portions of the 'Guide to Ilfracombe,' 1838; the 'Guide to Penzance, by J. S. Courtney,' 1845; the 'Week at the Land's End, by J. T. Blight,' 1861; the 'Official Guide to Penzance,' 1876, and he supplied the list of desmids to Jenner's 'Flora of Tunbridge Wells.' He sent many plants for description in the second edition of 'English Botany, by Sir James E. Smith.' 'Berkeley gave the name of

Ralfsia to a genus of seaweeds, and Wilson named a Jungermannia in his honour.' Darwin in his 'Insectivorous Plants' gracefully referred to those supplied to him by Ralfs from the neighbourhood of Penzance.

[Journal of Botany (with portrait) by H. and J. Groves, October 1890, pp. 289–93, and December 1891, p. 371; Hardwicke's Science Gossip, by William Roberts, June 1889, pp. 126–8, September, pp. 177–9; Lancet, 19 July 1890, p. 155; Nature, 24 July, p. 300; Cornishman, 17 and 24 July 1890; Cornish Telegraph, 17 July. Particulars of his scientific papers are given in the Bibliotheca Cornubiensis of Boase and Courtney, and the Collectanea Cornubiensia of G. C. Boase.] W. P. C.

RALPH. [See also RANDOLPH and RANDULF.]

RALPH THE TIMID, EARL OF HEREFORD (*d.* 1057), younger son of Drogo or Dreux (*d.* 1035), count of the Vexin, by Godgifu or Goda, daughter of Ethelred II, came over to England in 1041, during the reign of Hardecanute (*Historia Ramesiensis*, p. 171), with his uncle, Edward the Confessor. The latter, who came to the throne the next year, regarded the young man with favour, and he was entrusted with the earldom of Worcestershire, probably in subordination to Leofric, earl of Mercia [q. v.] (*Codex Diplomaticus*, iv. 123, No. 792; *Norman Conquest*, ii. 111); he was in command there in July 1049, when a force of pirates from Ireland and Welsh under Gruffydd ab Rhydderch [q. v.] invaded the shire. He fled before them, leaving Worcester to be burnt by the invaders, and gaining for himself the appellation of 'the timid earl' (WILL. MALM. *Gesta Regum*, ii. c. 199; FLOR. WIG. an. 1055). On the outbreak of the quarrel between the king and Earl Godwin [q. v.], which arose out of the outrage committed by Ralph's stepfather, Count Eustace of Boulogne, at Dover in 1051, he marched to Gloucester to uphold the king (*ib.* an. 1051). When Godwin and his sons were banished he received Swegen's earldom of Herefordshire (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 160, 561), and it was thought possible at this time that, in spite of the fact that Ralph had an elder brother living (Count Walter III, who died in 1063), Edward might fix upon him as his successor (*ib.* pp. 298, 367). It was known in June 1052 that Godwin was about to attempt to return to England, and Ralph, in conjunction with Earl Odda, another of the king's kinsmen, was put in command of a fleet at Sandwich to prevent his landing. The weather was bad, and Godwin returned with his vessels to Flanders; but Ralph was held to have displayed little activity, and both he and Odda were replaced in their command (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.* an. 1052, Peterborough). Ralph was the only foreign earl that was allowed to retain his earldom after Godwin's return. In 1055 his earldom was invaded and ravaged by Ælfgar [q. v.], the dispossessed earl of East Anglia, and his Welsh allies under Gruffydd. He met the invaders on 24 Oct., two miles from Hereford, at the head of an army composed partly of the English of his earldom and partly of French and Normans. He commanded the English to fight on horseback, contrary to their custom. He was the first to flee, and it is said that his French and Normans fled with him, and that the English followed their example; four or five hundred of them were slain, and Hereford was sacked and set on fire (FLOR. WIG. an. 1055; *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* an. 1055, Abingdon; *Norman Conquest*, ii. 388–90). Ralph died on 21 Dec. 1057, and was buried in Peterborough Abbey, to which he was a benefactor (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.* an. 1057; HUGO CANDIDUS, *Cœnob. Burgi Historia*, p. 44). He was inert, cowardly (*Gesta Regum*, ii. c. 199), and, it may be inferred from his order to the English at the battle of Hereford, arbitrary and headstrong.

[Orderic, p. 655, ed. Duchesne; Freeman's Norman Conquest, i. 584, ii. passim; authorities in text.] W. H.

RALPH OF WADER, EARL OF NORFOLK (*fl.* 1070). [See GUADER, RALPH.]

RALPH OF TOESNY (*d.* 1102), Norman baron, came in the female line of the stock of Malahulc, uncle of Rollo, the conqueror of Normandy (ORD. VIT. i. 181 *n.*) His father Roger fought against Odo of Chartres under Richard II of Normandy (WILLIAM OF JUMIÈGES, p. 253), and afterwards went to Spain, with the intention of carving out a principality for himself, as other Normans were doing in Southern Italy. He married a daughter of the widowed Countess of Barcelona, but, though he won a terrible repute by his hard-fought victories over the Saracens and his cannibal ferocity, his plans came to nought, and he returned to Normandy, soon after the succession of William to the Norman duchy (*ib.* p. 268; ADEMAR ap. PERTZ, *Mon. Hist. Germ.* iv. 140). Roger, who was hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy, and is described as a proud and powerful man, declared he would not have a bastard for his duke. So he began to lay waste the lands of his neighbours, until Robert de Beaumont defeated and slew Roger and his sons Helbert and Elinand

(the date must have been after 1040; cf. Ord. Vit. ii. 370 *n.*) Roger's widow, Adeline or Helen, married Richard, count of Evreux. His daughter Adelina was wife of William Fitz-Osbern [q. v.]

Ralph succeeded his father, Roger, at Toesny and as standard-bearer of Normandy. In 1050 he witnessed a charter of William to the monastery of St. Evroul (Ord. Vit. ii. 40). In 1054, after the defeat of the French at Mortemer, Ralph was sent by William to announce the news in the camp of the French king. His message, delivered from a rock hard by in the dead of the night, struck the invading host with panic, and they hastily retreated to their own land. About 1060 Ralph was accused before William, by Roger of Montgomery [q. v.], and in consequence disinherited and exiled. He seems to have joined with Arnald de Escalfoy in an attack on the monastery of St. Evroul; afterwards he went on a journey to Spain, but before his departure came to St. Evroul and begged pardon for his conduct, promising if he returned in safety to make compensation to the monks (*ib.* ii. 401). About 1063 he was restored to favour, at the petition of Simon de Montfort and Waleran de Breteuil (*ib.* ii. 93). Ralph was present at the council of Lillebonne in 1066, when the invasion of England was decided on. Before the battle of Hastings, William bade him, as standard-bearer, take the standard which the pope had sent him. But Ralph refused the honour, that he might be more free to bear his part in the fight (Wace, 7601–20).

After the conquest of England he was rewarded with lands in Norfolk, Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Worcestershire, and other counties (*Domesday*, i. 62, 138, 168, 176, 183, ii. 91, 235). It was probably not Ralph, but his son, also named Ralph, who supported Robert of Normandy against his father in 1077. In 1081 Ralph was with William at Winchester. After William's death in 1087 he expelled the ducal garrisons from his castles. In the following year, however, he fought under Duke Robert in Maine. In 1090 Heloise, countess of Evreux, out of jealousy of Isabel, wife of Ralph of Toesny, stirred up war between her husband, William of Evreux, and Ralph of Toesny, his half-brother. Ralph, after appealing in vain to Duke Robert, sought assistance from William Rufus. In November William of Evreux, with his nephew, William of Breteuil, besieged Conches. William of Breteuil was taken prisoner, and eventually a peace was arranged, the two Williams agreeing to take their kinsman Roger, Ralph of Toesny's second son, for their heir. Ralph's warfare forms 'an immediate part of the tale of William Rufus' (Freeman, *William Rufus*, i. 240), and six years later he was again found supporting William against his brother Robert. Two years later the English king when in Normandy visited Ralph at Conches (*ib.* ii. 246). In 1100 Ralph was engaged in warfare with Robert de Beaumont, count of Meulan, in alliance with William of Evreux. He died on 24 March 1102, and was buried in the abbey of Conches.

Ralph is commonly spoken of as Ralph of Conches, and it is possible that he, and not his father, founded the abbey and built the castle of Conches. When Ralph went to Spain he left his physician, Goisbert, to become a monk at St. Evroul. Some years later he took Goisbert to England, and gave the monks Caldecot in Norfolk, and Alton in the parish of Rock, Worcestershire. His wife, Isabel or Elizabeth de Montfort, had taken an active part in her husband's warfare with William of Evreux, riding, like another Penthesilea in armour, among the knights; she survived her husband, and spent her last years in the monastery of Haute Bruyère. Ralph's eldest son, Ralph, succeeded him, and married Adeliza, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon; he supported Henry I in his warfare with Robert of Normandy, and died in 1126, leaving two sons, Roger and Hugh.

Ralph of Toesny was ancestor of the Robert de Tony who was summoned to parliament on 10 April 1299 (Burke, *Extinct Peerage*). He had two brothers, who settled in England—Robert, ancestor of the Staffords, earls of Stafford and dukes of Buckingham; and Nigel, ancestor of the Gresleys of Gresley.

[Ordericus Vitalis (Soc. de l'Hist. de France); William of Jumièges ap. Duchesne's Historiæ Normannorum Scriptores; Wace's Roman de Rou; Freeman's Norman Conquest and William Rufus; Battle Abbey Roll. iii. 171–7, ed. Duchess of Cleveland; Planché's Conqueror and his Companions, i. 217–27.] C. L. K.

RALPH, Baron of Mortemer (*d.* 1104?). [See Mortimer.]

RALPH d'Escures, sometimes called Ralph de Turbine (*d.* 1122), archbishop of Canterbury, son of Seffrid, a man of good family, and lord of Escures, near Séez, by his first wife, Rasscendis, became in 1079 a monk of St. Martin's Abbey at Séez, where his father had previously taken the monastic vows. By his father's marriage with his second wife, Guimondis, Ralph had a half-brother named Seffrid, called Pelochin, who became abbot of Glastonbury and bishop

of Chichester, and he also had a brother named Hugh, a canon of Séez (*Gallia Christiana*, xi. 719). Having served some of the lower offices of the convent, Ralph was made prior, and in 1089 was elected the second abbot of the house at Séez which had been founded by Roger of Montgomery, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury [q. v.] Roger showed his satisfaction at the election by gifts to the house, for the new abbot was generally liked, being a man of cheerful temper as well as of high character. He ruled the convent diligently in the midst of civil commotions which, along perhaps with the disputes of his later life, may have caused him to be called 'de Turbine' (Brompton, cols. 1004, 1014). It is said of Ralph, 'inter sævos belli turbines strenue rexit' (Ord. Vit. p. 678). He was consecrated by Girard, bishop of Séez, and that year came to England, probably to see his intimate friend Gundulf [q. v.], bishop of Rochester (*Monasticon*, i. 175). When in 1094 Robert of Bellême [q. v.] took the castle of St. Cenery, he and his monks carried off the arm of St. Cenery and placed it in their church (Ord. Vit. p. 706). In 1098 he and his convent received from Arnulf, fourth son of Earl Roger, the founder, a grant of the church of St. Nicholas at Pembroke, with twenty carucates of land. He assisted at the dedication of the church of St. Evroul in 1099 (Ord. Vit. pp. 776–7), and is said to have been at Gloucester about the time of the dedication of St. Peter's in July (*Gallia Christiana*, u.s.) It is improbable that he was at Shrewsbury in 1102, as stated by William of Malmesbury (*Gesta Regum*, v. c. 396; cf. Freeman, *William Rufus*, ii. 430, *n.* 3). Robert of Bellême had greatly oppressed the churches of Séez, demanding from the abbot an oath of allegiance and homage, and Ralph was forced in 1100 by his violence to flee to England, where he was welcomed by the king. Nor did he venture to return to Normandy, but remained in England, staying at various monasteries, where he was heartily welcomed (Ord. Vit. pp. 678, 707; *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 127). In 1104 he visited Durham, where he superintended the translation and exhibition of the body of St. Cuthbert [q. v.] He was much with his friends Anselm, with whom he had been intimate for many years (cf. *Anselm. Epp.* iii. 23), and Gundulf, and when Gundulf fell sick in 1108 hastened to him. After the two friends had bidden each other farewell, and Ralph had reached the door of the room, the dying bishop called him back, and placed his episcopal ring on his finger. Ralph remonstrated, saying that he was a monk, though not then living as one, and that a ring did not beseem one of his order. Gundulf, however, bade him keep it, saying that he would need it. After Gundulf's death on 7 March, Anselm, with the approval of all, appointed Ralph to the see, and consecrated him at Canterbury on 9 Aug., so he then understood the meaning of Gundulf's gift (Eadmer, *Vita Gundulphi*, *Opp.* ii. 833–5). Anselm, with the approval of a council of bishops, sent Ralph, with the bishop of London, to meet Thomas (*d.* 1114) [q. v.], archbishop-elect of York, and persuade him to go to Canterbury for consecration, and make a profession of obedience to that see. Thomas met them at Southwell, but refused to comply with their request. On the death of Anselm on 21 April 1109, Ralph, as bishop of Rochester, became administrator of the diocese of Canterbury, and filled that post with diligence and care for the dignity of the church, consecrating churches on the estates of the see, in whatever diocese they were, on his own authority. He attended the council that Henry held at London at Whitsuntide, and joined the other bishops of the southern province in determining to resist at all cost any attempt to override the decision of the late archbishop with regard to the York pretensions; and, Thomas having yielded to the king's command, Ralph assisted at his consecration in St. Paul's on 17 July.

In April 1114 Ralph received a summons from the king to attend a council at Windsor, held to consult on the appointment of an archbishop of Canterbury, the see having been vacant since Anselm's death, and to bring with him the prior and some of the monks of Christ Church. On their way he and his party were told that Faricius [q. v.], abbot of Abingdon, was to be the new archbishop, and they were pleased at the prospect. At Windsor they found that Faricius had been summoned by the king, and that his election was regarded as certain. The bishops and some of the magnates, however, objected to the choice of a monk, while the monks and others declared that none but a monk ought to hold the office. Finally the bishops proposed Ralph; the proposal was evidently a compromise; though Ralph was a monk, he had been driven from his abbey, and had to some extent at least ceased to live the monastic life, and he was generally popular. The king, who had been in favour of Faricius, changed his mind, and Ralph was unanimously elected on 26 April, and was enthroned at Canterbury on 17 May 1114 (Eadmer, *Historia Novella*, ii. 489–90; cf. *Historia de Abingdon*, ii. 147–9). He deposed some officers who had been in power at Canterbury, and appointed others of his own

choice, which gained him some ill-will, but he pleased the monks by persuading the king to allow Ernulf [q. v.] to succeed him at Rochester. The chapter sent Ralph's nephew, John (*d.* 1137), Ernulf's successor in the abbacy of Peterborough, and afterwards (1125) bishop of Rochester, to Rome, requesting Paschal II to send Ralph the pall, for he was suffering from gout, and could not fetch it in person. There was much hesitation at Rome as to their request, for the pope was displeased at the independent position adopted by the English church as evidenced specially by the translation of Ralph without his sanction, and the messengers of the chapter would probably have been met with a refusal had not their cause been taken up by Anselm, abbot of St. Sabas, nephew of the late archbishop. It was finally decided that the messengers should be sent home without the pall, and that Anselm should take it to England later as legate from the pope. On the return of the messengers Ralph, in accordance with the wish of the bishops, and with approval of the chapter of Christ Church, appointed his nephew John archdeacon of Canterbury. Anselm came with the pall, which was received with veneration at Canterbury on 15 May 1115. He stayed some time with the archbishop, but evidently received no satisfaction with reference to the complaints of the pope concerning the independent action of the national church. In September Ralph attended a council held by the king at Westminster, at which the legate presented a letter from Paschal complaining of the translation of bishops without his sanction, and referring, though not explicitly, to Ralph's translation. At this time Bernard, the queen's chaplain, then bishop-elect of St. David's, applied to Ralph for consecration, and the Count of Meulan [see Beaumont, Robert de, *d.* 1118] proposed that the ceremony should take place in the king's chapel. To which Ralph replied with spirit that he would not consecrate Bernard there or anywhere else save at Canterbury. The matter was of extreme importance both as regards the independence of the church of England in things spiritual, and the rights of Canterbury over Welsh bishops. The king bore Ralph out, telling the count that the archbishop was not to be dictated to on such a matter, and that it was for him to decide where he would consecrate the bishops of 'Britain.' Ralph proposed to hold the consecration at Lambeth, but to oblige the queen, who wished to be present, held it in Westminster Abbey on the 19th, receiving from Bernard a profession of obedience and subjection to the see of Canterbury (Gir. Cambr. *Opp.* iii. 49). At the great council held at Salisbury on 19 March 1116, at which the magnates of the kingdom did homage to the king's son William, Ralph and the other prelates promised their homage in case William outlived his father.

At this council an attempt was made to end the dispute then in progress between Ralph and Thurstan, archbishop-elect of York [q. v.] Thurstan had been elected in 1114, and Ralph refused to consecrate him unless he professed obedience and the subjection of his see to Canterbury. This Thurstan refused to do. Henry upheld Ralph, and would not allow Thurstan to go to Rome for consecration. Thurstan appealed to the pope against Ralph, it is said with no effect (Eadmer), though the York historian (Hugh the Chantor, u.s. pp. 134, 138) declares that Paschal ordered Ralph to consecrate him at once without the profession, but says that Ralph did not get the letter. At Salisbury Henry ordered Thurstan to comply with Ralph's demand; he refused, and divested himself of his bishopric. All, the York writer says, were moved with pity, save Ralph only. Meanwhile Alexander I [q. v.] of Scotland wrote to Ralph asking his advice on the choice of a bishop for St. Andrews, and informing him that he wished that for the future the bishops of that see should, according to alleged ancient custom, be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury instead of by the archbishop of York. In August Anselm, who had returned to Rome, was again ordered to go to England as legate. On the news of his mission a council was held at London in the absence of the king, then in Normandy, and Ralph, with the approval of all, went to Henry to consult with him on the preservation of the ancient customs and liberties of the kingdom, and to suggest that he should go to Rome to represent them to the pope. Henry received him at Rouen with much honour, stopped Anselm from going to England, and sent the archbishop on to Rome. On his way Ralph fell sick with gout and a carbuncle in the face, was forced to keep his bed for a month at La Ferté, and was scarcely expected to recover. When convalescent he resumed his journey, accompanied by a splendid retinue, and was everywhere received with honour. He spent Christmas at Lyons with Anselm. On his arrival at Rome he found that the pope had been forced by the emperor Henry V to retire to Benevento, and partly because of the quarrel between the pope and the emperor, and partly on account of his own health, which was still weak, he re-

mained in Rome, and there wrote to the pope, who in answer sent him a letter addressed to the king and the English bishops, dated 24 March 1117, promising not to diminish the dignity of the church of Canterbury. Conscious that this meant nothing, Ralph remained some time at Rome and at Sutri, where he received an invitation from the emperor to come to him, and remained with him a week; he returned first to Rome and then to Sutri, hoping that the pope would return. He was disappointed, and at last returned to Normandy, where he remained with the king, and was evidently one of his chief counsellors, taking a prominent part in the council that the king held at Rouen in October 1118 [see under Henry I] (Ord. Vit. p. 846).

The next pope, Gelasius II, upheld the cause of Thurstan, bade Henry send both Ralph and Thurstan to him, and wrote Ralph a sharp reproof for his disobedience to the apostolic see in refusing to consecrate Thurstan without the profession. Ralph set out to meet the pope at Rheims, where it was believed that he was about to hold a council, but he heard that Gelasius was still in the south, and thought of going to Spain. He afterwards intended to meet the pope at Clugny, but there Gelasius died on 29 Jan. 1119. Calixtus II, the next pope, also wrote angrily to Ralph, who was still in Normandy, blaming him for his disobedience to the letters of Paschal and Gelasius. Ralph replied that their letters had never reached him; it is known that the letter sent by Paschal had not been delivered to him, and even the York historian allows that he must be believed with reference to that sent by Gelasius. He would, he said, attend the pope, but was prevented by ill-health, and by the refusal of the French king to grant him a safe-conduct (Hugh the Chantor, u.s. pp. 154–8). Calixtus sent him copies of the letters with an order to obey, and gave him reason to believe that he would take action on Thurstan's side at the council that he was about to hold at Rheims. Meanwhile at Rouen on 11 July, Ralph, after saying mass, was struck with paralysis while disrobing, and for some days remained speechless (Orderic, p. 873). He was therefore unable to attend the council, and wrote to the pope; the king allowed Thurstan to go to Rheims on his promising that he would not receive consecration from the pope, and sent Seffrid Pelochin, Ralph's brother, to the pope, warning him not to consecrate. Nevertheless on Sunday, 19 Oct., the pope did consecrate Thurstan, though before the ceremony John, the archdeacon of Canterbury, Ralph's nephew, publicly protested against the injury done to Ralph and to his church, to which the pope merely answered that he wished to do no injustice to the church of Canterbury.

Ralph, who was still so ill that he could only travel in a carriage and had to be supported to a seat, returned to England, and was received at Canterbury on 3 Jan. 1120. On 4 April he was sufficiently recovered to consecrate a bishop of Bangor. About that time Alexander of Scotland wrote asking him to send Eadmer [q. v.] to him to be elected bishop of St. Andrews. Ralph, having obtained Henry's leave to do so, wrote to Alexander urging him to be mindful of the rights of Canterbury, and to send Eadmer back to him without delay for consecration. Alexander, however, would not allow Eadmer to be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, and Eadmer refused to receive consecration from any one else. In spite of Ralph's remonstrances, Alexander remained firm, and Eadmer did not become a bishop. Having received a letter from Calixtus threatening that he and his church should be put under an interdict unless Thurstan were restored to his rights, Ralph caused investigation to be made into the privileges that his church had received from former popes and the history of its claims over the see of York, and set these matters forth in a long letter which he sent to the pope, complaining of Thurstan and of the injury done to Canterbury (*Historians of York*, ii. 228–51). On 6 Jan. 1121 he attended the council at London at which Henry announced that, by the advice of the archbishop and magnates, he was about to marry again. The king also showed the bishops letters from the pope, and, acting on them, recalled Thurstan, who took charge of his diocese. Ralph's malady steadily increased, though he was not yet forced to give up performing divine service; his mental powers remained, but his voice was much affected; his temper became hasty, and he was specially quick to resent anything that he thought derogatory to the dignity of his see (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 131). The king's marriage was to take place at Windsor, and, on account of Ralph's difficulty in speaking, it was proposed to admit the claim of the bishop of the diocese (Salisbury) to perform the ceremony. Ralph resisted the proposal, the bishops of his province upheld him, and the king was married by the bishop of Winchester as the archbishop's representative. The next day the queen, Adeliza [q. v.], was to be crowned, and Ralph was standing at the altar when he observed that the king was wearing his crown, though he had not placed it on his

head. Thinking that some one had usurped his right, he advanced to the king, robed and wearing his pall, and declared that a wrong had been done, and that he would not proceed with the ceremony so long as the king wore the crown. Henry, who seems himself to have put on his crown, replied that it was a mere matter of thoughtlessness, and that the archbishop might do whatever was right. Ralph began to take the crown off, and the king helped him to undo the clasp of the chain that held it. Fearing that he would refuse to replace it, the spectators called on him to do so. He replaced it on the king's head, and the service proceeded (*ib.* pp. 132–3 *n.*; EADMER, *Historia Novella*, vi. cols. 518–19). In March he accompanied the king to Abingdon, and while there, on the 13th, consecrated Robert Peche, one of the officers of the royal household, bishop of Lichfield. He did not give up his hope of victory over the see of York; he laid before the king the privileges that had lately been found at Canterbury, and worked on Henry's mind by urging that it was matter that concerned the unity of the kingdom, propounding the maxim 'One primate, one king.' Henry was convinced, and at a great council held at Michaelmas renewed his command that Thurstan should make the profession. Ralph was not present, for a day or two before he had been seized with illness, probably with another stroke of paralysis; his consecration of Gregory to the see of Dublin at Lambeth on 2 Oct. seems to have immediately preceded this attack. About a year later he was again struck with paralysis, died on 20 Oct. 1122, and was buried in his cathedral.

Ralph was pious, learned, and eloquent, of high moral character, affable in manners, liberal, and generally popular. Until sickness rendered him tetchy, he was cheerful and good-tempered; he was indeed so much given to laughter, joking, and trifling that some people considered his facetiousness unworthy of his dignity and age, and called him 'a trifler' (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 133*n.*) But he certainly combined wisdom with his wit; he was a strenuous assertor of the rights of the national church and of what he conceived to be the rights of his see, was respected by the king, and played his part in the controversies in which he was engaged with dignity and judgment. A collection of his homilies is in the Bodleian Library (Laud MS. D. 49), and many letters of his are preserved by Eadmer and others.

[Eadmer's Hist. Nov. vols. v. vi. and Vita Gundulphi (ed. Migne); Gallia Christ. xi. 719 sq.; Orderic, pp. 678, 706, 776–7, 811, 846, ed. Duchesne; A.-S. Chron. ann. 1114, 1115, 1119, 1120, 1122, William of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. pp. 126–8, 131–3, 262–5, and Gesta Regg. lib. v. c. 396, Gervase of Cant. i. 10, 44, 72–3, ii. 377–80, Historians of York, ii. 131–98, 228–51, Hist. de Abingdon, ii. 147–9 (these six Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. ii. 59, 67, 70, 74, 77 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Anselm's Epp. iii. 23, ed. Migne; Dugdale's Monasticon, i. 175; Anglia Sacra, i. 7, 56; Hook's Archbishops of Cant. ii. 277–301; Freeman's William Rufus, i. 184, 242, ii. 430 *n.*; Bale's Scriptt. Brit. Cat. cent. xii. 82; Wright's Biogr. Lit. ii. 105.] W. H.

RALPH, RADULF, RANULF, or **RANDULF** (*d.* 1123), chancellor, was a chaplain or clerk of Henry I, and became chancellor in 1107–8 (*Monasticon*, v. 192), from which date he appears frequently as holding that office until his death. For the last twenty years of his life he suffered much from bodily infirmity: but his mind was active, and he is described as crafty, prompt to work evil of every kind, oppressing the innocent, robbing men of their lands and possessions, and glorying in his wickedness and ill-gotten gains. In the first days of 1123 he rode with the king from Dunstable, where Henry had kept Christmas, escorting him to the castle of Berkhampstead, which belonged to the chancellor. As he came in sight of his castle his heart, it was believed, was puffed up with pride. At that moment he fell from his horse, and a monk of St. Albans, who had been despoiled of his possessions by him, rode over him. He died of his injuries a few days afterwards. He had a son, who joined him in some benefactions to Reading Abbey, and he also granted the manor of Tintinhull, Somerset, to Montacute Priory in that county (*ib.* p. 167).

[Henry of Huntingdon's Hist. Angl. and Ep. de Contemptu Mundi, pp. 244, 308; Rog. Hov. i. 180 (both Rolls Ser.); Rog. Wend. i. 202 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Leland's Collect. i. 69 (ed. 1770); Foss's Judges, i. 130.] W. H.

RALPH, called LUFFA (*d.* 1123), bishop of Chichester, was consecrated to that see in 1091 by Archbishop Thomas (*d.* 1100) [q. v.] of York ('Actus Pont. Ebor.' in *Historians of the Church of York*, ii. 359, Rolls Ser.) He may be said to have founded the cathedral of Chichester, so fundamentally did he alter the original structure, and his work, characterised by massive simplicity, can still be traced in the more modern building (STEPHENS, *Memorials of the See of Chichester*, pp. 48–9). The church, which was consecrated in 1108 (*Ann. Monast.* ii. 43, Rolls Ser.), was injured by a fire which did great damage to the city in 1114 (ROG. HOV. i. 169, Rolls Ser.), but Ralph successfully peti-

tioned Henry I for an exemption from taxes in order to restore the damage (Will. Malm. *De Gestis Pont. Angl.* p. 206), and several charters attest the good will of the king (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi. 1168). Ralph completed the organisation of the chapter by the definition of the offices of dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer. He greatly raised the dignity of his see, increased the number of his clergy, and enriched the church with gifts. Thrice each year he went through the diocese, preaching and rebuking, but receiving only voluntary offerings. With the famous abbey of Battle he was on friendly terms, and was present at the consecration of the church in 1094 (*ib.* iii. 246).

Of bold and determined character (*De Gest. Pont.* p. 205), Ralph resisted William Rufus in his quarrel with Anselm [q. v.], whom he helped to consecrate as archbishop in 1093, and is said to have offered to surrender his staff and ring rather than yield to the king (*ib.*) He likewise opposed Henry I in his efforts to tax the clergy, and even suspended divine offices throughout his diocese until the king relaxed his claim (*ib.*) At the election, in 1109, of Thomas (*d.* 1114) [q. v.] to the archbishopric of York, he was one of the bishops who insisted upon the submission of York to Canterbury (Eadmer, *Historia*, pp. 208 seq. Rolls Ser.)

Ralph died on 24 Dec. 1123 (*Ann. Monast.* i. 11), and a tomb inscribed with his name in Chichester Cathedral, at the entrance to St. Mary's chapel, is said to be his. But this tomb is of small dimensions, and Ralph was traditionally reputed to be of great stature (*De Gest. Pont.* p. 205).

[See in addition to the authorities cited in the text, Symeon of Durham, ii. 235, &c. (Rolls Ser.); Twysden's Decem Script. p. 2369; Ord. Vital. ap. Migne's Patrologia, vol. 188, p. 721; Flor. Wig. ii. 51 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 69; Stubbs's Regist. Sacr. Angl. p. 23; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. i. 238, ed. Hardy.]

A. M. C–e.

RALPH (*d.* 1144?), bishop of Orkney, whose name usually appears as Ralph Nowell, was a native of York, where he became a priest ('Actus Pont. Ebor.' in *Historians of the Church of York*, ii. 372, Rolls Ser.; Hugh the Chantor, ii. 127). York writers assert that, apparently about 1110, Ralph was elected (by men of the Orkneys) to the bishopric of the islands in the church of St. Peter at York. He was consecrated before 1114 by Thomas, archbishop of York, to whom he made his formal profession (*Act. Pont. Ebor. l.c.*) The primate of Trondhjem, however, claimed ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Orkneys, and Ralph, as the nominee of the archbishop of York, was ignored by prince, clergy, and people of the Orkneys (Flor. Wig. ii. 89, Engl. Hist. Soc.) He never went into residence, and the bishopric was filled by the archbishop of Trondhjem. But Ralph's position was upheld by Calixtus II and Honorius II, who successively addressed letters to the kings of Norway directing his restoration, and describing him as the 'canonically elected and consecrated bishop' (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi. 1186). Ralph, however, did not waste his life in litigation, but spent it usefully as a suffragan of York and Durham.

Ralph staunchly supported Thurstan [q. v.], archbishop-elect of York, in his struggle for the independence of the see of York against the claims of Canterbury. He visited Thurstan during his exile in France, and in October 1119 was at Rheims just before the opening of the council, when Thurstan was consecrated to the archbishopric of York, 19 Oct. 1119 (Hugh the Chantor, l.c., p. 164). Next day, upon the opening of the council, Ralph alone of the English and Norman bishops dared to take his seat beside the metropolitan (*ib.* p. 166). On his return to England he had to face the anger of Henry I. Ralph, however, declared that he and the archdeacon who had accompanied him had not gone to Rheims for the purpose of being present at Thurstan's consecration (*ib.* p. 172).

In 1138 Ralph represented the aged archbishop at the Battle of the Standard. Some writers improbably ascribe to him the well-known exhortation to the English army (Rog. Hov. i. 193, Rolls Ser.; Hemingburgh, i. 59, sq., Engl. Hist. Soc.; Brompton, Ap. x. *Scriptt.* col. 1026), which Ailred of Rievaulx [see Ethelred] assigns to Walter Espec [q. v.] Ralph was certainly conspicuous in exhorting and absolving the English host (John of Hexham, *ib.* col. 262, and Richard of Hexham, *ib.*, col. 321).

In 1143 Ralph acted as suffragan of William of St. Barbe, bishop of Durham. In that year he, with two others, represented the latter at the consecration of William Fitz-Herbert [q. v.], archbishop of York, at Winchester (John of Hexham, l.c., col. 273). This is the last trustworthy mention we have of him.

[In addition to the authorities quoted in the text, see Sym. Dunelm. ii. 293, 315; Hen. Hunt. 262 sq. (Rolls Ser.); Torffæus Orcades, pp. 158–9, ed. 1697; Keith's Scottish Bishops, pp. 219–20; Stubbs's Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum, p. 25; Freeman's Norman Conquest, v. pp. 214, 268; Raine's Lives of the Archbishops of York, pp. 168, 182–5, 223.] A. M. C–e.

RALPH (*d.* 1160?), theological writer, was almoner of Westminster and prior of Hurley, a dependent cell. He had a brother who served the brethren of the monastery in the secular habit, and upon this brother's sudden death by drowning, Ralph begged a monk of Durham to inform the hermit Godric [q. v.] of his misfortune. Godric recommended prayers to release the brother from purgatory, and these were ordered to be said by monks and nuns all over England (*Vita Godrici*, p. 360, Surtees Soc.) Ralph was a friend of Abbot Laurence (*d.* 1176), and wrote sermons at his request. He must be distinguished from Ralph Papilon [q. v.], abbot of Westminster.

Ralph's works were: 1. Twenty Latin homilies, dedicated to Abbot Laurence, beginning 'Nunquid capies leviathan hamo,' of which Leland saw copies in the hospital of Austin canons, Cambridge (Leland, *Coll.* iii. 15), and at Westminster (*ib.* p. 45). 2. 'Conciones,' begun at Laurence's request, dedicated to Walter, the next abbot, which begin 'Ecce fratres delectissimi,' of which Leland saw a copy at Westminster. 3. 'Homeliæ in Epistolas,' beginning 'Ecce dies veniunt, dicit Dominus.' 4. 'Homeliæ in Evangelia,' one book beginning 'In illo tempore cum appropinquasset.' 5. 'De peccatore,' one book beginning 'Ego cum sim pulvis et cinis;' there is a copy among the Royal MSS. in the British Museum. 6. 'Postilla in dies dominicos et festos,' in the Bodleian Library (Bernard's Catalogue, No. 3501).

[Widmore's Hist. of Westminster Abbey; Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannica; Pits, De illustribus Scriptoribus, p. 223; Bale's Scriptorum Illustrium Catalogus, ii. 89.] M. B.

RALPH (*d.* 1174), bishop of Bethlehem and chancellor of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, is expressly stated by William of Tyre to have been an Englishman. But nothing is known of him before 20 Feb. 1146, when he first appears in a charter as chancellor of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem under Baldwin III (Röhricht, *Regesta*, pp. 61, 62). Ralph was in high favour with the young king, his mother Melisend, and the court party. On 25 Jan. 1147 the see of Tyre became vacant by the election of Archbishop Fulcher to the patriarchate of Jerusalem, and through the king's influence Ralph obtained the archbishopric, which he held at least till 22 June 1150. Some of the bishops, however, appealed against the election to the pope, and, though Ralph held possession for two years, Eugenius eventually decided against him (William of Tyre, xvi. 17). In 1153 or 1154, when Reginald of Chatillon had imprisoned the patriarch of Antioch, Ralph was despatched by King Baldwin to expostulate with him. Early in 1156 Ralph was elected bishop of Bethlehem, according to William of Tyre, through the favour of his fellow-countryman, Adrian IV; his election took place before 7 June 1156, and his consecration between that date and 2 Nov. of the same year (*ib.* pp. 82–3). As was usual in the kingdom of Jerusalem, Ralph retained the chancellorship after his promotion to a bishopric, and his name occurs frequently in official documents down to his death. In 1158 he joined with other bishops in protesting against the election of Amalric as patriarch of Jerusalem. In 1167 he accompanied King Amalric in his Egyptian campaign, and was severely wounded and lost all his baggage in the battle in the desert. About the end of 1168 Guy, count of Nevers, bestowed on Ralph the church and revenues of Clamecy, near Nevers in France, and Ralph accompanied the count on his return thither between October 1168 and January 1170. In February or March of the latter year Ralph was at Pontoise, endeavouring to reconcile Henry II and Thomas Becket (Fitzstephen, *Life of Becket*, Rolls Ser. iii. 97–8). Ralph took advantage of his visit to help Amalric's ambassador, Frederick of Tyre, in seeking aid for the kingdom of Jerusalem from Henry II and Louis. He also took part in the movement which forced the grandmaster of the temple to resign in 1169. Before the end of 1170 Ralph returned to the Holy Land, and was present with Amalric at the relief of Darum; in 1171, when the king was absent in the north, he accompanied Henfrid the constable to the relief of Kerak, and bore the holy cross. He died in the spring of 1174, the same year as King Amalric, and was buried in the chapter-house at Bethlehem. The last document in which his name occurs is dated 18 April 1174 (*ib.* p. 136). An inscription at Bethlehem records that the mosaics in the Church of the Nativity were executed during his episcopate in 1169. William of Tyre, when relating Ralph's intrusion to the archbishopric of Tyre, speaks of him as a handsome and learned but over-worldly man; when recording his death, William calls him 'venerabilis dominus Radulphus felicis memoriæ ... vir liberalis et benignus admodum.'

[William of Tyre, Historia Transmarina, xvi. 17, xviii. 1, 19, xix. 25, xx. 19, 26, 30, xxi. 5; Röhricht's Regesta regni Hierosolymitani, where most of the extant documents concerning Ralph are collected; Lambert of Waterlos, pp. 550–1; Marolles' Inventaire de Nevers, p. 561; Gallia Christiana, xii. 686–9; Le Beuf's Hist. d'Auxerre, p. 101; l'Art de vérifier les Dates, s. v. Counts of

Nevers and Auxerre; Le Quien's Oriens Christianus, iii. 1278; Röhricht's Syria Sacra ap. Zeitschrift des Deutscher Palaestina-Vereins, x. 24–5; Chevalier Lagenessière's Hist. de l'Evêché de Bethléem, pp. 36–41.] C. L. K.

RALPH of St. Albans or **RALPH** of Dunstable (*fl.* 1180?), learned writer, was probably a native of Dunstable and monk of St. Albans. By some writers he is called Robert. At the request of another monk, William, he turned into verse, with some amplifications, William's Latin prose lives of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, which William had dedicated to the abbot Simon (1166–1188). Copies of Ralph's work are in the Cotton. MSS. Julius D iii. ff. 125–58 *b*, and Claud. E. iv. 3, ff. 47–58 *b*, and in MS. Trinity College, Dublin, E. i. 40 (Leland, *De Script.* iii. 163). In the 'History of St. Albans' by Thomas of Walsingham, Ralph is compared to Virgil (J. Amundesham, Rolls Ser. ii. 296, 304).

A contemporary, Ralph Gobion or Gubiun (*d.* 1151), abbot of St. Albans, was an English secular priest of good lineage, chaplain and treasurer to Alexander [q. v.], bishop of Lincoln (1123–1147), who obtained for him admission as monk of St. Albans, with leave to continue with the bishop. Alexander also promised Ralph succession to the abbacy, and secured his election in 1146. Ralph had attended the lectures of a certain Master Odo, an Italian, and was remarkable for his love of learning and his large collection of books. He visited France, met Eugenius III at Auxerre, and from him procured a privilege for his monastery. He freed the abbey from debt, improved the estates and buildings, and gave vestments. According to the historian of the monastery, he unjustly deposed his prior, Alquinus, whom he disliked, on suspicion of counterfeiting the seal of the house. In 1150 he fell ill, and on 18 June made the prior his deputy. He died on 7 July, and was buried at the east front of the chapter-house. He is probably the Ralph of St. Albans who wrote a Latin prose history in five books of Philip and Alexander, kings of Macedon, extracted from Pompeius Trogus, Orosius, Josephus, Jerome, Solinus, Augustine, Beda, and Isidore. A copy is in the MS. 154, Caius College, Cambridge, ff. 1–136 (cf. *Bodleian MS.* Greaves, 60). Pits observes that some say Geoffrey or Walter Hemlington, monk of St. Albans, wrote on Alexander and dedicated his work to Ralph (Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis*, 1651).

[Diceto's Abbreviationes, ed. Stubbs (Rolls Ser.), i. 258; John Amundesham's Annales, ed. Riley i. 434, and Gesta Abbatum (both Rolls Ser.), i. 93, 106, 110, 149; Matt. Paris's Historia Anglorum, ed. Madden, i. 276; Hardy's Catalogue, i. 6, 11, 13; Leyser's Poet. Med. Æv. 1721, p. 417; Ward's Catalogue of Romances, i. 121; Leland's Collectanea, iii. 58, 163, and Bale, De Script. Brit.; Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits, xiii. Paris, 1838, pt. ii. pp. 190–1; Wright's Biog. Lit. ii. 212–14.] M. B.

RALPH de Diceto (*d.* 1202?), dean of St. Paul's. [See Diceto.]

RALPH of Coggeshall (*fl.* 1207), chronicler. [See Coggeshall.]

RALPH NIGER (*fl.* 1170), historian. [See Niger.]

RALPH or **RANDULPH** of Evesham (*d.* 1229), abbot of Evesham, was born at Evesham. He became a monk of Worcester, and was at the same time a monk of Evesham, having a seat in that chapter. He was elected bishop of Worcester, 2 Dec. 1213, but resigned in favour of the king's chancellor at the request of King John and his legate Nicholas. On 24 Dec. he was elected prior of Worcester, and on 20 Jan. following, at the legate's recommendation, the Evesham chapter chose him abbot. Contrary to precedent, he obtained from the archbishop of Canterbury confirmation of his election. On 9 March (or 23 Feb. *Ann. Wigorn.*) he was blessed by the legate in St. Mary's Abbey, York.

In 1215 he was in Rome with Thomas de Marleberge [q. v.], and in the Lateran council he got the constitutions of Evesham confirmed. The Evesham historian praises his mildness and gives examples of his economy, financial skill, and generosity. He improved the monastic buildings and estates, gave vestments, plate, gems, and a pastoral staff to the church. In 1219 William of Blois, bishop of Worcester, held a synod, in which Randulph was not allowed to wear his mitre or to occupy the place next in dignity to that of the bishop. Randulph appealed, with what result is not known. He died on 17 Dec. 1229.

[Chron. Abb. de Evesham (Rolls Ser.), passim; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 484.] M. B.

RALPH of Bristol (*d.* 1232), bishop of Kildare, was a native of Bristol, but settled in Dublin. He became a canon and treasurer of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and 'Magistri Galfridus de Bristollia et Radulphus de Bristollia' occur as witnesses to charters of Henry de Loundres [q. v.] (*Chart. St. Mary, Dublin*, i. 189–90, ii. 19; *Reg. St. Thomas, Dublin*, p. 306). Ralph was also a clerk of William de Payvo, bishop of Glendalough, from whom he received half the church of Salmonleap, with a pension of half a mark from Conephy (*ib.* p. 329). In 1223 he was consecrated bishop of Kildare, where he

beautified and repaired the cathedral. He died in 1232. Ralph wrote a life of St. Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin, which appears to be that preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, MS. 652 (792) ii. It is said to be identical with the life given by Laurentius Surius in his 'De Probatis Sanctorum Historiis' (1570–5).

[Chartulary of St. Mary, Dublin, Register of St. Thomas, Dublin (both in Rolls Ser.); Ware's Works, ii. 354–5, ed. Harris; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 127; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, ii. 172. 227; Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of British History, ii. 426, iii. 70.]

C. L. K.

RALPH OF MAIDSTONE (*d.* 1246), bishop of Hereford, is mentioned as archdeacon of Shropshire in 1215 and 1221, and as treasurer of Lichfield in 1215 and 1229. He was afterwards archdeacon of Chester, and appears to have taught in the schools at Oxford. Later on he migrated to Paris, and Matthew Paris mentions that he was one of the scholars who left that university in consequence of the riots of 1229 (iii. 168). After his return to England he was made dean of Hereford on 22 Sept. 1231. Three years later he was elected bishop of Hereford, the royal assent being given and the temporalities restored on 30 Sept. 1234. He was consecrated by Archbishop Edmund at Canterbury on 12 Nov. following. He baptised Henry, son of Richard of Cornwall, in 1235, and in the same year was sent to Provence to escort Eleanor, the intended queen of Henry III, to England. He was a witness to the confirmation of the charters in 1236, and in 1237 was employed to mediate with Llywelyn ab Iorwerth [q. v.] Ralph was injured by a fall from a rock in 1238, and the 'Dunstable Annals' seem to imply that this was the reason of his resignation of his bishopric in the following year (*Ann. Mon.* iii. 148, 156). The ordinary accounts, however, state that Ralph entered the Franciscan order in pursuance of a vow that he had made as the result of a vision when archdeacon of Chester. He resigned his bishopric and was received into the Franciscan order by Haymo of Feversham, the English provincial at Oxford, on 17 Dec. 1239 (*Monumenta Franciscana*, i. 58). Bartholomew of Pisa (*Liber Conformitatum*, f. 79*b*) says that Ralph worked with his own hands on the building of the Franciscan church at Oxford. Afterwards he retired to the house of his order at Gloucester, and, dying there on 8 Jan. 1246, was buried 'in choro fratrum in presbyterario.' Ralph is described by several writers as a man of great learning and repute as a theologian. While still archdeacon of Chester he wrote 'Super Sententias' (cf. *Gray's Inn MS.* 14, ff. 28–32). Royal MS. 3 C. xi. anciently belonged to the Franciscan house at Canterbury 'Ex dono fratris Radulphi de Maydenstane quondam episcopi Herefordensis.' Matthew Paris (*Chronica Majora*, iv. 163, *Hist. Anglorum*, ii. 374) erroneously states that Ralph became a Dominican.

[Matthew Paris, Annales Monastici, Flores Historiarum, Monumenta Franciscana (all these in Rolls Ser.); Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, i. 458–9, 475, 565, 573, 581; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. pp. 638–9; Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 536; Little's Greyfriars at Oxford, pp. 3, 182 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); there are also some unimportant references in the Cartularium S. Petri Gloucestriæ (Rolls Ser.)]

C. L. K.

RALPH BOCKING (*d.* 1270), Dominican. [See BOCKING.]

RALPH OF SHREWSBURY (*d.* 1363), bishop of Bath and Wells, a doctor of theology and canon law (GEOFFREY LE BAKER, p. 45), and keeper of the king's wardrobe, received, it is doubtfully said, a prebend of Salisbury in 1297 (WHARTON), and was also a canon of Wells (*Bath Chartularies*, pt. ii. p. 72). In 1328 he was chancellor of the university of Oxford (*Annales Paulini*, p. 332, *n.* 2). On 2 June 1329 he was elected bishop of Bath and Wells by both chapters, being himself one of the delegates chosen by the Wells chapter for the election. On the 12th, however, Edward III wrote to John XXII requesting that Robert de Wyville, canon of Lichfield (afterwards bishop of Salisbury), might have the see (*Fœdera*, II. ii. 765), but Ralph received the temporalities and was consecrated on 3 Sept. The pope was very angry, for he had reserved the see for his own appointment, and Ralph had much difficulty in appeasing him. Letters on his behalf were written by his two chapters, the university of Oxford, Roger Mortimer (IV), earl of March [q. v.], and others. On 8 Feb. 1330 he offered the pope two thousand florins, and at the same time sent letters to eleven of the cardinals, asking their help and declaring that the reservation was not known in England. In other letters to the pope he complained of the misrepresentations of his enemies (*Manuscript Register*, ff. 30, 36, 38, 39, 43, 47). He at last succeeded in making his peace, after having spent a large sum of money (MURIMUTH, p. 61), which seems to have kept him poor for some years. His expenses must have been heavy when the king held his court at Wells at Christmas 1331–2, and

was sumptuously received there (*Annales Paulini*, p. 356).

In September 1333 he began a general visitation of his diocese, and in 1337 held a visitation of the cathedral of Wells, and this led the following year to a dispute with the chapter as to his right personally to correct irregularities, which ended peaceably (Reynolds, *Wells Cathedral*, App. p. 157; *Wells Cathedral MSS.* p. 138). He was active in reforming abuses, specially in the religious houses of his diocese—at Muchelney and Ilchester in 1335, Keynesham in 1350, and Cannington in 1351. His officers having been assaulted in Wells in a disturbance caused by their attempts to enforce his jurisdiction over the fairs and market, commissioners, with the Earl of Devon at their head, were appointed by the crown in 1343 to inquire into the bishop's right to his courts leet and baron; they found for the bishop, and awarded him 3,000*l.* damages, and the charter of the city was annulled (*ib.* p. 112). In 1346 the king demanded of him a loan of one thousand marks for the war (*Fœdera*, III. i. 68). On the approach of the great pestilence Ralph on 17 Aug. 1348 sent letters throughout his diocese ordering processions and stations in all churches on every Friday, and offering indulgences to those who should by prayers and almsgiving seek to avert the divine wrath (*Harl. MS.* 6965, f. 132). On 17 Jan. 1349 he sent out another letter saying that as many parishes were left destitute of priests, and in some the priests were unwilling through fear of infection to minister to the sick, confession was in case of necessity to be made by the sick to laymen, or even to women, and that where no priest was to be had the eucharist might be administered by a deacon (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii. 745). During the worst of the pestilence he remained at his manor of Wiveliscombe, and there between 1 Nov. 1348 and 31 May 1349 instituted to 228 benefices in his diocese (Gasquet, *The Great Pestilence*, p. 84). In 1362, being then old and infirm, he employed a suffragan bishop, John Langebrugge (Buduensis). He died at Wiveliscombe on 14 Aug. 1363, and was buried before the high altar of Wells Cathedral, in an alabaster tomb with an effigy, fenced in by an iron railing. This tomb was in the sixteenth century despoiled of its railing, and moved to the north aisle outside the choir. By his will he left a third part of his estate to the poor, a third part to the mendicant friars, and a third to his poor relatives and servants.

Ralph was a wise and industrious bishop, learned and extremely liberal. He took an active interest in the completion of Wells Cathedral, which, on the death of Dean Godley in 1333, was left unfinished towards the east. At his request a meeting of the chapter was held in 1338 to press on the building, and it is probable that during his episcopate, and largely owing to him, the eastern limb of the church was completed, the old presbytery being turned into the choir, and a new presbytery being built (Freeman, *Wells Cathedral*, pp. 113–14; Church, *Chapters in Wells History*, pp. 319–21). He founded the college of vicars, procuring license of incorporation for them, building them dwellings, a chapel, and hall, in 'the vicars' close,' that they might live together; providing them with an endowment separate from the capitular estates, and drawing up rules for their conduct. Loving learning, he, with the consent of the chapter, ordained in 1335 that the chancellor of the church of Wells, whose office was educational, should read or cause to be read at Wells a lecture on theology or the decretals at such times as such lectures were read at Oxford. He surrounded the palace at Wells with a moat and wall, and built the gatehouse, and also raised buildings on other estates of the see. The remains of the old palace at Bath, called Bysshopesboure, he leased to the prior and convent (*Bath Chartularies*, pt. ii. p. 139). Both to the convent of Bath and the church of Wells he left many rich vestments. With much trouble and expense he disafforested the episcopal manors of Cheddar and Axbridge, within the forest of Mendip, and the destruction of all beasts *ferœ naturæ* in the forest, which was a great boon to the lower class, as it freed them from the oppressions of the foresters.

[Canon. Wellen. ap. Anglia Sacra, i. 568; Godwin, De Præsulibus; Cassan's Bishops of Bath and Wells; Reynolds's Wells Cath.; Freeman's Cath. Ch. of Wells; Church's Chapters in the Hist. of Wells; Wells Cath. MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.); Two Chartularies of Bath Priory (Somerset Record Soc.); Somerset Archæol. Soc. Proc. XI. (1862) ii. 22, 30, 156, XII. (1863) ii. 32, 64, 187, XIII. (1866) ii. 48; Geoffrey le Baker, ed. Thompson, Ann. Paul. ap. Chron. of Edw. I, i. 356; Murimuth (both Rolls Ser.); Cont. Higden. viii. 364; Wilkins's Concilia, vol. ii.; Rymer's Fœdera, Record ed.; Gasquet's Great Pestilence; Hutton's Extracts, Harl. MS. 6965; information from Rev. T. S. Holmes, now editing Bishop Ralph's Register for Somerset Record Soc.]

W. H.

RALPH, GEORGE KEITH (*fl.* 1778–1796), portrait-painter, was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1778 to 1796. His

portraits include one of Lady Mary Bertie in 1788, and one of Mr. King, master of the ceremonies at Bath, in 1790. In 1794 he was appointed portrait-painter to the Duke of Clarence, and exhibited for the last time in 1796. Ralph appears to have obtained considerable employment in the provinces, notably in the eastern counties. His portraits are well and straightforwardly painted, but lack distinction.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues; information from G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, esq., F.S.A.] L. C.

RALPH, JAMES (1705?–1762), miscellaneous writer, born about 1705, probably in Pennsylvania, was a merchant's clerk in Philadelphia when he became intimate with Benjamin Franklin, then a journeyman printer. Franklin says of him (*Autobiography*, *Works*, i. 48), 'Ralph was ingenious, genteel in his manners, and extremely eloquent; I think I never knew a prettier talker.' He was a diligent versifier and dreamt of making his fortune by poetry. Franklin reproaches himself with unsettling Ralph's religious opinions. Ralph had a wife and child, but having some disagreement with her relatives he resolved to leave her on their hands, accompany Franklin to England, and abandon America for ever. With just money enough to pay his passage he arrived in London with Franklin in December 1724, and lived at his expense for some time. Ralph is the 'Mr. J. R.' to whom Franklin inscribed, in 1725, his 'Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain' (Parton, i. 132). Ralph formed an illicit connection with a milliner, on whom he lived for a time. Unable to find in London employment of even the humblest kind, he became teacher of a village school in Berkshire, where he assumed Franklin's name, and wrote to him, recommending to his care the mistress who had lost her friends and her business through her connection with Ralph. Franklin admits regretfully that he made improper advances to her, which she rejected. On this account, when Ralph returned to London, 'he let me know,' Franklin says (*ib.* p. 59), 'he considered all the obligations he had been under to me as annulled, from which I concluded I was never to expect his repaying the money I had lent him, or that I advanced for him. This, however, was of little consequence, as he was totally unable, and by the loss of his friendship I found myself relieved from a heavy burden.' It is doubtful if Ralph and Franklin met again.

Returning to London, Ralph became a hack-writer, and in 1728 published 'The Touchstone, or . . . Essays on the reigning Diversions of the Town,' a work graver than its title would denote. It was reissued in 1731, with a new title-page, as 'The Taste of the Town, or a Guide to all Public Diversions.' In 1728 also appeared his 'Night: a Poem,' dedicated in fulsome terms to the Earl of Chesterfield. 'Night' was a descriptive poem in blank verse, and not without merit. Unfortunately for himself, on the appearance of the first edition of the 'Dunciad' (1728), Ralph, somewhat officiously, since he had not been attacked, came forward as the champion of Pope's victims, in a satire in blank verse (with a prose introduction), entitled 'Sawney, an heroic poem occasioned by the "Dunciad,"' Sawney standing for Pope. The performance was a vehement and coarse attack on Pope, Swift, and Gay. Pope avenged himself by a dexterous use of the title of Ralph's poem, in the second edition of the 'Dunciad' (book iii. line 165):

> Silence, ye Wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
> And makes *night* hideous—Answer him, ye Owls!

In a note (of 1729) Pope spoke contemptuously of Ralph as a 'low writer.' Ralph complained that Pope's distich and note prevented the booksellers for a time from employing him (Johnson, *Life of Pope*, *Works*, ii. 276).

Ralph now tried the stage, but none of his pieces were successful. In 1730 he wrote the prologue to Henry Fielding's 'Temple Beau,' and when in 1736 Fielding took the Haymarket Theatre, Ralph is said to have been a shareholder with him [see Fielding, Henry]. Certainly when, in 1741, Fielding started the 'Champion,' an anti-ministerial paper, Ralph acted as a kind of co-editor, and continued to edit it after Fielding's connection with it ceased. He had already (1739–41) edited the 'Universal Spectator,' and was engaged on the parliamentary debates. But he remained in pecuniary distress, and in the Birch MSS. (Brit. Mus. vol. xviii.) there are appeals from him to Dr. Birch for assistance (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ix. 590). Ralph's connection with the 'Champion' probably procured him the notice of George Bubb Dodington [q. v.], after his desertion of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1742 Ralph brought out 'The Other Side of the Question,' professing to be by 'A Woman of Quality,' intended as a confutation of Hooke's 'Account of the Conduct' of the Duchess of Marlborough [see under Churchill, John, first Duke of Marlborough]. Ralph's criticism is one of the most spirited of his

performances. In 1743 appeared his 'Critical History of the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, by a Gentleman of the Middle Temple,' a criticism not only of Walpole, but of his immediate successors in office. Although Horace Walpole (*Memoirs of George II*, iii. 345) says that Ralph's pen had been rejected by Sir Robert Walpole, Pope, in the edition of the 'Dunciad' (bk. i. line 215), printed in his works in 1743, reintroduced Ralph as having deserted Walpole immediately after his fall in 1742:

> And see! the very Gazetteers give o'er;
> Even Ralph repents, and Henley writes no more.

In 1744 was published Ralph's 'Use and Abuse of Parliaments.' The first part, 'A General View of Government in Europe,' was a reprint of a dissertation by Algernon Sydney, and 'A. Sidney' appears on the title-page as the author of the whole work. Ralph's second part, 'A Detection of the Parliaments of England,' which was inspired by Dodington and one of his political allies, represents parliamentary government to be a failure (Walpole, *Letters*, i. 306). In 1744 appeared vol. i. of Ralph's chief work, 'The History of England during the Reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and King George I. With an Introductory Review of the Reigns of the Royal Brothers Charles and James. By a Lover of Truth and Liberty.' The second and concluding volume was published in 1746, bringing the narrative to the death of William III. Ralph, in his preface, professed that his object was 'to eradicate if possible the evil of parties,' and censured impartially James II and William III. Ralph's massive double-columned folios were creditable to his diligence, and contained many things not to be found in the work of his immediate predecessor, Rapin. In the introduction (p. xxii) to his 'History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II,' Charles James Fox says, in a letter to Malcolm Laing, 'I have found the place in Ralph, and a great deal more important matter relative to the transactions of those times which is but slightly touched by other historians. I am every day more and more surprised that Ralph should have had so much less reputation as an historian than he seems to deserve.' In his 'Constitutional History' (ii. 575) Hallam calls Ralph 'the most diligent historian we possess for the time of Charles II' (see also *Edinburgh Review*, liii. 13).

Ralph's history was begun under Dodington's patronage, but before the second volume was issued Dodington was no longer in opposition, having accepted office in Pelham's administration. The history appears, however, to have found favour with Bolingbroke, then one of the chiefs of the opposition party of which the Prince of Wales was the head. In this way probably the conduct of the 'Remembrancer' by George Cadwallader, Gent.,' started in 1748 as the organ of the prince's party, was entrusted to Ralph. Horace Walpole, who contributed to it (*Letters*, lxvi. 8), speaks of 'The Remembrancer' as the Craftsman of the new generation, and as having among its contributors Lord Egmont, the prince's right-hand man (*ib.* ii. 168). In Hogarth's 'March to Finchley' one of the figures is reading 'The Remembrancer.' Ralph was admitted to frequent intercourse with the prince, and conducted the negotiations which resulted in the renewal of Dodington's alliance with Prince Frederick, and his resignation of office. Dodington, in consideration of Ralph's services, promised to make him his secretary should he himself receive the seals on the demise of George II. These hopes were disappointed by the death of the Prince of Wales in 1751.

Ralph's services as a journalist were next secured by the Duke of Bedford, William Beckford, and their allies in opposition. The result was 'The Protester, by Issachar Barebone, one of the people,' 2 June–10 Nov. 1753. But Ralph was soon 'bought off' by the Pelham government (Walpole, *Memoirs*, i. 346). In a letter to the Duke of Bedford (*Bedford Correspondence*, ii. 135) Ralph informs him that, in consequence of a threatened prosecution of 'The Protester,' he had 'laid down the pen,' and returned to Beckford 150*l.* of the 200*l.* paid him 'on account.' In point of fact Ralph had made his peace with the Pelham ministry, partly through the good offices of Garrick, who had befriended him in some of his dramatic enterprises. He received from the government 200*l.* down to repay the advance made to him, as already mentioned, and an allowance of 300*l.* a year. Pelham himself was adverse to the transaction, but was overborne by his brother, the Duke of Newcastle (Dodington, p. 222). The allowances appear to have been given less to enlist Ralph's pen in the service of the government than to prevent him from attacking it. Ralph's career as a journalist seems now to have ended. In the 'Newcastle Correspondence' in the British Museum (*Addit. MSS.* 32737–923) there are a number of letters to the Duke of Newcastle from Ralph, almost all of them announcing visits to Newcastle House to receive his pension. This, at the instance of the duke, was continued after the death of George II.

The only known production of Ralph's pen during his later years is 'The Case of Author

by Profession or Trade stated,' which was published anonymously in 1758. It is a diffuse and rambling performance, but curious as perhaps the first protest raised in the eighteenth century against the treatment of authors and dramatists by booksellers and theatre managers. Ralph did not spare Garrick himself, and the latter resented the ingratitude of the man whom, besides other benefits, he had helped to a pension. Ralph complains bitterly that authors should be vilified because they write for money, but he ignored the fact, illustrated in his own career, that their pens were too often at the command of the highest bidders for their political support. His only suggestion for mitigating the practical grievances of the author and the dramatist was that authors should form a combination against booksellers, and that the selection of dramas for stage representation should be entrusted to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Literature, now the Society of Arts. After several years of martyrdom to the gout, Ralph died at Chiswick on 24 Jan. 1762.

Ralph is said to have been one of the friends who assisted Hogarth, his neighbour, at Chiswick, in the composition of the 'Analysis of Beauty,' 1753 [see HOGARTH, GEORGE, 1697–1764]. On the authority of Thomas Hollis, 'The Groans of Germany,' 1741, a pamphlet very popular at the time ('translated from the original lately published at The Hague'), is ascribed to Ralph, but internal evidence is against his authorship. Ralph was not responsible for another work generally ascribed to him, 'A Critical Review of the Public Buildings of London and Westminster,' 1734, which went through several editions (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. vi. 72).

The following publications by Ralph have not been already mentioned: 1. 'The Muse's Address to the King,' an ode, 1728. 2. 'The Tempest, or the Terrors of Death,' a poem, 1728. 3. 'Clarinda, or the Fair Libertine,' a poem, 1729. 4. 'Zeuma, or the Love of Liberty,' a poem, 1729. 5. 'Miscellaneous Poems by several hands, publish'd by Mr. Ralph,' 1729. 6. 'Fall of the Earl of Essex,' a tragedy, 1731 (altered from Banks's 'Unhappy Favourite'). 7. 'The Lawyer's Feast,' a farce, 1744 (taken from Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Spanish Curate'). 8. 'The Astrologer,' a comedy, 1744 (taken from Albumazar).

After Ralph's death Seward, in the supplement to his 'Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons' (ed. of 1797, v. 113), states that Frederick, prince of Wales [q. v.], had written memoirs of his own time, under the name of Prince Titi. They were found, it was added, among Ralph's papers, and were given by his executor (Dr. Rose of Chiswick) to a 'nobleman in great favour at Carlton House,' presumably the Earl of Bute. According to a statement made in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' for May 1800, by Samuel Ayscough, assistant librarian of the British Museum, Dr. Rose of Chiswick, Ralph's executor, was informed by Ralph when dying that in a certain box he would find papers which had been given to him by Prince Frederick, and which would provide a sufficient provision for his (Ralph's) family. These papers, it was alleged, proved to be the 'History of Prince Titus' (*sic*), drawn up by Prince Frederick in conjunction with the Earl of B[ute]. Ayscough states further that Rose was cordially thanked for surrendering the papers, and as a result a pension of 150*l.* a year was given by George III to Ralph's daughter. Seward's narrative was reproduced in Park's edition (1806) of Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' i. 171, and its 'general tenor' was confirmed by Dr. Rose himself, with whom Park communicated on the subject. In Falkner's 'Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick' (1845, p. 355), the 'History of Prince Titi,' which is said to have been found among Ralph's papers, becomes 'a private and bitter correspondence' between George II and Prince Frederick.

There was published anonymously at Paris in 1736 the 'Histoire du Prince Titi, A. R.' (letters supposed to stand for Allégorie Royale), written by Thémiseul de St. Hyacinthe, a French literary adventurer of some note who had been a resident in London (TEXTE, *Cosmopolitisme Littéraire*, 1895, p. 21). Two English translations of it were issued in London in 1736. Undoubtedly in the earlier part of the volume the characters might have been designed in order to flatter Prince Frederick, and to represent his father and mother in a very unfavourable light, but the story soon becomes an ordinary fairy tale. In 'Notes and Queries' (6th ser. x. 70–2), Mr. Edward Solly suggested that there had been in existence a manuscript history of Prince Titus, satirising George II and Queen Caroline throughout; that Ralph was somehow connected with it; that, it having been desirable to suppress this full-bodied chronicle, Ralph was 'employed to get the pithless history published;' and that the papers of his delivered after his death to Lord Bute, as the confidential friend of the Princess Dowager of Wales, Prince Frederick's mother, contained a transcript of the original and dangerous manuscript. But as Ralph's intercourse with Prince Frederick did not begin until many years after the publication of the 'Histoire du Prince Titi' in 1736, it is very unlikely

that he had any hand in it, if it really had any personal significance.

Ralph's supposed connection with one or another form of the 'Histoire du Prince Titi' gave rise to a controversy between John Wilson Croker and Lord Macaulay. During Dr. Johnson's visit to Paris in 1775 he found the 'Histoire du Prince Titi,' along with the 'Bibliothèque des Fées,' in the library of a French lady, and he showed them with some contempt to Mrs. Thrale. In a note to this passage, and with a reference to Park's statement given above (Croker, *Boswell*, ed. 1847, p. 461), Croker stated that "The History of Prince Titi" was said to be the autobiography of Frederick, prince of Wales, but was probably written by Ralph, his secretary,' which Ralph never was. In his review of Croker's 'Boswell,' Macaulay called the note absurd, and referred Croker back to Park, where he would find that the 'History of Prince Titi,' 'whether written by Prince Frederick or by Ralph, was never published,' but given up in manuscript to the government. 'The Histoire du Prince Titi' that Johnson saw was, Macaulay said, a fairy tale, 'a very proper companion to the "Bibliothèque des Fées."' What really was contained in the papers of Ralph delivered to Lord Bute remains a mystery (cf. Boswell's *Johnson*, ed. Napier, 1884, vol. ii. App. 'Prince Titi').

[Ralph's Writings; Franklin's Works, ed. Sparks, 1840; Parton's Life and Times of Franklin, 1864; Johnson's Works (Oxford), 1828; Pope's Works, by Elwin and Courthope, vol. iv.; Dodington's Diary, 1807; Walpole's Memoirs of King George II, 2nd edit. 1847, and Letters by Cunningham, 1857; Correspondence of John, Duke of Bedford, 1842; Drake's Essays, 1805; Lawrence's Life of Fielding; Davies's Life of Garrick; Baker's Biographia Dramatica; authorities cited.] F. E.

RALSTON, RALESTON, or RAULSTON, JOHN (*d.* 1452), bishop of Dunkeld, came of a family which traced its descent from Ralph, a son of one of the earls of Fife; but more probably it owed its name to Ralston, a village in Renfrewshire, where it had long been seated (Crawford, *Hist. of Renfrewshire*, 1782, pp. 170, 242). In 1426 John was chaplain and secretary to James I's nephew, Archibald Douglas, fifth earl of Douglas and second duke of Touraine [q. v.] Subsequently he became rector of Cambuslang, sacrist and canon of Glasgow, provost of Bothwell, and dean of Dunkeld. About 1440 he received the degree of doctor of laws. In February 1443–4 he was granted a safe-conduct to go on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and in the same year was appointed secretary to James II, in which capacity he witnessed numerous royal grants. He also acted as auditor in the exchequer in 1444, 1445, 1447, 1449, and 1450. In 1447 he was made keeper of the privy seal and bishop of Dunkeld, being consecrated on 4 April 1448. In the latter year he was sent on an embassy to Charles VII, king of France, to renew the treaty between the two kingdoms, and to request Charles to recommend a French princess as wife of James II. The former object was accomplished on 31 Dec., but, there being no French princess eligible for James, the ambassadors proceeded to Philip of Burgundy, who suggested his kinswoman Mary of Gueldres [q. v.] After returning to Paris and securing the approval of Charles, the ambassadors concluded the marriage negotiation at Brussels. In June Ralston conducted Mary to Edinburgh, where she was married on 3 July 1449.

In the same year the bishop became lord high treasurer, resigning his offices of secretary and keeper of the privy seal. In September he was sent to England to renew the truce between the two kingdoms, and before the end of the year gave up the treasurership. In his official capacity he took a considerable part in the proceedings of the Scottish parliament in 1450 and 1451. In the latter year he was sent on a similar mission to England. He died towards the end of 1452, and was buried at Dunkeld.

[Reg. Magni Sigilli Scotiæ 1424–1513 passim; Cal. Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iv. No. 1163; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. v. pp. lxxiv. 143, 176, 258, 336, 369; Rotuli Scotiæ (Record edit.), ii. 332 *a*, 334 *b*, 336 *a*; Acts of the Parl. of Scotland, ii. 37, 59, 61–73; Reg. Eccl. Sanct. Egidiæ (Bannatyne Club), pp. 10, 23; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. App. p. 707*b*; Spotiswood's Hist. (Bannatyne Club), i. 197; Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland (Bannatyne Club), iii. 473, 493; Letters and Papers of Henry VI. (Rolls Ser.), i. 222, 240; Rymer's Fœdera, xi. 286; Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, vi. 89, 105; A brief Chronicle of the Reign of James II, ed. Thomson (Bannatyne Club), p. 41; Mylne's Vitæ Episcop. Dunkeld. (Bannatyne Club), pp. 20–1; Crawfurd's Lives of the Officers of State in Scotland, 1726, pp. 359–60; Keith's Scottish Bishops, pp. 88–9; Tytler's Hist. of Scotland.] A. F. P.

RALSTON, WILLIAM RALSTON SHEDDEN- (1828–1889), Russian scholar, born on 4 April 1828 in York Terrace, Regent's Park, was the only son of W. P. Ralston Shedden, who, as a merchant at Calcutta, amassed a considerable fortune. On his return to this country the father took up his residence at Palmira Square, Brighton, and it was there that the son spent most

of his early years. He was educated by the Rev. John Hogg of Brixham, Devonshire, where, in company with three or four boys of about his own age, he studied until he went to the university. In 1846 he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1850. It was during this period that a great misfortune befell him. His father had become possessed with the idea that he was the rightful heir to the Ralston property in Ayrshire, and, to establish his claim, he entered on a course of litigation in prosecuting which he dissipated the whole of his fortune. The claim was pressed by the family with extraordinary pertinacity for many years, and when all available means had been exhausted, Miss Shedden, Ralston's only sister, took up the pleadings, and on one occasion she conducted the case before a committee of the House of Lords for a period extending over thirty days. Before the litigation began, Ralston had been called to the bar, but the change in the fortunes of his family compelled him to seek at once some remunerative employment. In order to shake himself free from the associations which had gathered round the name of Shedden in connection with the lawsuit, he adopted the additional surname of Ralston. In 1853 he entered the British Museum as assistant in the printed-book department, and by his zeal and ability won the respect of the superior officers. To him was soon entrusted, with others, the duty of revising the catalogue. Russian was then a language which was very little studied, and this circumstance, combined with its difficulty, impelled Ralston to master it. With untiring perseverance he devoted himself to its study, even learning by heart whole pages of the dictionary. The knowledge thus acquired proved to be of great value to the museum, and he would doubtless have risen to the highest post had his health not shown signs of giving way. Being of an extremely sensitive nature, as well as of a weakly constitution, he felt called upon to resign his appointment in 1875, after twenty-two years' service.

Ralston studied Russian literature as well as the language. In 1868 he published an edition of 'Kriloff and his Fables,' a work which speedily became popular and ran through many editions. In the next year he brought out a translation of Tourguénieff's 'Liza;' in 1872, a most interesting volume on the 'Songs of the Russian People,' and in 1873 a somewhat diffuse collection of 'Russian Folk Tales.' While following these literary pursuits he made two or three journeys to Russia, and formed numerous acquaintances among the literary classes there. With Tourguénieff he established a lasting friendship, and at the house of M. de Kapoustine he was always a welcome guest. He was also made a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. He travelled in other countries besides Russia, and frequently visited Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and on two occasions Servia.

The main object of his visits to Russia was to collect materials for an exhaustive account of that country. This he compiled, and entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Cassell & Co. for its publication. At the last moment, however, he persuaded the publishers to cancel the agreement, and to accept in its place the great work on Russia by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace. In 1874, however, he published 'Early Russian History,' the substance of four lectures delivered at the Taylorian Institution in Oxford. Ralston was a large contributor to contemporary literature. He wrote constantly in the 'Athenæum' and 'Saturday Review,' as well as the 'Nineteenth Century' and other magazines, and he possessed a rare power of narrating stories orally. He devised a novel form of public entertainment, telling stories to large audiences from the platforms of lecture-halls. On several occasions he appeared, with great success, at St. George's and St. James's Halls, and not infrequently he gave story-tellings before the young princes and princesses at Marlborough House and at well-known social gatherings. He was always ready to deliver a story-telling lecture in aid of a charity, especially in the east of London or provincial cities.

After his retirement from the British Museum Ralston sought to devote himself continuously to literary work. But the absence of settled employment intensified the defects of a highly impressionable and volatile temperament. For weeks together he would remain, a victim of acute mental depression, in his rooms in Alfred Place, and then would suddenly reappear in his old haunts with all and more than his youthful elasticity of spirit. Early in 1889 he moved to 11 North Crescent, where he was found dead in his bed on 6 Aug. 1889. He was buried at Brompton cemetery. He was unmarried.

[Personal knowledge.] R. K. D.

RAM, JAMES (1793–1870), conveyancer and legal author, son of James Ram of Monkwick, Essex, was born in 1793. He was indentured to a London firm of solicitors, but afterwards entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and

proceeded M.A. in 1823. After making what was then the grand tour during 1818–22, he entered the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar on 21 Nov. 1823. A pupil of the eminent conveyancer, Richard Preston [q.v.], he practised in London and Ipswich, where he resided in later life, and died in 1870. He married the only daughter of Captain Ralph Willett Adye [see ADYE, STEPHEN PAYNE], and left issue.

As a legal author Ram obtained a well-founded reputation for painstaking research, methodical arrangement, and lucidity of style.

His works, all published in London, are as follows: 1. 'The Science of Legal Judgment: a Treatise designed to show the Materials whereof, and the Process by which, the Courts of Westminster Hall construct their Judgments, and adapted to practical and general use in the Discussion and Determination of Questions of Law,' 1822, 8vo; New York, 1871, 8vo. 2. 'Observations on the Natural Right of a Father to the Custody of his Children and to direct their Education; his Forfeiture of this Right, and the Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery to control it,' 1825, 8vo. 3. 'An Outline of the Law of Tenure and Tenancy: containing the first principles of the law of real property,' 1825, 8vo. 4. 'A Treatise on the Exposition of Wills of Landed Property,' 1827, 8vo. 5. 'A Practical Treatise of Assets, Debts, and Incumbrances,' 1832; 2nd edit. 1837. 6. 'A Treatise on Facts as Subjects of Inquiry by a Jury,' 1851, 8vo; New York, 3rd edit. 1873.

[Gent. Mag. 1810, ii. 493; Grad. Cantab.; Law List; Marvin's Legal Bibliography; private information.] J. M. R.

RAM, THOMAS (1564-1634), bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, was born at Windsor, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. and became a fellow. In 1599 he accompanied Essex to Ireland as chaplain, and in the following year was made dean of Cork. Mountjoy, Essex's successor as lord deputy, retained him as chaplain, and he was also precentor, vicar-choral, and prebendary of St. John's in Christchurch, Dublin. In 1604 Ram was presented by the crown to the vicarage of Balrothery, near Dublin, but resigned the deanery of Cork on being appointed to that of Ferns in the following year. On 2 May 1605 he was consecrated in Christchurch, Dublin, bishop of the lately united sees of Ferns and Leighlin, and was allowed to hold his other preferments *in commendam*, on account of the extreme poverty of the diocese, the result of fraudulent or improvident alienations made by former bishops, and of lay encroachments (cf. *Strafford Letters*, i. 344).

Ram found the diocese of Ferns reduced from about 500*l.* a year to one-seventh of that value; but he recovered 40*l.* a year in land after a long lawsuit. Leighlin was worth only 24*l.*, all the lands having been alienated, and there being no prospect of recovering them by law. Ram was a careful bishop, constantly resident, holding an annual visitation, and taking care to leave no parish unprovided. He did what he could to maintain schools, but the recusant clergy excommunicated all who used them. Ram was one of twelve bishops who, on 26 Nov. 1626, signed a protest against tolerating popery (MANT, p. 423). He built a see-house at Old Leighlin, and bequeathed a library for the use of the clergy, but this was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641. He died in Dublin on 24 Nov. 1634, and was buried in his own private chapel at Gorey, co. Wexford.

His son Thomas inherited an estate at Gorey called Ramsfort, which the bishop had acquired, and which was possessed by the family until lately. Colonel Abel Ram, the 'ram of Gorey,' who fell foul of Swift in 1728, was the bishop's descendant.

Another son, ROBERT RAM (*fl.* 1655), graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took orders. While still an undergraduate he was presented to the prebend of Crosspatrick by his father, but he held it only three or four years. He was minister of Spalding in Lincolnshire at or soon after the outbreak of the civil war, his politics and religious views being such as suited the parliamentary leaders. On 31 Jan. 1642–3 Ram wrote to the people of Croyland condemning their folly in resisting the parliament. The Croylanders replied by attacking Spalding and carrying off Ram and others on 25 March. On 13 April Croyland repulsed an attack, and Ram was near being shot by his own friends. On the 25th Cromwell appeared, and the Croylanders placed their prisoners bound on the top of the breastwork; but the place quickly surrendered, and they were delivered.

In 1644 Ram published the 'Soldiers' Catechism, composed for the Parliament's army,' which had a great circulation, and passed through many editions. A parody appeared in 1645, containing Ram's questions with such answers as 'I fight to rescue the king out of the hands of his and the kingdom's friends, and to destroy the laws and liberties of my country,' and 'The ill-will I bear to my country moves me to take up arms.' Ram's catechism was republished in 1684 by John Turner, with a preface in

refutation, and a fulsome dedication to Jeffries. Turner says Ram's catechism was virtually official, and had done much harm in its day. In 1645 Ram published, in quarto, 'Pædobaptism, or a Defence of Infant Baptism,' dedicated to Colonel Edward Rossiter, whose chaplain he was. It is a learned treatise against the anabaptists, urging the unbroken usage of thirteen hundred years, and the practical agreement of fathers, old divines, and modern protestant authorities. On 27 March 1646, a day of humiliation for the army before Newark, he preached a sermon at Balderton, which was published in quarto. The text was 'Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages.' The political argument is the same as that in the 'Soldiers' Catechism.' The king is the highest person, but the parliament the highest power, and every soul is bound to be subject to the higher powers. The sermon was preached in presence and by command of the committee of both houses accompanying the army. In 1655 Ram was still minister of Spalding, being nearly sixty years of age, and published the 'Countryman's Catechism,' with a dedication to his parishioners, which seems to be his last appearance as an author.

[Ware's Irish Bishops, ed. Harris; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hiberniæ, vol. ii.; Morrin's Cal. of Irish Patent Rolls, Charles I; Mant's Hist. of Irish Church; Cooper's Memorials of Cambridge—King's College; Bishop Ram's account of his diocese in 1612, printed in App. to 2nd Rep. of Commissioners on Public Records of Ireland; Divers Remarkable Passages, &c., by Robert Ram, London, 3 June 1643.] R. B–L.

RAMADGE, FRANCIS HOPKINS, M.D. (1793–1867), medical writer, born in 1793, was eldest son of Thomas Ramadge of Dublin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1816 and M.B. and M.A. in 1819. He was incorporated on his M.B degree at Oxford as a member of St. Alban Hall on 4 May 1821, and proceeded M.D. on 27 June following (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1888, iii. 1172). Ramadge was admitted an inceptor-candidate of the College of Physicians on 26 June 1820, a candidate on 1 Oct. 1821, and a fellow on 30 Sept. 1822. He was censor in 1825. He established himself in London, where he became successively physician to the Central Infirmary and Dispensary, and lecturer there on the principles and practice of medicine and chemistry, and senior physician to the infirmary for asthma, consumption, and other diseases of the lungs. He died at 12 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, on 8 June 1867.

Besides contributions to the 'Lancet' and 'Medical Times,' Ramadge wrote: 1. 'Consumption Curable,' 8vo, London, 1834; 2nd edit. 1838; 3rd edit. 1842. An American edition appeared at New York in 1839; it was also translated into German by Dr. Hohnbaum, and into French by Dr. Lebeau. 2. 'On Asthma and Diseases of the Heart' (2nd edit. 8vo, London, 1847). A translation, with notes, of Laennec's 'Treatise on Mediate Auscultation,' 8vo, London, 1846, which was seen through the press by Theophilus Herbert, M.D., was 'essentially the work of Dr. Ramadge.'

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, iii. 263; Medical Times and Gazette, 15 June 1867, p. 672; Allibone's Dict. of Authors, ii. 1731; Lond. and Prov. Med. Directory, 1865, p. 136; Times, 13 June 1867.] G. G.

RAMAGE, CRAUFURD TAIT (1803–1878), miscellaneous writer, born at Annefield, near Newhaven, on 10 Sept. 1803, was educated successively at Wallace Hall Academy, Dumfriesshire, at the Edinburgh high school, and the university, where he graduated M.A. in 1825. While at the university he took private pupils, including Archibald Campbell Tait, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he maintained a lifelong friendship. After leaving college Ramage became tutor in the family of Sir Henry Lushington, and spent three years with his pupils in Naples, afterwards making the tour of Italy. For fifteen years after his return he was tutor in the family of Thomas Spring-Rice, afterwards Lord Monteagle [q. v.] He devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and contributed to the 'Quarterly Journal of Education,' the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' and the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

In 1841 Ramage was appointed vice-master of Wallace Hall Academy, and he succeeded, on the death of Dr. Mundell, to the rectorship in 1842. He was nominated a justice of the peace for Dumfriesshire in 1848, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow in 1852. He died at Wallace Hall on 29 Nov. 1878.

He published four anthologies, entitled 'Beautiful Thoughts,' respectively 'from Greek Authors, with English Translations, and Lives of the Authors,' Liverpool, 1864, 8vo; 'from Latin Authors, with English Translations,' Liverpool, 1864, 8vo; 3rd edit. enlarged, 1877, 8vo; 'from French and Italian Authors, with English Translations and Lives of the Authors,' Liverpool, 1866, 8vo; 'from German and Spanish Authors,' Liverpool, 1868, 8vo. His other works are:

1. 'Defence of the Parochial Schools of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1854, 8vo. 2. 'The Nooks and Byways of Italy. Wanderings in Search of its Ancient Remains and Modern Superstitions,' Liverpool, 1868, 8vo. 3. 'Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglases: with the Early History and Ancient Remains of Durisdeer, Closeburn, and Morton,' Dumfries, 1876, 8vo. 4. 'Bible Echoes in Ancient Classics,' Edinburgh, 1878, 8vo.

[Private information.] T. C.

RAMBERG, JOHANN HEINRICH (1763–1840), historical and portrait painter, draughtsman, and engraver, was born at Hanover on 22 July 1763. His father, who was war secretary of the electorate and a lover of art, encouraged his son's early talent. In 1781 he came to England and was introduced to George III, for whom he made many humorous sketches and caricatures. The king brought him under the notice of Benjamin West, and he was admitted into the schools of the Royal Academy, where, in 1784, he gained a silver medal for drawing from the life. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1782, when he sent five drawings: 'St. James's Park,' 'The Embarkment' (engraved by Edmund Scott), 'Good News' (engraved by John Ogborne), 'Bad News,' and a 'Review of Soldiers.' In 1784 he exhibited three pictures: 'The Death of Captain Cook,' 'The Soldier's Return' (engraved by William Pether), and 'The Blind Veteran.' 'The Sailor's Farewell' in 1785, a drawing of 'Queen Margaret of Anjou landing at Weymouth after the Battle of Tewkesbury' in 1787, and 'Whitsuntide Holidays' and two other drawings in 1788 complete the list of his exhibited works. About this time he painted 'The Exhibition of the Royal Academy 1787,' and 'Portraits of their Majesties and the Royal Family viewing the Exhibition of the Royal Academy 1788,' both of which were engraved in line by P. A. Martini. In 1788, by the help of his royal patron, he visited the Netherlands, and afterwards Germany and Italy, returning to Hanover in 1792, when he was appointed electoral court painter. In 1789 he painted the curtain for the court theatre in Hanover, which he himself etched in 1828, and while in Dresden in 1790–1 he painted, for the decoration of Carlton House, 'Alexander crossing the Granicus.' Besides the above works may be noted 'Olivia, Maria, and Malvolio' from 'Twelfth Night,' engraved by Thomas Ryder for Boydell's 'Shakespeare;' 'The Goldfinches,' in illustration of Jago's elegy, for Macklin's 'British Poets;' 'Public Amusement' and 'Private Amusement,' engraved by William Ward; 'Laura, or Thoughts on Matrimony,' engraved by Henry Kingsbury; 'The Departure of Queen Marie-Antoinette and her Family,' engraved by J. F. Bolt; the Princess Mary, engraved by William Nutter; the Princess Elizabeth, engraved by W. Ward; the Princess Sophia, engraved by J. Ogborne; and a portrait of Baron Denon, which was etched by Denon himself. His work as a draughtsman for the German almanacs and pocket-books extended over a period of more than twenty years, but his best illustrations are those which he himself etched for 'Reineke Fuchs' and 'Tyll Eulenspiegel,' both published in 1826. He made, from sketches by the Princess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg, a series of twenty allegorical designs entitled 'Genius, Imagination, Phantasie,' which were lithographed by Julius Giere, and published at Hanover in 1834.

Ramberg died at Hanover on 6 July 1840, and was buried in the Gartenkirchhof. There are two portraits of him—one an etching by Denon, taken at Venice in 1791; the other, a lithograph by Julius Giere, drawn in 1838.

[Johann Heinrich Ramberg in seinen Werken dargestellt von J. C. C. Hoffmeister, Hanover, 1877; Nagler's Künstler-Lexicon, 1835–52, xii. 275–8; Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, &c., xxv. 207; Preussische Jahrbücher, 1870 (art. by A. Conze), xxvi. 83–103; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1782–88.] R. E. G.

RAMESAY, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1660), astrologer. [See RAMSAY.]

RAMKINS, ALEXANDER (1672–1719?), adherent of James II, was born in the north of Scotland in 1672, and was sent to the university of Aberdeen. While a student there he heard of the gathering of several clans for James VII, sold his books and furniture, bought arms, and at the end of July 1689 joined a body of three hundred highlanders who had been on the victorious side at Killiecrankie. He marched about with them in the highlands for a time, and then went home to his mother with an old captain of James's army. After two months at home, having obtained 1,200*l.* as the value of his inheritance, he sailed to Rotterdam and joined the French army at the siege of Mainz. He found it difficult to get employment without regular training, so went to the French military college for cadets at Strasburg, and, afterwards returning to the army, was admitted as a volunteer and served in the Palatinate. He thence obtained leave to go to Paris, and, receiving a commission as

captain in James II's forces, sailed from Brest to Cork. He commanded a small detachment of grenadiers from the district of Fingal, co. Dublin, in an orchard at the battle of the Boyne; but the company had only a dozen grenades and no bayonets, some not even firelocks. The orchard was surrounded, thirteen of his men were killed, and Ramkins, with eight men, was captured. While a prisoner on parole in Dublin he met many Scots who were in King William's army, but declined to change sides; and, at length escaping, joined the Irish army, lost two fingers at Aughrim from a sabre-cut, and did good service at the siege of Limerick, returning to France at the capitulation. He afterwards joined his regiment in the army under the Duke of Luxemburg, and was severely wounded by a bullet in the shoulder at the battle of Landen. When recovered from his wound he went to Amsterdam and to Antwerp; and after the peace of Ryswick (1697) paid a visit to London, where he was robbed on Hounslow Heath. He returned to Paris and married; but his wife's extravagance reduced him to poverty, and in 1719 he was thrown into prison at Avignon, and appears to have died soon after. His memoirs were printed in London in 1719, through the influence of a kinsman. He adopts the view that the aim of France was not to help King James or the Roman catholic religion, but only to diminish the power of Great Britain in European affairs by keeping up political strife there.

[Memoirs of Major Alexander Ramkins, London, 1719, which was reissued in 1720 with the new title of 'The Life and Adventures of Major Alexander Ramkins.'] N. M.

RAMSAY, Sir ALEXANDER (*d.* 1342), of Dalhousie, Scottish patriot, was descended from the main line of the Scottish Ramsays, the earliest of whom was Simundus de Ramsay, a native of Huntingdon in England, who received from David I of Scotland a grant of lands in Midlothian. Sir Alexander is supposed to have been the son of Sir William de Ramsay, who, for his lands of Dalwolsie or Dalhousie, Midlothian, and of Foulden, Berwickshire, swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, and also in 1304, but on 6 April 1320 signed the letter to the pope asserting the independence of Scotland. Sir Alexander was one of the principal commanders of the Scottish forces which defeated the Count of Namur and his French mercenaries at the Boroughmuir, near Edinburgh, in August 1335 (Wyntoun, ed. Laing, ii. 420) [see Randolph, John, third Earl of Moray]. In 1338 he relieved the fortress of Dunbar, which Black Agnes of Dunbar, daughter of Sir Thomas Randolph, first earl of Moray [q.v.], was heroically defending against the English under William de Montacute, first earl of Salisbury [q. v.], who blockaded it by sea and land. Sailing at midnight from the Bass Rock in a small vessel with forty soldiers, he unobserved ran it, laden with provisions, under the wall of the castle, with the result that the English, in despair of its capture, raised the blockade (*ib.* pp. 434–5). The same year he took part in a jousting tournament between English and Scottish knights at Berwick-on-Tweed, when two English knights were slain, and Sir William Ramsay, a kinsman of Sir Alexander, fatally wounded (*ib.* pp. 441–4). Some time afterwards Sir Alexander gathered a band of chosen followers, who made the caves of Hawthornden on the Esk their headquarters, and attacked the English whenever a fit opportunity presented itself (*ib.* p. 460). Having compelled the English to keep for the most part within the fortified castles which they held in Scotland, they began to make raiding expeditions into England (*ib.* p. 460). Returning from one of these, they were encountered near Wark Castle, Northumberland, by a strong force under Lord Robert Manners; but, by pretending to fly, Sir Alexander led the English into an ambuscade, and totally defeated them, killing many and taking Lord Robert Manners prisoner.

On Easter eve, 30 March 1342, Ramsay succeeded in scaling the walls of Roxburgh Castle, then held by the English, and, surprising the guards, captured the fortress (Fordun, ed. Skene, ii. 356). In recognition of his remarkable feat, the young king, David II, made him warder of the castle and sheriff of Teviotdale. These offices, however, had formerly been held by Ramsay's companion in arms, William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, who deeply resented the seeming affront thus put upon him and determined to have revenge. While Ramsay was holding a court in the church of Hawick on 20 June, Douglas entered the church with an armed retinue, and, seizing Ramsay, carried him on horseback in chains to the castle of the Hermitage, where he shut him in a dungeon to perish of hunger after surviving seventeen days. 'In brave deeds and in bodily strength' Sir Alexander Ramsay, says Fordun, 'surpassed all others of his time; and as he was mightier than the rest in deeds of arms, so was he luckier in his struggles' (*ib.* p. 357). He was succeeded by Sir William Ramsay.

[Chronicles of Fordun and Wyntoun; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. i.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 403.] T. F. H.

RAMSAY, Sir ALEXANDER (*d.* 1402), of Dalhousie, was the son of Alexander Ramsay of Carnock, eldest son of Sir Patrick Ramsay of Dalhousie. He succeeded his grandfather in 1377, and is described as 'Dominus de Dalwolsey, miles,' in a charter of Robert II to Margaret, countess of Mar, on 2 Jan. 1378. In 1400 his house of Dalwolsie was attacked by Henry IV of England, but, according to Wyntoun, Henry 'tynt fere mare thare than he wan' (*Chronicle*, ed. Laing, iii. 77). Ramsay was killed at the battle of Homildon Hill on 14 Sept. 1402. He made a donation to the abbacy of Newbattle, Midlothian, for the welfare of his soul and that of Catherine, his wife (*Registrum de Neubotle*, Bannatyne Club, p. 234). He was succeeded by Robert de Ramsay, who was probably his son.

Sir Alexander Ramsay (*fl.* 1450), probably his grandson and son of Robert de Ramsay, obtained a safe-conduct on 3 Feb. 1423–4 until 30 April 1424 as a hostage of James I at Durham (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotl.* vol. iv. No. 942). At the coronation of James I in 1424 he was made a knight. Along with the Earl of Angus and Hepburn of Hailes he, on 30 Sept. 1435, completely routed the English commander Sir Robert Ogle at Piperden. On 14 Aug. 1451 he was named one of the conservators of a truce with England (*ib.* No. 1239). He died before 19 March 1464–5 (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1424–1513, No. 829). He had four sons: Alexander, who predeceased him, leaving a son Alexander, to whom the baronies of Foulden and Dalhousie were confirmed by James III on 22 March 1473, and who was slain at Flodden in September 1513; Robert, ancestor of the Ramsays of Cockpen; George of Hallhouse and Legbernarde, Midlothian; and William. By charter dated 3 April 1456 he executed an entail of his estate in favour of Alexander, his grandson, and heirs male of his body; which failing, to his second son Robert, his third son George, his fourth son William, and heirs male of their body.

[Chronicles of Wyntoun and Fordun; Cal. Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iv.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 1424–1513; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 403–4.] T. F. H.

RAMSAY, ALLAN (1686–1758), Scottish poet, was born on 15 Oct. 1686 at Leadhills, parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. He was descended from the Ramsays of Cockpen, Midlothian, a collateral branch of the Ramsays of Dalhousie. 'Dalhousie of an auld descent' he proudly addressed as 'my chief, my stoup, my ornament.' His father, Robert Ramsay, the son of an Edinburgh lawyer, was manager of Lord Hopetoun's lead-mines in Crawford Moor. His mother, Alice Bowyer, was the daughter of a Derbyshire man, resident at Leadhills as instructor of the miners; her grandfather was Douglas of Muthil, Perthshire, and Ramsay was consequently able to call himself 'a poet sprung from a Douglas loin.' His father died while Allan was an infant, and his mother married a second husband, a small landholder in the neighbourhood, named Creighton. Ramsay was educated at the Crawford village school till his fifteenth year, when his mother died. Next year, in 1701, he was apprenticed by his stepfather to an Edinburgh wig-maker. There is an unsupported legend that Ramsay desired to devote himself to art.

Ramsay soon started in business as a wig-maker for himself, married in 1712, and speedily became a substantial citizen. Prudence in money matters, resourcefulness, and love of personal independence characterised him through life. Very early in its career he joined the Jacobite 'Easy Club,' founded in 1712, and he entertained his fellow-members with his earliest poetical effusions. An address by him to the club is dated 1712, and elegies on Maggy Johnstoun and Dr. Pitcairne followed; the latter, on account of political allusions, did not appear in his collected works. Under a rule directing that the members should adopt pseudonyms at club meetings, Ramsay figured first as Isaac Bickerstaff, and afterwards as Gawin Douglas. On 2 Feb. 1715 the club made him its laureate. In the course of the year its existence terminated, owing to political disturbance. One of its latest minutes (dated 10 May 1715) avers that 'Dr. Pitcairn and Gawin Douglas, having behaved themselves three years as good members of this club, were adjudged to be gentlemen.'

After 1715 Ramsay regularly exercised his gift of rhyming. Occasional poems, issued in sheets or half-sheets at a penny a copy, were readily bought by the citizens, and it was soon a fashion to send out for 'Ramsay's last piece.' Between 1716 and 1718 he abandoned wig-making in favour of bookselling, and quickly formed a good connection at his house, under the sign of the Mercury in the High Street, where he had previously exercised his handicraft of wig-maker. About 1716 he published from the Bannatyne MS. 'Chrysts-Kirke on the Greene,' supplementing it with a vigorous and rollicking second canto. This he reissued in 1718 with a further canto, and the work thus completed reached a fifth edition in 1723. In 1719 he issued a volume of 'Scots Songs,' which was

soon in a second edition. Meanwhile his metrical eulogies and occasional satires and moral discourses attracted influential patrons. He also entered into verse correspondence with poetical friends, notably with William Hamilton (1665?–1751) [q. v.] When at length he published his collected poems with an Horatian epilogue in 1721, he secured a strong list of subscribers, as well as the assistance of various friendly poets, whose commendatory verses increased his popularity. In his preface he thrusts with satirical pungency at certain detractors; their cavillings, he asserts, 'are such that several of my friends allege I wrote them myself to make the world believe I have no foes but fools.' His portrait by Smibert, 'the Scottish Hogarth,' was prefixed to the volume. The work realised four hundred guineas. It was followed in 1722 by 'Fables and Tales,' which was reissued with additions in 1730, with a preface in which Ramsay acknowledges indebtedness to La Fontaine and La Motte, but says nothing of what he owed to the 'Freiris of Berwick' (assigned to Dunbar) in his 'Monk and Miller's Wife,' the masterpiece of the collection. A 'Tale of Three Bonnets' of 1722 is a spirited if somewhat unpolished political allegory. In 1723 he published 'The Fair Assembly,' a poem of considerable independence of thought and expression, and in 1724 he dedicated to the Earl of Stair a well-conceived and vigorous piece on 'Health,' written in heroic couplets.

In 1724–7 Ramsay published three volumes of miscellaneous poems under the title of 'The Tea-table Miscellany.' A fourth volume is of doubtful origin. The 'Miscellany' includes several English and Scottish traditional ballads, lyrics by various Caroline singers, along with a number of songs and miscellaneous pieces by Ramsay himself and his friends the Hamiltons and others. Notable among Ramsay's songs for freshness and grace are 'The Yellow-haired Laddie,' 'The Lass o' Patie's Mill,' and 'Lochaber no more.' During the same years (1724–7) he published in two volumes, mainly from the Bannatyne MS., 'The Evergreen,' which reached a second edition in 1761. This anthology, which he describes as 'Scots poems wrote by the ingenious before 1600,' represents the author of 'Chrysts-Kirke,' Dunbar, and other Scottish 'makaris;' and contains one remarkable political satire, 'The Vision,' which, though disguised, is no doubt Ramsay's own, and is his best sustained lyric.

A pastoral entitled 'Patie and Roger,' inscribed to his patron and friend Josiah Burchet, prominently figured among his poems of 1721 along with other efforts in a like direction—romantic and elegiac pastorals, a pastoral ode, and a pastoral masque. His friends urged him to elaborate a systematic pastoral poem. In a letter of 8 April 1724, addressed to William Ramsay of Templehall, he dwelt on his reminiscences and love of the country, and stated that he was engaged on a 'Dramatick Pastoral,' which, if successful, might 'cope with "Pastor Fido" and "Aminta"' (CHAMBERS, *Biogr. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen*). The result was the appearance in 1725 of his pastoral drama, 'The Gentle Shepherd,' which achieved instant success. It reached a second edition in 1726, and a tenth in 1750. In 1729 it was represented in Edinburgh after 'The Orphan,' Ramsay furnishing an epilogue. It is better adapted for the study than the stage, in large measure because ideal actors for it are simply impossible. The action is slow and languid, and the interest aroused is mainly sentimental. At first it was without songs, and the lyrics afterwards interspersed are not brilliant. The poem is remarkable for its quick and subtle appreciation of rural scenery, customs, and characters; and, if the plot is slightly artificial, the development is skilful and satisfactory. In its honest, straightforward appreciation of beauty in nature and character, and its fascinating presentation of homely customs, it will bear comparison with its author's Italian models, or with similar efforts of Gay. Ramsay, as Leigh Hunt avers, 'is in some respects the best pastoral writer in the world' (*A Jar of Honey*, chap. viii.)

In 1726 Ramsay removed from the High Street to a shop in the Luckenbooths, where he displayed as his insignia models of the heads of Ben Jonson and Drummond of Hawthornden. Here he flourished as a bookseller, and started a circulating library, the first institution of the kind in Scotland.

In 1728 he published a second quarto volume of his poems, including 'The Gentle Shepherd,' and a masque with resonant lyrics on the 'Nuptials of the Duke of Hamilton.' An octavo edition of this work appeared in 1729, and it was reprinted with a new issue of the 'Poems' of 1721 in London in 1731 and in Dublin in 1733. A collection of Scots proverbs appeared in 1737. Meanwhile his shop was a favourite meeting-place for men of letters. He was visited by Gay when in Scotland with the Duke of Queensberry, and explained to him the hard Scotticisms in the 'Gentle Shepherd,' in order to assist Pope in reading the work, of which 'he was a great admirer' (CHALMERS, *Life of Ramsay*). With Gay and Pope he thenceforth corresponded, and the Hamil-

tons of Bangour and Gilbertfield, and William Somerville, author of 'The Chase,' wrote to him regularly. At the same time the foremost citizens of Edinburgh, the aristocracy of the neighbourhood, and the noble owners of Hamilton Palace and Loudoun Castle treated him as a welcome guest.

Between 1719 and 1729 Ramsay furnished various prologues and epilogues to plays performed in London, and his interest in the drama determined him in 1736 to erect 'a playhouse new, at vast expense,' in Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh. But in the following year the provisions of the act for licensing the stage compelled him to close the house. The episode drew from Ramsay a vigorous protest in verse, addressed to the lords of session and the other judges. He was abused violently by the foes of the project, which was not accomplished for many years [see Ross, David].

After 1730 Ramsay practically ceased to write, fearing, he said, that 'the coolness of fancy that attends advanced years should make me risk the reputation I had acquired.' About 1755 he retired from business, and settled in an octagonal house, built to his own plans, on the north side of the Castle Rock. The wags of his acquaintance, he told Lord Elibank, called his residence a goose-pie, to which Elibank replied, 'Indeed, Allan, now that I see you in it, I think the term is very properly applied.' In a copy of playful autobiographical verses, addressed in 1755 to James Clerk of Penicuik, Midlothian, Ramsay described himself as a prudent, successful man of seventy, enjoying a comfortable age, and looking forward to thirty years more of life. He suffered, however, from acute scurvy in the gums, and he died at Edinburgh on 7 Jan. 1758, aged 72. He was buried in Old Greyfriars churchyard, where there is a monument to his memory. The 'Scots Magazine' (xix. 670) describes him as 'well known for his "Gentle Shepherd," and many other poetical pieces in the Scottish dialect, which he wrote and collected.' The 'Gentleman's Magazine' of 1758 (p. 46) calls him 'the celebrated poet.' Sir William Scott of Thirlestane had enshrined him in a Latin poem as early as 1725, placing him with the elect in Apollo's temple (*Poemata D. Gulielmi Scoti de Thirlestane*, 1727). Sir John Clerk erected at Penicuik an obelisk to his memory, while A. Fraser-Tytler dedicated to him at Woodhouselee, Midlothian (near the scene of the 'Gentle Shepherd'), a rustic temple inscribed with appropriate verse. In Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh, there is a statue of Ramsay, and his name is perpetuated by the title, Ramsay Gardens, given to the district of the city in which he spent his closing years.

Ramsay's portrait was painted by William Aikman and Smibert. The former, with a copy of the latter by Alexander Carse, and a third painting by an unknown hand are in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

In 1712 Ramsay married Christian Ross, daughter of an Edinburgh writer to the signet; she died in 1743. There was a family of three sons and five daughters. Allan, the eldest son (1713–1784) [q. v.], and two of the daughters survived him.

Ramsay's works show him as a capable Horatian lyrist, although he knew his model 'but faintly in the original;' a satirist of reach and pungency, standing between Dunbar and Lyndsay on the one hand and Burns on the other in lyrics like 'The Vision,' 'Lucky Spence,' and the 'Wretched Miser;' an epistolary poet, worthily admired and imitated by Burns himself ('Pastoral Poetry' and Epistles to Lapraik and William Simpson); a dainty, if not always melodious, songwriter; and a master of the pastoral in its simplest and most attractive form. He was unsatisfactory as an editor of ancient verse—he freely tampered with his texts—but his selection showed taste and appreciation, and stimulated other competent scholars.

The separate editions of the 'Gentle Shepherd' have been very numerous. In 1788 it was issued with illustrations by David Allan [q. v.] A reissue in 1807 included an appendix with Ramsay's collection of (over two thousand) proverbs. English versions appeared in 1777, 1785, and 1790. In 1880 there was published a royal 4to edition, with memoir, glossary, plates after Allan, and the original airs to the songs. A second edition of 'The Evergreen' was reprinted in Glasgow in 1824. The 'Tea-table Miscellany' has also been several times reprinted in various forms, in 1768, 1775, 1788, 1793, and 1876; music for the songs in this anthology was published in 1763 and 1775. In 1800 George Chalmers edited Ramsay's poems in two volumes, with a life by himself and a prefatory criticism by Lord Woodhouselee. This has been frequently reissued. A quarto volume of 'Illustrations to the Poetical Works," with engravings by R. Scott, appeared in 1823.

[Biographies mentioned in text; Campbell's Hist. of Poetry in Scotland; Lord Hailes's Ancient Scottish Poems; Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets; Currie's Life of Burns; Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, by the Society of Ancient Scots; Chambers's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Life of Thomas Ruddiman; Principal Shairp's

Sketches in History and Poetry; Professor Veitch's Feeling for Nature in Scottish Poetry.]

T. B.

RAMSAY, ALLAN (1713–1784), painter, was the eldest child of Allan Ramsay (1686–1758) [q. v.], the poet. His mother's maiden name was Christian Ross. He was born in Edinburgh in 1713, and seems to have begun to draw from a very early age. When he was about twenty he came to London, and at once entered himself as a student at the St. Martin's Lane academy, then, or soon after, located in Roubiliac's old studio. From a letter printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1853, he lived at this time in Orange Court by Leicester Fields. He subsequently worked, either as assistant or pupil, with Hans Huessing, a Swede resident in London at this date, who imitated Michael Dahl. After a two years' stay in London, young Ramsay returned to his native city, whence, after some practice in portrait-painting, he started in June 1736 for a prolonged tour on the continent, his ultimate destination being Rome. His travelling companion was an Edinburgh physician, Dr. Alexander Cunningham, afterwards Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield. Extracts from Cunningham's diary were printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1853, and they give a good idea of the grand tour as practised by persons of moderate means. After travelling through France to Marseilles, and being all but cast away off Pisa, they reached Rome in October 1736.

At Rome Ramsay studied diligently. He worked in the French Academy; he worked under the history-painter Imperiali; he worked under Solimena (the Abate Ciccio). Having been three years in Italy, he went back to Edinburgh, where he again found occupation as a portrait-painter. He painted Duncan Forbes the judge, the third Duke of Argyll, Sir John Barnard, Sir Peter Halkett, and Dr. Mead, the last-named being in the National Portrait Gallery, London. While still in Edinburgh, in 1754, he founded the 'Select Society' for liberal debate, of which Robertson, Hume, and Adam Smith were the chief ornaments (cf. DUGALD STEWART, *Life of Robertson*, 1802, v.; CARLYLE, *Autobiography*, p. 297). A few years after this date he migrated to London, finding an early patron in the Duke of Bridgwater, and later in Lord Bute, of whom he executed a particularly fortunate full-length. Many commissions followed, Lord Hardwicke, Judge Burnet, Flora Macdonald, and Admiral Boscawen being among his sitters. Apart from these portraits, popularised rapidly by the mezzotints of McArdell and Faber, Ramsay was largely employed in decoration, an industry which involved an army of assistants; and he began to grow rich. According to Cunningham, whose information was derived from the son of one of Ramsay's pupils, even 'before he had the luck to become a favourite with the king, he was perfectly independent as to fortune, having, in one way or another, accumulated not less than forty thousand pounds,' a sum which almost justified the jeremiads of Hogarth over the popularity of face-painting. What is perhaps more remarkable, however, is that he was not only highly in request as a portrait-painter, but (circa 1760) was even preferred to Reynolds. It was the opinion of Walpole, for instance, that Ramsay excelled Reynolds as a painter of women. 'Mr. Reynolds seldom succeeds in women; Mr. Ramsay is formed to paint them' (Letter to Dalrymple, 25 Feb. 1758).

With the accession of George III his favour with the court increased, and in 1767 he succeeded John Shackleton [q. v.] as portrait-painter to his majesty, an appointment which had the effect of turning his studio into a manufactory of presentments of royal and official personages, in which little but the head (and often not even that) was executed by himself. The king's inveterate habit of giving away elaborate full-lengths of himself and Queen Charlotte kept him constantly employed; but he seems nevertheless to have found time for a good many likenesses of contemporary celebrities. Of these are the admirable Lord Chesterfield in the National Portrait Gallery, and the portraits of Lord Mansfield, Lord Camden, Gibbon, Hume, the Duke de Nivernais, Rousseau, and Henry Fox. The Hume and the Rousseau, both of which belong to 1766, the year of Rousseau's visit to England, are in the National Gallery of Scotland, which also contains a very beautiful picture of Mrs. Ramsay, the painter's wife, and the eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay. An accident interrupted his work a few years before his death; he was showing his household how to escape in case of fire, when he fell and dislocated his arm. With much fortitude, he contrived to complete the work (a royal portrait) upon which he was engaged; but he never really recovered the shock. Leaving his commissions to his pupil, Philip Reinagle [q. v.], whose manner closely resembled his own, he set out once more for Italy, where he continued to reside, until, returning home in a fit of home-sickness, he died on the way at Dover in August 1784. He is buried in St. Marylebone Church. Portraits of Ramsay by himself, Lilie, and Alexander Nasmyth are in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

Ramsay was a man of considerable culture, a traveller, an excellent linguist, and a good scholar. His literary gifts—as evidenced by the volume of essays entitled 'The Investigator,' 1762—were far above the average, and his love of letters was genuine. He published anonymously four pamphlets—respectively on the nature of government (1769), the English constitution (1771), the quarrel with America (1777), and the right of conquest (1783).

Among the group of Johnson's friends, Ramsay was distinguished for his amenity, his knowledge of the world, and his social charm. 'You will not find a man in whose conversation there is more instruction, more information, and more elegance than in Ramsay's,' said Johnson, who was often the painter's guest at 67 Harley Street (Boswell, *Johnson*, ed. Hill, iii. 336). As a painter, his merits lie rather in the even level of their accomplishment than in their supreme excellence in any one quality. His portraits are unaffected likenesses of his sitters, by an artist who has mastered all the methods of his craft, and whose point of view is that of a gentleman. His court office confined him in his choice of subjects, and his work has been eclipsed by the more splendid legacy of Gainsborough and Reynolds.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Boswell's Johnson; Cunningham's Lives, ed. Heaton; Rouquet, Etat des Arts en Angleterre, 1755; Stanhope's Hist. of England, vi. 324.] A. D.

RAMSAY, ANDREW (1574–1659), Scottish divine and Latin poet, born in 1574, was son of David Ramsay of Balmain, Kincardineshire, and Katherine Carnegie, of the house of Kinnaird; he was a younger brother of Gilbert Ramsay, who was created a baronet in 1625. He was probably educated at the university of St. Andrews. At an early age he went to France, where he studied theology, and was promoted to a professorship in the university of Saumur. Returning to Scotland, he was admitted minister of Arbuthnot in 1606, and in the same year was appointed by the general assembly constant moderator of the presbytery of Fordoun.

In 1612 he declined an offer of the Scots church at Campvere in Holland; and in 1614 he was appointed one of the ministers of Edinburgh. In 1615 he became a member of the high commission, and in 1617 he signed the protestation for the liberties of the kirk, but withdrew his name when he found that the king was offended. The earl marischal and the town of Aberdeen sought to have him appointed principal of Marischal College in 1620, but his translation was refused. In that year he was made professor of divinity in the college of Edinburgh, and also rector of the college, and held these offices till 1626, when he resigned them. At that time he became one of the ministers of the Grey Friars church. In 1629 he was made sub-dean of the Chapel Royal at Holyrood, and after the see of Edinburgh was erected in 1634 he was one of the chapter.

Ramsay had from early life shown much taste and aptitude for Latin poetry, and in 1633 he published sacred poems in Latin. They were written in the style of Ovid, and were commended by such a competent judge as Dr. Arthur Johnston. They were reprinted at Amsterdam in 1637 in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum,' and according to William Lauder [q. v.], the literary forger, they formed one of the sources from which Milton plagiarised his 'Paradise Lost' and 'Regained.'

Ramsay disapproved of the innovations introduced into the church after the Perth assembly, but he submitted to them; and when Bishop Forbes, on his appointment to the see of Edinburgh, wrote to the ministers asking them to give the communion at the following Easter, and to each person kneeling, Ramsay promised obedience. From about that time, however, he took his stand with those who opposed any further innovations in worship or doctrine. For this he lost favour with the dignitaries of the church, and talked of 'dimitting his ministry and retiring to his own lairdship.'

As sub-dean he must have acquiesced in the reading of the English service at the Chapel Royal, where it had been constantly used since 1617; but when all the other ministers of Edinburgh agreed to read Laud's book in the churches on 23 July 1637, Ramsay refused, and for this was silenced by the privy council. From that time he became a leader of the party soon to be known as covenanters, and in September he was sent to Angus and Mearns to rouse his own part of the country against the new liturgy and canons. In February 1638 he preached in the Grey Friars to prepare the people for signing the national covenant, and for years afterwards was one of Henderson's right-hand men. He took a prominent part in the general assembly of 1638, and was moderator of that court in 1640 when the Aberdeen doctors were deposed for refusing to take the covenant. At the same time, like Henderson, he was a zealous opponent of the Brownist innovations which crept

into the church after 1638, and he disliked some of the changes both in government and worship which accompanied the adoption of the Westminster standards. In 1646 he was again appointed rector of Edinburgh University, and held the office for two years.

In 1648 the church came into collision with the state, and Ramsay, with many others, was deposed by the assembly of 1649, in which the rigid party was then dominant, for refusing to preach against 'the engagement.' Other charges brought against him were that he had spoken to the prejudice of presbyterian church government, and that he held 'that the supreme magistrate, when the safety of the Commonwealth does require, may dispense with the execution of justice against shedders of blood,' which probably meant that he disapproved of the wholesale slaughter of prisoners and political opponents as then practised. Ramsay's deposition excited great indignation in Edinburgh.

In 1649 or 1650 he wrote an apology, of which Wodrow gives an account in an unpublished biography. In this he states his opinions on church government, and 'from the whole concludes that presbyterian government in Scotland since the late troubles hath much human in it.' He also condemns the novelties in worship which had been introduced since 1638, and specifies the following: the laying aside of the Lord's Prayer, of the reading of forms of prayer, of keeping the churches open for the private devotions of the people, of godfathers in baptism, of the repetition of the creed, and of ministers kneeling for private prayer when they entered the pulpit.

In November 1655 Ramsay applied to the synod of Lothian (as the general assembly was not allowed to meet) to be restored to the exercise of the ministry. He stated that since his deposition he had waited patiently and had done nothing prejudicial to the authority of the church; he also rebutted the charges which had been brought against him. He considered that presbyterian church government might be abused, but he acknowledged the government itself to be grounded on the Word of God, and he was clearly opposed to all prelatical dominion.

By this time the ultra rigid men had separated from the church, and the synod, considering Ramsay's 'case as extraordinary in regard of his age and great esteem for piety and learning,' unanimously granted his request, 'to the great contentment of much people.' He was then over eighty years of age. He died on 30 Dec. 1659, at Abbotshall in Fife, the property of his son, and was buried there. He is described by a contemporary as one 'who for his eminence in learning, diligence in his calling, and strictness in his conversation, was an ornament to the church of Scotland.' He founded four divinity bursaries in the university of Edinburgh.

By his wife, Marie Fraser, he had four sons: (1) Sir Andrew [q. v.], lord provost of Edinburgh; (2) Eleazar; (3) David; (4) William.

His publications were: 1. 'Oratio,' 1600, published in France. 2. 'Parænesis et Orationes de Laudibus Academiæ Salmuriensis' (i.e. Saumur). 3. 'Poemata Sacra,' Edinburgh, 1633. 4. 'Miscellanea et Epigrammata Sacra,' Edinburgh, 1633. 5. 'A Warning to come out of Babylon,' in a sermon, Rev. xviii. 4, Edinburgh, 1638.

[Guthry's Memoirs; Baillie's Letters; Calderwood's Hist.; Lamont's Diary; Nicoll's Diary; Bower's Hist. of Univ. of Edin.; Grant's Hist. of Univ. of Edin.; Scott's Fasti; Records of Comm. of Gen. Assembly; Records of Synod of Lothian; Wodrow's manuscript Biogr., Glasgow Univ. Libr.; Stevenson's Hist. of the Church of Scotland.] G. W. S.

RAMSAY, Sir ANDREW, (1620?–1688), baronet and lord provost of Edinburgh, of Abbotshall and Waughton, was the eldest son of Andrew Ramsay [q. v.] He was bred a merchant, and during Cromwell's government was lord provost of Edinburgh from 1654 to 1657. He was knighted by Oliver Cromwell in 1655, and by Charles II on 17 July 1660 (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. viii. 114). At the Restoration he gained the favour of the Duke of Lauderdale by prevailing on the city to give 5,000*l.* to the government for the superiority of Leith, and other 5,000*l.* for the new imposition granted to the town by the king on wine and ale (Mackenzie, *Memoirs*, p. 246). Under the auspices of Lauderdale he was elected lord provost of Edinburgh in 1662, and he retained that office until 1673. He was also chosen to represent Edinburgh in parliament in 1665 and 1667, and from 1669 to 1674. In 1669 he was created a baronet. In 1671 he was named a privy councillor, and on 21 Nov. admitted an ordinary lord of session by the title of Lord Abbotshall—a promotion which, with that of three others who like him 'had not been bred lawyers,' rendered 'the session,' according to Sir George Mackenzie, 'the object of all men's contempt' (*Memoirs*, p. 240). In recognition of Ramsay's services to the government, Lauderdale prevailed on the king to settle on the provost of Edinburgh 200*l.* a year. During his term of office Ramsay came into conflict with the

university, the dispute, it is said, having been originally occasioned by the fact that his son had been corporally chastised—not then an uncommon case—by one of the regents. At Ramsay's instance the town council, on 10 Nov. 1667, resolved 'that the lord provost, present and to come, should be always rector and governor of the college' (Grant, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, i. 211); and moreover 'the town, in a competition between them and the college of Edinburgh, got a letter from the king in 1667 by Sir Andrew Ramsay's procurement determining their provost should have the same place and precedency without the town's precincts as was due to the mayors of London and Dublin, and that no other provost should be called lord provost but he' (Lauder of Fountainhall, *Decisions*, i. 400). By his corrupt and tyrannical procedure as lord provost, especially by the creation of offices and employments to oblige those who supported him, Ramsay became obnoxious to many of the citizens. A motion to supersede him, made in March 1672, was lost by only two votes, and, it having failed, an action was raised in 1673 against his right to hold the lord-provostship, on the ground that, as a senator of the College of Justice, he held higher rank than a merchant. After long pleadings a compromise was arrived at, the council agreeing to pass an act that no provost, dean of guild, or treasurer should in time coming hold office for more than two years (Lauder of Fountainhall, *Historical Notices*, pp. 57–81). In the same year articles of impeachment were also given in against Ramsay by the Earl of Eglinton, on the ground that he had obtained a letter from the king to 'thrust Mr. Rockhead out of his employment as town clerk of Edinburgh without a formal and legal sentence,' and that he had 'represented to his majesty that the town had risen in a tumult against the king, and had thereupon procured another letter commanding the privy council to proceed against the chief citizens as malefactors' (Mackenzie, *Memoirs*, pp. 250, 261, 262). Dreading the results of the impeachment, Lauderdale prevailed on Ramsay to resign the offices both of provost and of lord of session.

In 1685 Ramsay was named a commissioner of trade. He died at Abbotshall on 17 Jan. 1688. Ramsay purchased the estate of Abbotshall, Fifeshire, from the Scotts of Balwearie, and obtained the estate of Waughton, Haddingtonshire, by marriage to the heiress of the Hepburns. He was succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his son Andrew.

[Lauder of Fountainhall's Decisions, and Historical Notices (in the Bannatyne Club); Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs; Grant's Hist. of the University of Edinburgh; Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice.] T. F. H.

RAMSAY, Sir ANDREW CROMBIE (1814–1891), geologist, born 31 Jan. 1814, was third child of William Ramsay, a manufacturing chemist of Glasgow, by his wife, Elizabeth Crombie. The father was a man of scientific tastes and marked ability; the mother was a woman hardly less strong than tender. As the boy was delicate in his early years he was sent to school at Salcoats, but when his health improved he returned to Glasgow and attended the grammar school. But in 1827 his father died, leaving a very scanty provision for his widow and four children. Andrew, in consequence, had to take a clerkship in a cotton-broker's office. Here he was anything but happy, but he found consolation in literature and in science, becoming gradually absorbed in geology. In 1837 he started in business with a partner, but with so little success that he gave it up after a three years' trial.

In the autumn of 1840, however, the British Association met at Glasgow, and in anticipation of their visit a geological model of the Isle of Arran was prepared. In the construction of this Ramsay, who for the last four years had spent his holidays in that island, took far the greatest share, and it not only got him a commission to write a small book on the island (published in 1841), but also introduced him so favourably to some of the leaders of the science that in the spring of this year Roderick (afterwards Sir Roderick) Impey Murchison [q. v.] invited him to act as his assistant on a tour to America, which he was then contemplating. Ramsay at once accepted the offer, and started for London, to find on his arrival that his services would not be required; for his employer had changed his plans and was going to Russia. But Murchison had done his best to save Ramsay from being a loser by procuring for him a nomination to the geological survey under Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche [q. v.], and so the young geologist, instead of crossing the Atlantic, was at work at Tenby within a fortnight of his arrival in London. The pay of the post was small, but there were good prospects of improvement, and the work was thoroughly congenial. For four years Ramsay was engaged in the southern part of Wales, after which he gradually pushed on northwards. His energy and the excellence of his work soon won the approval of his chief, and on

a reorganisation of the survey, early in 1845, Ramsay was appointed 'local director' for Great Britain. The more northern part of Wales soon became the field of his personal work, and during the summers of 1848–51 he was engaged in the Snowdonian region.

In 1847 he was appointed professor of geology at University College, London, a post where the duties were not very heavy; but the pay was almost minute, so that his connection with the survey was undisturbed. In the summer of this year his attention was directed, probably by Robert Chambers [q. v.], to the signs of glacial action in North Wales. His interest was at once keenly aroused, and he communicated a paper on the subject to the Geological Society of London in the winter of 1851.

In the summer of 1850 he was invited to spend a few days under the roof of the Rev. James Williams, rector of Llanfairynghornwy, Anglesey, whose daughter Louisa he married on 20 July 1852. Their wedding tour afforded Ramsay his first opportunity of seeing the peaks and glaciers of the Alps, and gave him a still keener interest in physical geology. Prior to his marriage another change had taken place. The Government School of Mines had been established in connection with the geological survey; Ramsay was appointed to the lectureship in geology, and resigned his post at University College. But his work became, if possible, harder than ever, and the difficulties after a time were increased by the failing health of the director-general. In the spring of 1855 De la Beche died. Ramsay had hoped to be his successor; his disappointment, however, was mitigated by the selection of his first patron, Sir R. I. Murchison.

In the summer of 1858 Ramsay was recalled from an Alpine tour, in company with Professor John Tyndall [q. v.], by the news of his mother's death in her eighty-fifth year. He felt the loss keenly, and at the close of the next year his own health, hitherto so vigorous, showed signs of failure. Rest was ordered for six months, which were spent chiefly at Bonn and in the Eifel. He returned with his bodily vigour restored, but it may be doubted whether his nervous system ever quite regained its former strength.

In the beginning of 1862 the staff of the survey again underwent rearrangement, and Ramsay's post was altered to that of senior director for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland being placed under separate officials. Though this restricted the area of his visits of inspection, the natural increase of work made the change no relief, and so ten laborious years slipped away, till, in the autumn of 1871, Sir R. I. Murchison died. After some delay Ramsay was appointed director-general; but the authorities diminished the salary by the amount of his lectureship, thus indirectly obliging him to retain the latter post. Ten more weary years had passed before his taskmasters gave him some relief by restoring the salary to its original amount, when he at once resigned the lectureship. But the effects of overstrain were again becoming perceptible. In the autumn of 1878 an acute nervous affection in his left eye made its removal a necessity. But he worked on till the end of 1881, when he retired from the geological survey, and received the honour of knighthood.

Ramsay was (1862–4) president of the Geological Society; he had been elected a fellow in 1844, and received the society's Wollaston medal in 1871. He was elected F.R.S. in 1862, and was awarded a royal medal in 1880. From the Royal Society of Edinburgh he received the Neill prize in 1866. Edinburgh university made him an LL.D. in the same year, and Glasgow in 1880. In 1856, 1866, and 1881 he presided over the geological section at the British Association, and was president of the association in 1880. In 1862 he received the cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, and he was a corresponding or honorary member of many societies, British and foreign.

After spending the two winters following his retirement on the continent, he finally, in the summer of 1884, quitted London for Beaumaris, where Lady Ramsay some years before had inherited a house, in which their summer holidays had been generally passed. Very slowly a torpor stole over body and mind, till on 9 Dec. 1891 he died; he was buried in the churchyard at Llansadwrn. His wife, four daughters, and a son survived him.

Ramsay's official duties made travel difficult beyond the limits of our islands; but he once spent two months in North America, visited Gibraltar on a mission to investigate the water supply, and made some half-dozen holiday trips to the continent besides those mentioned above. Most of these journeys bore fruit in scientific papers. Of these he wrote between forty and fifty. In addition to his share in the maps and memoirs of the geological survey, the most important of which was the classic memoir on North Wales (1866, 2nd edit. 1881), he was author of a volume on the 'Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain.' This had its origin in six lectures delivered to a class of working men at Jermyn Street, published in 1863, but was expanded till, in the fifth edi-

tion (1878), it had become a fairly large volume. Since the author's death a new edition has been prepared by Mr. H. B. Woodward. Ramsay was also a contributor to the 'Saturday Review' and other periodicals.

As a geologist his heart was in the physical side of the subject. He had no particular liking for palæontology, and almost a contempt for petrology, which sometimes led him into serious theoretical errors, thereby impairing the value of his work. To him the question of absorbing interest was the history and origin of the natural features of a district. In recording its stratigraphy he was a master; in the more speculative task of accounting for its scenery he was always suggestive. Perhaps a certain mental impetuosity sometimes carried him beyond the limits of cautious induction; but even those who criticised never failed to admit that his work bore the impress of genius. Among his more noteworthy papers may be named those on the 'Denudation of South Wales' ('Mem. Geol. Survey,' vol. i.), on the 'Old Glaciers of Switzerland and North Wales' (Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' 1st ser.), and his contributions to the 'Journal of the Geological Society of London' on the 'Red Rocks of England' (two papers), on the 'River Courses of England and Wales,' on the 'Physical History of the Rhine and of the Dee,' and on the 'Glacial Origin of Certain Lakes in Switzerland, the Black Forest, &c.' ('Journal,' 1862, p. 185). With this last subject—that certain lake basins have been scooped out by glaciers, now melted away—Ramsay's name is inseparably connected. Few scientific papers have ever excited more interest or more controversy. The latter is not yet decided; but perhaps it is not unjust to say that the hypothesis has failed to gather its most ardent supporters from the ranks of those who have an intimate personal knowledge of the Alps. Still, whatever be its ultimate fate, the paper, beyond all question, was a most valuable contribution to a very difficult subject, and gave an extraordinary stimulus to the study of physiography.

Ramsay, however, was no mere geologist. Frank and manly in bearing, his well-cut features beamed with intelligence and candour. Ready in conversation, he possessed a wide range of knowledge, boyish exuberance of spirits, a rare simplicity and modesty of nature, sterling integrity, and generous sympathy (Geikie). He was interested in every aspect of nature, an antiquary, and a lover of the best English literature. He could lecture, speak, and write well; could take his part at sight in a chorus, and could improvise humorous verse. He delighted in the open air, was a walker of unusual endurance, and in his forty-seventh year, after a breakdown in health, was one of the first party that climbed the Lyskamm. A portrait is in the possession of the family, and a bust at the Geological Society.

[Obituary notices appeared in the course of 1891–2 in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, the Journal of the Geological Society, the Geological Magazine, Nature, and other scientific periodicals; but these are now superseded by the excellent and sympathetic memoir written by Sir Archibald Geikie (1895).] T. G. B.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL (1686–1743), known in France as the Chevalier de Ramsay, was the son of a baker in Ayr, where he was born on 9 July 1686. He was educated at a school in Ayr and at the university of Edinburgh. After leaving the university he acted as tutor for some time to the two sons of the Earl of Wemyss, and about 1706 he went with the English auxiliaries to the Netherlands during the Spanish succession war. While on the continent he made the acquaintance of the theological mystic Poiret, and his religious views having, through Poiret's influence, undergone a change, he, after having left the army, went in 1710 to pay a visit to Fénelon, archbishop of Cambray. By the persuasion of Fénelon he entered the catholic church, and having gained Fénelon's special friendship, he remained with him till his death in January 1715. Fénelon left Ramsay all his papers. On Fénelon's death he went to Paris, became tutor to the Duc de Chateau-Thierry, and was made a knight of the order of St. Lazarus. While at Paris he also worked at his 'Vie de Fénelon,' which was published at the Hague in 1723, and was at once translated into English by N. Hooke. Its appearance brought him under the notice of the Pretender, James Francis Edward, who had been on terms of friendship with Fénelon. At the Pretender's request, Ramsay in 1724 went to Rome to be tutor to the Pretender's two sons, Prince Charles Edward and Henry, afterwards cardinal of York. He remained there for about a year and three months, the Pretender's alienation from his wife being probably the occasion of his resignation. After his return to Paris a proposal was made to him to become tutor to the Duke of Cumberland, third son of George II, but this he declined. In 1730, with the special permission of George II, he, however, undertook a journey to England, when he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and received

the degree of LL.D. from the university of Oxford, having been previously admitted of St. Mary's Hall. After his return to Paris he was appointed tutor to the Vicomte de Turenne, son of the Duc de Bouillon. He died at St. Germain-en-Laye on 6 May 1743.

Ramsay was also author of 'Discours de la Poësie Epique,' originally prefixed to an edition of 'Telemaque,' 2 vols. Paris, 1717; 'Essai philosophique sur le Gouvernement Civil,' London, 1721, reprinted as 'Essai de Politique,' and in English, London 1722 and 1769; 'Le Psychomètre ou Réflexions sur les differens Caractères de l'Esprit, par un Milord Anglais,' an essay on Lord Shaftesbury's 'Characteristics;' 'Les Voyages de Cyrus, avec un Discours sur la Mythologie des Payens,' Paris, 1727, London, 1728, and with additions, 1730, 1733, in English by N. Hooke, London, 1730, 1739, and with additions, Glasgow 1755, and London, 1763 and 1795, written in imitation of Telemachus and the work on which his reputation, such as it was, chiefly rested; 'Poems,' Edinburgh, 1728; 'Plans of Education for a young Prince,' London, 1732; 'L'Histoire du Vicomte de Turenne,' Paris, 1735, The Hague 1736, and in English, London, 1735; 'Philosophical Principles of National and Revealed Religion, explained and unfolded in a Geometrical Order,' Glasgow, 1749; 'Two Letters in French to M. Racine, upon the fine Sentiments of Pope in his Essay on Man,' printed in 'Les Œuvres de M. Racine le Fils,' tom. ii. 1747.

[Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen; Swift's Works; Andreas Michael Ramsay by G. A. Schiffman, Leipzig, 1878; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

T. F. H.

RAMSAY, CHARLES ALOYSIUS (*fl.* 1689), writer on stenography, descended from a noble Scottish family, was probably, like his father, Charles Ramsay (*d.* 1669), born at Elbing in Prussia. He received a liberal education, and studied chemistry and medicine. He was living at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1677 and at Paris in 1680.

He became widely known as the publisher of a system of shorthand in Latin, with a French translation. This appeared in 1665 according to Fossé, and in 1666 according to Scott de Martinville. It was the second French work on shorthand, that of the Abbé Jacques Cossard, 1651, being the first. It seems probable that Ramsay first learnt Thomas Shelton's Latin 'Tachy-graphia,' which was published in 1660, and, having slightly modified the system, put it forth as his own. A later edition of Ramsay's work is entitled 'Tacheographia, seu Ars breviter et compendiose scribendi methodo brevissima tradita, ac paucissimis regulis comprehensa,' Frankfort and Leipzig, 1681, 8vo; another edition has two title-pages, the second, in French, being as follows: 'Tacheiographie ou L'Art d'Ecrire aussi vîte qu'on parle. . . . Par le Sieur Charles Aloys Ramsay, Gentilhomme Écossais,' Paris, 1683. One half of this edition is occupied with a fulsome dedication to Louis XIV. An adaptation of Ramsay's system to the German language appeared under the title of 'Tacheographia, oder Geschwinde Schreib-Kunst,' Frankfort, 1678; Leipzig, 1679, 1743, and 1772.

Ramsay also translated from German into Latin 'Johannis Kunkelii, Elect. Sax. Cubicularii intimi et Chymici, Utiles Observationes sive Animadversiones de Salibus fixis et volatilibus, Auro et argento potabili, Spiritu mundi et similibus,' London and Rotterdam, 1678, 12mo; dedicated to the Royal Society of London.

[Biogr. Universelle, xxxvii. 58; Faulmann's Grammatik der Stenographie, pp. 185, 307; Gibson's Bibl. of Shorthand, p. 184; Jöcher's Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon, iii. 1894, and Rotermund's Supplement, vi. 1314; Lewis's Hist. of Shorthand; Nouvelle Biographie Générale, xli. 566; Scott de Martinville's Hist. de la Sténographie, p. 42; Ziebig's Geschichte der Geschwindschreibkunst, p. 389, pl. 7.] T. C.

RAMSAY, DAVID (*d.* 1653?), clockmaker to James I and Charles I, was born in Scotland, and belonged to the Ramsays of Dalhousie. His son William (*fl.* 1660) [q. v.] says that when James I succeeded to the crown of England, 'he sent into France for my father, who was then there, and made him page of the bedchamber and groom of the privy chamber, and keeper of all his majesties' clocks and watches. This I mention that by some he hath bin termed no better than a watch maker. . . . It's confest his ingenuity led him to understand any piece of work in that nature . . . and therefore the king conferred that place upon him' (Wm. Ramesey, *Astrologia Restaurata*, 1653, Preface to the Reader, p. 28). On 25 Nov. 1613 he was appointed clockmaker-extraordinary to the king with a pension of 50*l.* a year, and in March 1616 a warrant was issued for the payment to him of 234*l.* 10*s.* for the purchase and repair of clocks and watches for the king. On 26 Nov. 1618 he was appointed chief clockmaker, and on 27 July 1619 letters of denization were granted to him. Various other warrants were passed for payments for his services, and in one which bears date 17 March 1627 he is described as 'David Ramsay, esq., our clockmaker and page of our bedchamber.'

Specimens of Ramsay's watches are to be found in the British Museum and in South Kensington Museum. A watch belonging to Mrs. Holmes of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk, is described in 'Norfolk Archæology' (vi. 2). A technical description of several specimens is given in Britten's 'Former Clock and Watch Makers,' p. 67. His early works are marked 'David Ramsay, *Scotus*.' On the incorporation of the Clockmakers' Company in 1631 Ramsay became the first master, but he probably took very little part in the work of the society. Upon taking the oath before the lord mayor he was described as 'of the city of London,' but the city records do not furnish any evidence that he was a freeman. Scott introduces a David Ramsay, without any strict regard for historical accuracy, in the opening chapter of 'The Fortunes of Nigel' as the keeper of a shop 'a few yards to the eastward of Temple Bar.'

Ramsay was also a student of the occult sciences. In William Lilly's 'Life and Times,' 1715, p. 32, an amusing account is given of an attempt made in 1634 by Ramsay and others to discover hidden treasure in Westminster Abbey by means of the divining rod, when the operations were interrupted by fierce blasts of wind, attributed by the terrified spectators to demons, who were, however, promptly exorcised. Sir Edward Coke, writing to Secretary Windebanke, on 9 May 1639, about a demand for money which it was inconvenient to meet, says: 'If, now, David Ramsay can co-operate with his philosopher's stone, he would do a good service.' There are also entries in the 'Calendars of State Papers,' dated 28 July 1628 and 13 Aug. 1635, relating to hidden treasure which Ramsay proposed to discover. A manuscript in the Sloane Collection, No. 1046, bearing the title 'Liber Philosophicus, de divinis mysteriis, de Deo, Hominibus, anima, meteoris,' is attributed to him on insufficient authority.

He was also an inventor, and between 1618 and 1638 he obtained eight patents (Nos. 6, 21, 49, 50, 53, 68, 78, 117). Although the full 'titles' of these patents are given in the indexes published by the commissioners of patents, no information as to the precise nature of the inventions is extant. They relate to ploughing land, fertilising barren ground, raising water by fire, propelling ships and boats, manufacture of saltpetre, making tapestry without a loom, refining copper, bleaching wax, separating gold and silver from the base metals, dyeing fabrics, heating boilers, kilns for drying and burning bricks and tiles, and smelting and refining iron by means of coal (*Cal. State Papers*, 1619, 1622–3–5). In his later years he fell into poverty, and in 1641, while a prisoner for debt, he petitioned the House of Lords for payment of six years' arrears of his pension as groom of the privy chamber (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 110 *a*). Towards the payment of those arrears the committee for advance of money, by an order dated 13 Jan. 1645, granted him one third of the money arising from his discovery of delinquents' estates (*Cal. of Committee for Advance of Money*, i. 40). It would appear from this that he had joined the parliamentary party. On 11 Feb. 1651 there is a note in the proceedings of the council of state that a petition of David Ramsay was referred to the mint committee (*Cal. State Papers*, 1651–2, p. 140).

His son William, in the dedication to his father of his 'Vox Stellarum,' 1652, refers to the latter's pecuniary difficulties, which gave 'occasion to some inferior-spirited people not to value you according to what you both are by nature and in yourself.' The date of Ramsay's death is unknown, but he appears to have been living in 1653, the postscript of his son's 'Astrologia Restaurata' being dated 17 Jan. of that year, 'from my study in my father's house in Holborn, within two doors of the Wounded Hart, near the King's Gate.'

In the 'Calendar of State Papers,' under date 21 June 1661, there is a petition of Sir Theophilus Gilby and Mary, widow of David Ramsay, who states that she raised troops for the king's service 'at Duke Hamilton's coming into England,' since which time she has been sequestered and plundered. But she may possibly have been the widow of another David Ramsay, a courtier, from whom it is very difficult to distinguish the clockmaker in contemporary records.

David Ramsay (*d.* 1642), the courtier, born in Scotland, was related to the Ramsays, earls of Dalhousie, and to John Ramsay, earl of Holderness (1580?–1626) [q.v.] A brother, Sir James Ramsay (*d.* 1638), is noticed separately. Another brother, George Ramsay, was in 1612 intruded by James I, against the will of the college, into a fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge; he held the fellowship till 1624 (*Cal. State Papers*, 1624, p. 597). On 19 June 1604 a warrant was issued for the payment to David Ramsay of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a livery as groom of the bedchamber to Prince Henry. On 18 Nov. 1613 he was awarded a pension of 200*l.* per annum for his services to the late prince. In 1631 a quarrel arose between him and Lord Reay with reference to a charge of treason, which very nearly led to a judicial

duel. Both were imprisoned in the Tower, from which they were released on bail on 5 Aug. 1631 (*Egerton MSS.* 2553, f. 37). Among the Additional MSS. at the British Museum (No. 7083) is a volume entitled 'The Manner of Donald, Lord Rey, and David Ramsay, esq., their coming to and carriage at theire Tryall on Monday the 28th day of November 1631, before Robert, Earle of Lindsey, Lord High Constable,' and others (*State Trials*, iii. 483; Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, ii. 113, original edition; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1631–3; cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1st Rep. p. 48 *b*, 2nd Rep. pp. 3 *b*, 174 *b*, 3rd Rep. p. 71 *a*). Ramsay obtained from the king the reversion of the post of filazer to the court of common pleas, which he farmed to Fabian Philipps [q. v.]

He died in 1642, and his will, dated 13 May, was proved on 3 Aug. of that year in the prerogative court of Canterbury (101 Campbell). The executors were James Maxwell, black rod; Sir John Meldrum [q. v.]; and David Forrett, nephew. He left legacies to his sister Agnes, his niece Barbara Forrett, his nephew John Forrett, Patrick Shawe, husband of his sister Barbara, and to his executors. He mentions a bond of 6,000*l.* which Fabian Philipps had entered into for the due performance of the office of filazer, and for the payment of the profits to him (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, 1643, p. 471).

[For the clockmaker see authorities cited; Overall's Account of the Clockmakers' Company; Horological Journal, 1888, p. 161. For the courtier see authorities cited, and the Registers of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1609–20, which contain many references to the Ramsays and their relatives the Forretts.] R. B. P.

RAMSAY, EDWARD BANNERMAN (1793–1872), dean of Edinburgh, fourth son of Alexander Burnett, advocate sheriff of Kincardineshire, by his second wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, was born at Aberdeen on 31 Jan. 1793. His father (who was second son of Sir Thomas Burnett, bart., of Leys, by Catherine Ramsay) [see Ramsay, Sir John, *d.* 1513], after his succession in 1806 to the estates of Balmain and Fasque in Kincardineshire, left to him by his uncle, Sir Alexander Ramsay, assumed for himself and his family the name of Ramsay, was made a baronet by Fox (13 May 1806), resigned his sheriffship and lived at Fasque till his death in 1810.

Edward Ramsay spent much of his boyhood with his grand-uncle, Sir Alexander, who lived on his Yorkshire estate. He was sent to the village school at Halsey, after his uncle's death, and in 1806 to the cathedral grammar school at Durham. He completed his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816. In the same year he was ordained to the curacy of Rodden, near Frome in Somerset, and in 1817 became curate also of Buckland Denham in the same county, where the absence of the rector gave him the whole pastoral charge. In the 'Sunday Magazine' of January 1865 he wrote 'Reminiscences of a West of England Curacy,' in which he describes his life at this period and his intimacy with the Wesleyan methodists among his parishioners. His favourite studies were botany, architecture, and music. He became an accomplished player on the flute, and had a special admiration for Handel. In 1824 he came to Edinburgh as curate of St. George's, York Place, where he remained two years, and after a year's incumbency of St. Paul's, Carrubbers Close, became in 1827 assistant of Bishop Sandford of St. John's Church. Succeeding Sandford in 1830, he remained pastor of that congregation till his own death.

Ramsay's English education had not made him a less patriotic Scot, but it enlarged his view of Scottish patriotism. He advocated consistently, and at last successfully, the removal of the barriers which separated the Scottish episcopal from the English church. In 1846 he was appointed by Bishop Terrot dean of Edinburgh, and, having declined Peel's offer of the bishopric of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and at later periods the bishopric of Glasgow and the coadjutor-bishopric of Edinburgh, he became familiarly known in Scotland as 'The Dean' or Dean Ramsay. He was a vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and delivered the opening address in 1861. His only other contribution to the 'Proceedings' was a 'Memoir' of Dr. Chalmers, a friend for whose genius he had a high admiration. It was largely due to him that the statue of Chalmers was erected in Edinburgh. The 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character' (1858), which gave the dean his widest reputation, had their origin in 'Two Lectures on some Changes in Social Life and Habits,' delivered at Ulbster Hall, Edinburgh, in 1857. These were rewritten and much enlarged in successive editions, of which twenty-one were published during his life; the twenty-second was issued after his death with a notice of his life by Professor Cosmo-Innes. The book has been recognised as the best collection of Scottish stories and one of the best answers to the charge of want of humour made by Sydney Smith against the Scots. It is composed largely of stories and anec-

dotes furnished by his own recollection or that of his friends of all classes, supplemented by contributions from ministers of the various churches into which Scotland is divided, and others of his countrymen. Those who heard the dean tell Scottish stories maintained that print weakened their flavour, but they were woven together in the 'Reminiscences' in an artless personal narrative, which has a charm of its own.

Besides the 'Reminiscences,' Ramsay published 'A Catechism' (1835), at one time much used; a volume of 'Advent Sermons' (1850); a series of lectures on 'Diversities of Christian Character' (1858), and another on 'Faults of Christian Believers,' subsequently combined in a treatise on 'The Christian Life' (1862); two 'Lectures on Handel' (1862), delivered at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh; and 'Pulpit Table-Talk' (1868), as well as single sermons and pamphlets on ecclesiastical subjects. He was the principal founder of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, now absorbed in the Representative Church Council, a society which improved the still slender emoluments of the clergy of the episcopal church. In theology his sympathy was with the evangelical rather than the high-church party, and in politics with the liberal conservatives. He retained through life a warm friendship for Mr. Gladstone, with whom he was associated in the foundation of Trinity College, Glenalmond. But he was not a man of party, and the epithet unsectarian might have been invented for him. His intercourse with the clergy of other communions and the liberality of his conduct did much to lessen the prejudice with which episcopacy was regarded in Scotland. He supported Dean Stanley when he opened the pulpit of Westminster Abbey to clergy who did not belong to the church of England. He was himself a practical and sympathetic preacher, with a natural persuasive eloquence, aided by a fine voice, which made his reading of the liturgy singularly impressive. He died in Edinburgh on 27 Dec. 1872.

Ramsay married, in 1829, Isabella Cochrane, a Canadian, who predeceased him without children. Her nephews and nieces found a home in his house, where his brother, Admiral Sir W. Ramsay, resided, after retiring from the navy.

A tablet was placed in St. John's Church by his congregation, and an Iona cross in the adjoining burial-ground, facing Prince's Street, was erected to his memory by public subscription. His portrait by Sir John Steell is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Memoir by Professor Cosmo-Innes; information from his nephew, Mr. Alexander Burnett, and personal knowledge.] Æ. M.

RAMSAY, FOX MAULE, second Baron Panmure and eleventh Earl of Dalhousie (1801–1874). [See Maule, Fox.]

RAMSAY, Sir GEORGE (1800–1871), philosophical writer, second son of Sir William Ramsay, bart., of Bamff House, Aylth, Perthshire, by Agnata Frances, daughter of Vincent Biscoe of Hookwood, Surrey, and elder brother of William Ramsay (1806–1865) [q. v.], professor of humanity at the university of Glasgow, was born on 19 March 1800. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.B. in 1826. He succeeded his elder brother, Sir James Ramsay, as ninth baronet on 1 Jan. 1859, and died at Bamff on 22 Feb. 1871. He married, in 1830, Emily Eugenie, youngest daughter of Captain Henry Lennon of Westmeath, by whom he had issue three sons, of whom the eldest, Sir James Henry Ramsay, the historian, succeeded to the title. His youngest son, George Gilbert Ramsay, LL.D., was elected to the chair of humanity in the university of Glasgow in 1863.

Ramsay was a voluminous writer on philosophical topics, but made no contribution of importance to philosophical inquiry. His publications are: 1. 'An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth,' Edinburgh, 1836, 8vo. 2. 'A Disquisition on Government,' Edinburgh, 1837, 12mo. 3. 'Political Discourses,' Edinburgh, 1838, 8vo. 4. 'An Enquiry into the Principles of Human Happiness and Human Duty,' London, 1843, 8vo. 5. 'A Classification of the Sciences,' Edinburgh, 1847, 4to. 6. 'The Philosophy and Poetry of Love,' New York, 1848, 8vo. 7. 'Analysis and Theory of the Emotions,' London, 1848, 8vo. 8. 'An Introduction to Mental Philosophy,' Edinburgh, 1853, 8vo. 9. 'Principles of Psychology,' London, 1857, 8vo. 10. 'Instinct and Reason, or the First Principles of Human Knowledge,' London, 1862, 8vo. 11. 'The Moralist and Politician, or Many Things in Few Words,' London, 1865, 8vo. 12. 'Ontology, or Things Existing,' London, 1870, 8vo.

[Times, 27 Feb. 1871; Foster's Baronetage, 'Ramsay;' Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. M. R.

RAMSAY, GEORGE, twelfth Earl of Dalhousie (1806–1880), admiral, second son of John, the fourth son of George Ramsay, eighth earl of Dalhousie, was born on 26 April 1806. He entered the navy in De-

cember 1820, served in the Cambrian and Euryalus frigates in the Mediterranean, and on the South American station in the Doris, from which, on 30 April 1827, he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Heron brig. He afterwards served in the Ganges, the flagship of Sir Robert Otway at Rio, and in the Orestes, on the coast of Ireland; was for three years first lieutenant of the Nimrod on the Lisbon station; and in the Rodney, in the Mediterranean, from November 1835 till his promotion to the rank of commander on 10 Jan. 1837. From August 1838 to August 1842 he commanded the Pilot brig in the West Indies, and on 20 March 1843 was advanced to post rank. From August 1849 to the end of 1852 he commanded the Alarm of 26 guns on the North American and West Indian station, and in December 1853 commissioned the Euryalus, a new screw frigate, then considered one of the finest ships in the navy. During the two following years he commanded her in the Baltic. On 4 Feb. 1856 he was nominated a C.B., and on the conclusion of peace with Russia was sent, still in the Euryalus, to the West Indies, whence he returned in the spring of 1857. He was then appointed superintendent of Pembroke dockyard, where he continued till September 1862. On 22 Nov. 1862 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and from 1866 to 1869, with his flag in the Narcissus, was commander-in-chief on the east coast of South America. He became vice-admiral on 17 March 1869, and admiral, on the retired list, on 20 July 1875. On 6 July 1874, by the death of his cousin, Fox Maule, eleventh earl of Dalhousie [q. v.] without issue, he succeeded to the title, and on 12 June 1875 was created Baron Ramsay in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He died suddenly at Dalhousie Castle, Mid-Lothian, on 20 July 1880. He married, on 12 Aug. 1845, Sarah Frances, only daughter of William Robertson of Logan House, Mid-Lothian, and left issue. His eldest son,

Ramsay, John William, thirteenth Earl of Dalhousie (1847–1887), entered the navy in January 1861, and having passed his examination with unparalleled brilliancy, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on 12 April 1867. He was then appointed flag-lieutenant to his father in the Narcissus, but it is doubtful if he ever joined her, being lent to the Galatea, then commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, with whom he remained till the ship was paid off in the summer of 1871. In September 1872 he joined the Lord Warden as flag-lieutenant of Sir Hastings Yelverton [q. v.], the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and, on Yelverton's striking his flag, was promoted to be commander, 4 March 1874. For the next three years he was equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, and from April 1877 to August 1879 was commander of the Britannia training ship of naval cadets. After this he virtually retired from the navy, and devoted himself to study and politics. He had matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, on 20 Oct. 1875, and spent some months there as an undergraduate. In February 1880 he was a candidate for Liverpool in a by-election, as an advanced liberal and a follower of Mr. Gladstone, but was defeated, mainly, it was said, by the influence of his father, who was a staunch conservative. In the general election of 1880 he was returned as the minority member for Liverpool unopposed with two conservatives; but by his father's death on 20 July was called to the House of Lords. In September he was appointed one of the queen's lords in waiting; in November 1881 he was nominated a knight of the Thistle. In January 1883 he spent some weeks in Ireland as one of a royal commission to inquire into the state of the country, and came back, in his own words, 'even more impressed than I was before I went with the serious state of discontent, quite apart from outrages, which seems to pervade all Ireland out of Ulster.' This impression led him to support Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy in 1886, and in March he joined the liberal ministry as secretary for Scotland in succession to Mr. (now Sir George) Trevelyan, resigning with his colleagues in July.

He married, in December 1877, Lady Ida Louise Bennet, daughter of the sixth Earl of Tankerville, who was also active in political society. In 1887 he and his wife made a prolonged tour through the United States. They arrived at Havre in feeble health on their return voyage in November. On the 24th the countess's illness proved fatal, and Dalhousie, unable to bear the shock, died the next morning. The bodies were buried in the family vault in Cockpen parish church. They left issue two sons.

[Times, 21 July 1880, 28 Nov. 2 Dec. 1887; Ann. Register, 1887, pt. ii. p. 161; O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Navy Lists; Foster's Peerage; personal knowledge.] J. K. L.

RAMSAY, Sir JAMES (1589?–1638), soldier, a native of Scotland, born about 1589, was nearly related to John Ramsay, viscount Haddington and earl of Holderness [q. v.] A brother David is noticed separately. James accompanied James VI to England on his accession to the English throne, and was an attendant in the privy

chamber of the king and Prince Henry. Subsequently he sought military service abroad and under Gustavus Adolphus. At the battle of Breitenfeld, Ramsay, as eldest colonel, had the command of three regiments of chosen musketeers forming the vanguard (Monro, *Expedition with the worthy Scots Regiment called Mackay's*, ed. 1637, ii. 63). At the capture of Würzburg in October 1631 he headed a storming party, and was shot in the left arm (*ib.* p. 80). The wound prevented him from accompanying his regiment during the rest of the campaign and the succeeding year (*ib.* pp. 92, 97, 101, 108, 173, 176). Gustavus rewarded Ramsay with a grant of lands in the duchy of Mecklenburg and with the government of Hanau (Dalrymple, *Sketch of the Life of Sir James Ramsay*, p. 4). In 1634 Sir George Douglas, ambassador from Charles I to Poland, visited Ramsay at Hanau (Fowler, *Troubles of Suethland and Poland*, p. 228). In 1635 the imperialists besieged Hanau, which Ramsay defended with the greatest skill and pertinacity. The besieged were reduced to feeding on cats and dogs, but in June 1636 William, landgrave of Hesse, aided by the Swedes under Sir Alexander Leslie, raised the siege (Dalrymple, p. 5; cf. *Report on the Manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton*, p. 93). Ramsay utilised the respite which this victory gave him to victual the place against a new siege, and to send provisions to the French garrison of Ehrenbreitstein or Hermanstein (Dalrymple, p. 6). In June 1636 Hermanstein surrendered, and in the following month Hanau was besieged by the forces of the elector of Mainz and the bishop of Würzburg under Baron Metternich. At the same time Philip Maurice, count of Hanau, made his peace with the emperor, and relinquished the Swedish cause. Seeing the impossibility of maintaining himself in Hanau, Ramsay agreed to evacuate the city on honourable terms. He was to receive fifty thousand reichsthalers (about 15,000*l.*), to be paid to his wife in Scotland, to be secured an equivalent for his lands in Mecklenburg, and to be conducted safely to the Swedish quarters. Till the terms were carried out he was to be allowed to stay in Hanau as a private man (*ib.* pp. 8, 9; *Dietelesma: the Modern History of the World*, No. 3, 1637, pp. 2–13). In a few weeks, however, Ramsay saw reason to believe that the agreement would not be fairly executed, and in December 1637 he made the count of Hanau prisoner, and retook possession of Hanau. He was not strong enough to hold it, and on 12 Feb. 1638 it was surprised by Henry, count Nassau Dillenburgh. Ramsay, who defended himself to the last, was severely wounded, and died a prisoner in the castle of Dillenburgh on 11 March 1638 (Dalrymple, pp. 9, 10).

An engraved portrait by Sebastian Furck, representing Ramsay in armour, and dated 1636, describes him as aged 47 in that year. But in the version of the same portrait prefixed to Dalrymple's memoir his age is given as 57. Monro describes Ramsay as 'called the black,' apparently to distinguish him from another Sir James Ramsay, 'called the fair,' who was also in the service of Gustavus Adolphus (*Expedition*, ii. 63, 154). This second Sir James Ramsay was colonel of a regiment of English foot in the Swedish army, and returned to England with the Marquis of Hamilton in 1632. He died at London before 1637, the date of the publication of Monro's book (*ib.* prefatory list of officers in Swedish service). Probably he was the Ramsay who commanded a regiment in the expedition to Rhé (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1628–9, pp. 251, 488; Dalton, *Life of Sir Edward Cecil*, ii. 286). A third Sir James Ramsay commanded the left wing of the parliamentary horse at the battle of Edgehill. His troops ran away at the first charge, and he was tried by court-martial at St. Albans on 5 Nov. 1642. The court reported that he had done all that it became a gallant man to do (*The Vindication of Sir James Ramsay*, fol. 1642). In December 1642 Essex sent Ramsay to fortify Marlborough, and he was taken prisoner at its capture by the royalists on 5 Dec. (Waylen, *History of Marlborough*, pp. 158–163). Ramsay subsequently commanded a regiment of horse in Essex's expedition to relieve Gloucester, and did good service (*Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, pp. lxxiii, 237–239).

[A Sketch of the Life of Sir James Ramsay was published anonymously by Lord Hailes about 1785. Other authorities are mentioned in the article.] C. H. F.

RAMSAY, JAMES (1624?–1696), bishop of Ross, was son of Robert Ramsay (1598?–1651). The latter was successively minister of Dundonald (1625–40), of Blackfriars or College Church, Glasgow (1640–7), and of the High Church (now the cathedral), Glasgow (1647–51); was dean of the faculty of Glasgow University 1646 and 1650–1, rector in 1648, and principal from 28 Aug. 1651 till his death in the following September (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, iii. 324, 368; Hew Scott, *Fasti*, pt. iii. pp. 4, 17, 112; Keith, *Cat.* p. 204).

The son James was entered at Glasgow University on 31 March 1645, and was laureated in 1647. He was ordained to the

ministry of Kirkintilloch on 19 Feb. 1653, but was charged by the English rulers 'not to preach in that church, and the people not to hear him.' The parishioners adhered to him nevertheless. In 1655 he was transferred to Linlithgow. There he met with further obstruction, but the synod declared him to be lawfully called and admitted. He joined the party of the resolutioners, and on 29 May 1661 celebrated the restoration of Charles II by publicly burning the Solemn League and Covenant and the acts of parliament passed during the civil wars (Grub, *Eccles. Hist. of Scotland*, iii. 244; Wodrow, *Hist. of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, ii. 430). In 1664 he was appointed parson of Hamilton, to which office was annexed the deanery of Glasgow, and from 1665 to 1667 was rector of Glasgow University (*Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, iii. 395–6). On 6 Jan. 1666, in that capacity, he headed the list of subscribers to the oath of allegiance to episcopacy (*ib.* p. 335). He used his influence to protect the Duke of Hamilton from injury at the skirmish of Pentland on 28 Nov. 1666. In 1669 he and Arthur Ross, parson of Glasgow, drew up an address to the king protesting against the recent indulgence granted to presbyterian ministers. The council summoned Ramsay and Ross before it, declared the address to be illegal, and ordered it to be suppressed (Wodrow, iii. 142–4; Burnet, i. 491–2; Robert Law, *Memorialls*, pp. 20–1; Grub, iii. 232).

Ramsay was on friendly terms with Gilbert Burnet and Bishop Leighton, with whose desire for a scheme of comprehension he sympathised. When Leighton was transferred in 1673 to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, Ramsay succeeded him as bishop of Dunblane. He held his first synod there on 30 Sept. of the same year (*Reg. Syn. Dunbl.*; Keith, *Cat.* p. 204). In the second year of his episcopacy he came into conflict with Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, whose arbitrary handling of the church had excited widespread discontent. The bishops of Brechin, Edinburgh, and Dunblane (Ramsay) formulated a demand for a national synod. When, however, in July 1674, Sharp called a meeting of the bishops in his own house to consider certain canons for the church, Ramsay alone ventured to insist on the need of 'a national convocation of the clergy.' He was not summoned to the second day's conference, and returned to his diocese, leaving behind a letter denouncing the proposed canons as inopportune, and not within the province of a private consultative meeting of the bishops.

The king, on 16 July 1674, in reply to the address of Ramsay and his friends, expressed 'displeasure against all factious and divisive ways,' and ordered Sharp to translate Ramsay to the see of the Isles. Ramsay, on receiving notice of the king's decision, petitioned the council (28 July) to present his case again to the king, and, despite Sharp's opposition, the petition was forwarded to Lauderdale. An angry correspondence between Sharp and Ramsay followed. Sharp inhibited Ramsay, and proceeded to London. Thither, in April 1675, Ramsay followed him (Wodrow, ii. 405; cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 205). The quarrel was submitted to the consideration of several English bishops of both provinces in September 1675, with the result that Ramsay retained the see of Dunblane (Wodrow, ubi supra, ii. 303–40; Grub, iii. 249–52; Law, *Memorialls*, pp. 70–84; *Life of Robert Blair*, pp. 541–9; Burnet, *Own Times*, ii. 46–7).

During 1676 and 1677 Ramsay was engaged in a suit against Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton for an annuity due to him as dean of the chapel royal, annexed to his bishopric (Lauder, *Historical Notice of Scottish Affairs*, i. 105–9, Bannatyne Club). The case is of importance in the history of Scottish ecclesiastical revenues. In May 1684 he was transferred to the see of Ross (Keith, p. 283; Lauder, ii. 549). In 1686 he preached in the High Church, Edinburgh, before the members of parliament a sermon against the act for the toleration of Roman catholicism. As a consequence he was called before the archbishop of St. Andrews and the bishop of Edinburgh to answer a charge of defaming the archbishop and his brother Melfort. 'This staging of the bishop of Ross was one of the various methods employed to get the act for toleration of Popery to pass' (Lauder, *Historical Notice*, ii. 726). On 3 Nov. 1688, however, Ramsay signed the letter of the Scottish bishops to James, congratulating him on the birth of a son, and expressing amazement at the news of an invasion from Holland (Wodrow, App. ii. p. cxlvii).

On the abolition of episcopacy Ramsay was expelled from office, and died at Edinburgh, in great poverty, on 22 Oct. 1696. He was interred in the Canongate churchyard. He married Mary Gartstair, and had eight sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Robert, was minister of Prestonpans.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. pt. i. p. 161, pt. iii. pp. 75, 259, pt. iv. p. 840, pt. v. p. 455; Keith's Historical Cat. of Scottish Bishops, pp. 183, 204; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. p. 205; Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis, iii. passim; Wodrow's Hist. of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, ubi supra; Grub's Eccles. Hist. of

Scotland; Burnet's Own Times; Law's Memorialls, or the Memorable Things that fell out within the Island of Britain from 1638 to 1684, pp. 20–1; Baillie's Letters (Bannatyne Club), iii. 313, 487; Life of Robert Blair; Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall's Historical Notice of Scottish Affairs (Bannatyne Club), and his Historical Observes of Memorable Occurrents in Church and State (Bannatyne Club), p. 112; information kindly sent by W. J. Locke of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth.] W. A. S.

RAMSAY, JAMES (1733–1789), divine and philanthropist, was born on 25 July 1733 at Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. On his father's side he was descended from the Ramsays of Melrose, Banffshire, and on his mother's from the Ogilvies of Powrie, Forfarshire. Educated at local schools, he was apprenticed to a Fraserburgh surgeon, but, gaining a scholarship in 1750, he attended King's College, Aberdeen. Dr. Thomas Reid (1710–1796) [q. v.], the philosopher, was one of his masters, and a lifelong friendship sprang up between the two. In 1755 Ramsay went to London to assist a Dr. Macaulay, in whose family he lived for two years, after which he entered the navy. While surgeon on board the Arundel, commanded by Captain Middleton [see MIDDLETON, CHARLES, LORD COBHAM], Ramsay was called upon to assist a slaver infested with the plague, and this experience first directed his attention to the question which absorbed his later years—the abolition of slavery. An accident, by which he broke his thigh-bone, lamed him for life, and he resolved to take holy orders. After admission by the bishop of London, he returned to the West Indies to take charge of the livings of Christchurch, Nicolatown, and St. John's, Capisterre.

Ramsay immediately began to take a keen interest in the slaves, and differences arose between himself and the planters. In addition to his pastoral duties, he undertook the medical supervision of several plantations, and began a scheme for the religious instruction of the negroes. The opposition of the owners became more bitter. Pamphlets and newspaper articles were written attacking him, and his opponents succeeded in depriving him of his magistracy. Tired of the contest, and hoping that it might subside if he withdrew for a time, he returned to England and visited his home in 1777. Next year he accepted a chaplaincy under Admiral Barrington, then in command of the West Indies squadron. He also served under Admiral Rodney, and was in several engagements, particularly the capture of St. Eustatius, when he was able to render the Jews of the place valuable service. Resigning his commission, he returned to St. Christopher's, but, finding that the opposition to him was as strong as ever, he accepted in 1781 the livings of Teston and Nettlestead in Kent, offered to him by his late commander, Sir Charles Middleton. The latter and Lady Middleton were Ramsay's neighbours at Teston, and both were particularly interested in his descriptions of the condition of the slaves. The abolitionist movement had already made a small beginning, and, on the advice of his neighbours, Ramsay revised and published in 1784 'An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies,' which he had been working at for several years. In this work he discussed the position of master and slave in ancient and modern times, argued that society and the owners themselves would benefit by free labour and that under existing conditions the slave could not be benefited morally or intellectually, and finally, meeting the various objections that had been made on the ground of the inferiority of the negro, concluded with suggestions which practically meant the abolition of slavery. The publication of this essay was the most important event in the early history of the anti-slavery movement. It at once drew a number of angry replies and personal attacks upon the author; and during that year and the next the brunt of the controversy was borne by Ramsay almost unaided (*Life of Wilberforce*, by his Sons, i. 148). As early as November 1783 Wilberforce records in his diary a conversation which he had with Ramsay on the condition of the slaves; Lady Middleton had already become actively interested in the matter. From the interviews at Teston the anti-slavery movement was equipped with that strength which gave it its speedy success. During the remainder of his life Ramsay's pen was busy and his private influence great. Latterly he enjoyed the confidence of Pitt, and was frequently consulted by him. The attacks to which he had been subjected weighed heavily upon him and broke his spirits and health. He was specially anxious about the debate which Wilberforce opened on 12 May 1789, and both at Teston and in London was often in consultation with Pitt, Wilberforce, Clarkson, and the other abolitionist leaders. During the debate Mr. Molyneux repeated some of the most grievous charges that had been made against him, and his health suffered in consequence (letter to Wilberforce, *Life of Wilberforce*, i. 235). Advised to travel, he left Teston and had reached London when he died, 20 July 1789, at the house of Sir Charles Middleton. He

was buried at Teston, where a tablet in his memory was placed on the church wall. He married, in 1763, Rebecca Akers, daughter of a planter, who survived him with three daughters, a son having predeceased him. The second daughter, Margaret, married Major Smith, and was grandmother to the present Duchess of St. Albans, in whose possession there is a portrait of Ramsay painted by Mrs. Bouverie.

Ramsay published: 1. 'An Essay on Interest,' 1770. 2. 'Sea Sermons,' London, 1781. 3. 'Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies,' London, 1784. 4. 'Enquiry into the Effects of putting a stop to the Slave Trade,' London, 1784. 5. 'Manual for African Slaves,' London, 1787. 6. 'Objections Answered: a Reply to Arguments in Defence of Slavery,' London, 1788. 7. 'An Examination of Mr. Harris's Scriptural Researches,' London, 1788. 8. 'Address on the Proposed Bill for the Abolition of Slavery,' London, 1788. He is also the author of 9. 'The Duty and Qualifications of a Sea Officer,' and 10. 'Treatise on Signals,' published anonymously.

[Information supplied by Ramsay's great-grandson, the Rev. P. W. Phipps; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Encyclop. Perthensis; Life of W. Wilberforce by his Sons, i. 167, &c.; Clarkson's Hist. of the Abolition of African Slavery.]

J. R. M.

RAMSAY, JAMES (1786–1854), portrait-painter, was born in 1786. His name first appears in the catalogue of the Royal Academy exhibition for 1803, when he sent a portrait of himself. Three years later he exhibited a portrait of Henry Grattan, and in 1810 one of John Towneley. In 1811 his contributions included portraits of the Earl of Moira and Lord Cochrane, and in 1813 that of Lord Brougham, whom he again painted in 1818. In 1814 he sent to the academy two scriptural subjects, 'Peter denying Christ' and 'Peter's Repentance,' and in 1819 views of Tynemouth Abbey and of North and South Shields, but his works were mainly portraits. There are at least three by him of Thomas Bewick, the engraver; the earliest, exhibited in 1816, and engraved by John Burnet, is now in the museum of the Newcastle Natural History Society; another, which appeared at the Royal Academy in 1823, is now in the National Portrait Gallery; and a third, a small full-length, which was engraved by Frederick Bacon, belonged to Robert Stirling Newall [q. v.] of Gateshead. A portrait by him of Charles, second earl Grey, painted for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and now in the town-hall, was exhibited in 1837, together with that of Dr. Thomas Elliotson, now belonging to the Royal College of Physicians. His portrait of Henry Grattan, now in the possession of the Grattan family, was engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner, A.R.A., and a copy of it by Sir Thomas Alfred Jones is in the National Gallery of Ireland. He likewise exhibited some scriptural, historical, and fancy subjects at the British Institution, including 'Isaac blessing Jacob,' in 1813, 'The Trial of King Charles the First,' in 1829, and 'The Entry of the Black Prince into London,' in 1841; and also a few portraits at the Society of British Artists.

About 1847 Ramsay left London for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with which town he appears to have been connected, possibly by birth, but he continued to exhibit at the Royal Academy, where he had another portrait of himself in 1849. He practised his art with success, and painted portraits of several members of Lord Clifford's family, James Northcote, R.A., Dr. Lardner, and many others. He died, after a protracted illness, at 40 Blackett Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on 23 June 1854, aged 68.

[Newcastle Journal, 24 June 1854; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves and Armstrong, 1886–9, ii. 346; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1803–54; British Institution Exhibition Catalogues (Living Artists), 1807–41; Society of British Artists Exhibition Catalogues, 1824–43.] R. E. G.

RAMSAY, JAMES ANDREW BROUN, tenth EARL and first MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE (1812–1860), governor-general of India, was born at Dalhousie Castle on 22 April 1812. His father, George, the ninth earl (1770–1838) in the peerage of Scotland, commanded the seventh division of the British army in the Peninsula and France, 1812–14; was created Baron Dalhousie in the peerage of the United Kingdom on 11 Aug. 1815; and appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia in 1816. From 1819 to 1828 he was captain-general and governor-in-chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton. From 1829 to 1832 he was commander-in-chief in the East Indies. He died on 21 March 1838. He married in 1805 Christina, only daughter and heiress of Charles Broun of Colstoun in Haddingtonshire. Of their three sons, the subject of this article was the youngest. The two elder both died young.

Ramsay accompanied his father and mother to Canada as a child, but was sent to Har-

row when he was ten years old. In 1829 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he was the contemporary of Lord Canning and Lord Elgin, each of whom held after him in succession the governor-generalship of India. The illness and death of his eldest brother in 1832 (the second brother died some years before) called him away from Oxford at a critical time, and prevented his going in for honours; but at the examination for a pass degree in the following year he did so well that the examiners gave him an honorary fourth class. At the general election in 1835 he stood as a conservative candidate for the city of Edinburgh, but was defeated, his opponents being Lord (then Sir John) Campbell (1779–1861) [q. v.], and James Abercromby [q. v.], afterwards speaker of the House of Commons. In 1836 he married Lady Susan Hay, the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. In 1837 he again stood for parliament, and was elected for Haddingtonshire; but in the following year, owing to his father's death, he was called up to the House of Lords. In 1839 he was appointed a member of the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and took an active interest in its proceedings. He was in favour of reforms, especially in the matter of lay patronage, and his name appeared on the list of Dr. Chalmers's committee; but he was not prepared to go so far as Chalmers, and not only declined to serve on the committee, but resigned his seat in the general assembly. In the House of Lords he early attracted the notice of the Duke of Wellington and of Sir Robert Peel, and in 1843 was appointed by the latter statesman to the post of vice-president of the board of trade, succeeding Mr. Gladstone two years later as president of that board. In these offices, and especially in the latter, his work was arduous in the extreme, and his power of work was unlimited. 'He was among the first to go to his office, and the last to go away, often extending his labours to two or three o'clock of the following morning' (*Times*, 21 Dec. 1860). It is said that his work at this time sowed the seeds of the illness which caused his premature death.

At the board of trade he had to deal with the numerous railway questions which came before the government during the railway mania of that time, and thus acquired an insight into railway business which was of great value to him a few years later, when the construction of railways in India was begun. If he had had his way, he would have applied to railways in England the principle which he afterwards applied to Indian railways, of subjecting the construction and management of those great works to the control of the government—'directly but not vexatiously exercised'—a principle which, he remarked in his great minute on Indian railways in 1853, 'would have placed the proprietors of railway property in England and the suffering public in a better condition now than they appear to be;' but he failed to convince Peel of the expediency of imposing so heavy a responsibility upon the government. The duty of defending in the House of Lords Peel's corn-law policy also devolved upon him at this time, and added materially to his labours. His remarkable ability and his great capacity for work were recognised, not only by the members of his own party, but by the political leaders on the other side. When Peel retired from office in 1846, Lord John Russell endeavoured to secure Dalhousie's services for the whig cabinet, but the offer was refused. However, in the following year he accepted from the same statesman the post of governor-general of India, which was about to be vacated by Henry, first viscount Hardinge [q. v.] He sailed for India in November 1847, and, after spending a few days at Madras, where his father-in-law, the Marquis of Tweeddale, was governor, he landed at Calcutta, and was sworn in as governor-general on 12 Jan. 1848. He was then in his thirty-sixth year, and he was thus the youngest man who had ever held the appointment.

When Dalhousie assumed the government, India was enjoying a period of temporary rest. The battles of the Satlaj were supposed to have broken the Sikh power, and in no other quarter was there any apprehension of disturbance. The retiring governor-general had given it as his opinion that, 'so far as human foresight could predict, it would not be necessary to fire a gun in India for seven years to come.' The leading Anglo-Indian newspaper, on the arrival of the new governor-general, declared that he had 'arrived at a time when the last obstacle to the final pacification of India has been removed, when the only remaining army which could create alarm has been dissolved, and the peace of the country rests upon the firmest and most permanent basis.' But in less than four months after Dalhousie's arrival these anticipations were rudely dispelled by news of an outrage at Multán, where two English officers, who had been sent to instal a new diwán, were murdered by the followers of the outgoing diwán, an outrage which was the precursor of a general rising of the military classes throughout the Panjáb, followed by the second Sikh war and by the annexation of that country as a British pro-

vince [see EDWARDES, SIR HERBERT BENJAMIN].

On the question whether military operations upon an extensive scale should be begun at the hottest season of the year, in a locality 'where the fierceness of the heat is reputed to exceed that of any other district' (see Dalhousie's despatch to the secret committee, dated 7 April 1849, continuation of papers relating to the Panjáb), Dalhousie concurred in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, Lord Gough, that 'a fearful loss of life among the British troops' would be the consequence of such a movement, and that therefore it should not be attempted. After this decision had been arrived at, the situation was somewhat complicated by the fact that the resident at Lahore, Sir Frederick Currie [q. v.], had despatched a force from the troops at his disposal to reinforce Lieutenant Edwardes. Dalhousie, while adhering to his previous opinion, confirmed the action of the resident, who had not exceeded his powers. Currie's force was strengthened by the commander-in-chief by the addition of seven thousand men, of whom a third were British troops, together with thirty-four guns. But with these reinforcements Lord Gough sent an intimation that the entire force would not be strong enough to take Multán. Multán was nevertheless besieged, but, owing to the defection of Shír Sing, the commandant of the Sikh force sent from Lahore, who went over to the enemy with ten guns, the siege had to be raised, and it was not until 22 Jan. 1849, after the force before it had been largely reinforced from Bombay, that Multán was taken. Meanwhile Dalhousie left Calcutta early in October, and established himself at Firozpur. During the campaign which followed he exercised a close supervision over the proceedings of the commander-in-chief—a supervision which was not unattended by friction between those two high authorities, and which he subsequently felt himself compelled to modify. When the war was brought to an end by the crushing victory which Lord Gough won over the Sikh army at Guzarát, and by Sir Walter Gilbert's successful pursuit of the remnant of the Sikh army and of their Afghán allies, Dalhousie was created a marquis, receiving at the same time, together with all concerned in the campaign, the thanks of both houses of parliament. The future of the Panjáb had then to be decided. Lord Hardinge had abstained from annexing it, and had entrusted the government to a council of regency composed of Sikh sirdárs and presided over by the resident at Lahore. Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence [q. v.], who held that office, had been compelled by the state of his health to go to England, and was still absent from India when the Multán outrage occurred; but on hearing of it he at once returned, and was present at the battle of Chilliánwalla. His brother, John Laird Mair Lawrence [q. v.], was commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj districts. Dalhousie at an early stage of the war had formed a decided impression that the annexation of the whole country and the subversion of Sikh rule were essential. Before, however, arriving at a final decision, he deemed it right to consult the two brothers, whom he found strongly divided in opinion—Henry being opposed to annexation, while John urged that it should be carried out forthwith. Dalhousie acted on John Lawrence's advice, and on 29 March 1849 the Panjáb was declared to be a British province.

For its administration Dalhousie established a board composed of three members, of whom Henry Lawrence was president, with John Lawrence and Charles Grenville Mansel [q. v.], a Bengal civilian, reputed to be a good financier, as his colleagues. Mansel in less than two years was succeeded by Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Montgomery [q. v.], an old friend and schoolfellow of the Lawrences. The board was by no means unsuccessful, and introduced into the Panjáb a good system of administration. The leading features of the new system were that the administration was conducted partly by civil servants and partly by military officers, and that each district was placed under one head, who, with his assistants, exercised judicial as well as administrative functions. A similar system had been in force for some years in Mysore, and more recently had been introduced into Sind, where, however, the personnel of the administration was entirely military. It worked so well in the Panjáb that it was afterwards introduced into Burma, and, in fact, into all the territories which have since been annexed; but the efficiency of the board was seriously impaired by the strong differences of opinion which existed between the two Lawrences. That Dalhousie should have entrusted the administration of the newly annexed province to a board has often been considered strangely inconsistent with his general views, which were much opposed to boards for administrative purposes; but there can be little doubt that in resorting to this measure in this particular case he was largely influenced by the difficulty of disposing of Sir Henry Lawrence, who at the time of the annexation held the post of resident at Lahore, and in that capacity had

presided over the council of Sikh chiefs which had been organised by Lord Hardinge to conduct the government. Dalhousie had speedily discovered that his views and those of Henry Lawrence on most public questions were very much opposed, whereas the opinions of the younger brother generally commended themselves to his judgment. At the same time he was unwilling to treat with any want of consideration so distinguished an official as Henry Lawrence. He sought to solve the problem by creating a board of which the two brothers and one other experienced civil servant were to be the members, while the general superintendence he reserved to himself.

During all this time, both before and after the abolition of the board, the affairs of the Panjáb occupied a large share of Dalhousie's attention; but he found leisure to deal with numerous other matters, some of them of great importance, affecting in a high degree the moral and material progress of the empire. Such were the act securing to converts from Hinduism their rights as citizens; the act sanctioning the remarriage of Hindu widows; the suppression in the native states of the practice of suttee; special measures for the suppression of dacoity; the establishment of trial by jury throughout British India; the introduction of railways and of the telegraph; a complete alteration of the postal system on the lines of that which only a few years before had been adopted in England; the removal of imposts which still shackled trade; a commencement of measures for the diffusion of popular education; the development of public works, both of irrigation and of communication, and the adoption of a more effective system for their execution and control. The military board was abolished, and in each province a chief engineer, reporting direct to government, was placed at the head of the public works department. It was during the earlier of these years that Dalhousie became involved in a controversy with Sir Charles James Napier [q. v.], who had succeeded Lord Gough as commander-in-chief in India, regarding certain directions which the commander-in-chief had given suspending, without the authority of the government, an order issued by Lord Hardinge's government with reference to the allowance granted to native troops when employed in the Punjáb. This correspondence, which led to Sir Charles Napier's resignation of his command, was subsequently sent to the home authorities, and was laid before the Duke of Wellington, who gave judgment in favour of the governor-general and against the commander-in-chief.

Dalhousie's minute on railways in India, dated 20 April 1853, was one of the most remarkable and most comprehensive of the many important state papers recorded by him. It described with convincing force the political and military, as well as the commercial, reasons which demanded a speedy and wide introduction of railways throughout India. It stated the main considerations which should determine the selection of a great trunk line of railway in India, viz.: (1) the extent of the political and commercial advantages which it is calculated to afford; (2) the engineering facilities which it presents; (3) its adaptation to serve as the main channel for the reception of such subordinate lines as may be found necessary for special public purposes, or for affording the means of conveyance to particular districts; and from these points of view it discussed the merits of the various schemes which had been brought forward, and specified the lines which appeared to be most urgently required. But the most important point dealt with in the minute was the method by which funds for the construction of railways should be provided. Here Dalhousie fell back upon the principle of his own proposals regarding English railways in 1845, viz. the enlistment of private enterprise, 'directly but not vexatiously controlled by the government,' and this he proposed to effect by committing the construction of the lines to incorporated railway companies, guaranteeing a certain rate of interest on the capital expended, and retaining in the hands of the government a power of control. It is under this system that a large proportion of the railways in India now, in 1896, extending over 18,885½ miles, have been constructed.

The introduction of railways into India had been the subject of correspondence with the home government before Dalhousie entered upon his office. The introduction of the electric telegraph was Dalhousie's idea, and was carried out entirely upon his recommendation [see O'Shaughnessy, Sir William Brooke].

While Dalhousie was engaged upon these peaceful but important measures for the improvement of the country, he was not free from those military cares which had confronted him during the first year of his government. In 1851 the attitude of the Burmese, with whom Lord Amherst had been compelled to go to war in 1824 [see Amherst, William Pitt], became again so threatening, and their treatment of British subjects so unjust and oppressive, that it became necessary to demand reparation. Dalhousie was absent at the time in the north

of India, but hastened down to Calcutta in the hope of averting hostilities. Three separate demands for redress having been met by evasive replies, and in one case by insult to the British officers who were deputed to demand redress, Dalhousie, after giving the king of Burma a final opportunity, resolved to prepare for war. In a minute which he recorded on the subject under date 12 Feb. 1852, he declared that the government of India 'could not, consistently with its own safety, appear in an attitude of inferiority, or hope to maintain peace and submission among the numberless princes and peoples embraced within the vast circuit of the empire, if for one day it gave countenance to a doubt of the absolute superiority of its arms, and of its continued resolution to maintain it.' The commander-in-chief, Sir William Gomm, was away in Sind, and consequently Dalhousie resolved to entrust the command to General (afterwards Sir Henry Thomas) Godwin [q. v.], an officer who had held a command in the former Burmese war, and was then employed as a divisional commander in Bengal. He himself undertook the supervision of all the preliminary arrangements, and in the words of Marshman, the historian, 'astonished India by the singular genius he exhibited for military organisation.' Rangoon was taken by assault on 14 April, Bassein in the following month, and the town of Pegu in June. In September Dalhousie repaired in person to Rangoon, and in October, under his advice, a force was sent to Prome, which was captured with the loss of only one man. In November the small British force garrisoning Pegu, which was besieged by six thousand Burmese, was relieved. The relief of this force brought the military operations to an end; for Dalhousie resolved to be content with the annexation of the province of Pegu, or Lower Burma, as it is now called, and on 20 Dec. that territory was proclaimed to be a British province. Owing mainly to the admirable arrangements made by the governor-general and effectually carried out by General Godwin, the health of the troops suffered much less than had been the case in the first Burmese war. The administration of Pegu was entrusted to a chief commissioner, acting under the direct orders of the government of India, and was framed very much upon the plan which had been adopted in the Panjáb. The result was so satisfactory that when the mutiny broke out in 1857, it was deemed safe to leave Lower Burma without any European troops.

In the following year Dalhousie found himself compelled to deal with a long-pending question of the debt due to the British government by the nizam of Hyderabad for the payment of the Hyderabad contingent. This was settled by the assignment of a portion of the Hyderabad territory to the British government in perpetual trust for the nizam, into whose territory the net surplus of the revenues, if any, after defraying the cost of the administration and the expense of the contingent, was to be paid.

The feature in Dalhousie's administration which has been most assailed is his so-called annexation policy. During the eight years that he ruled over India he extended the British Indian dominions by the conquest of the Panjáb in the north-west and of Lower Burma in the east. The justice of these annexations, which were in each case the result of war in no way sought by the British Indian government, has never been seriously called in question; but in the cases of native states within the Indian frontier, of which several, owing to the failure of heirs, were brought directly under British rule, Dalhousie's policy has been much attacked. This is a subject on which there has been, and still is, a good deal of misapprehension. The doctrine of 'lapse,' as it was called, under which these states were incorporated in the British territories, owing to their chiefs having died without leaving any natural heirs, is commonly supposed to have been invented by Dalhousie. But so far back as 1834 the court of directors had ruled that the consent of the government of India to recognise adoptions for the purpose of transmitting principalities was to be treated as an indulgence, which should be the exception and not the rule, and 'should never be granted but as a special mark of favour and approbation.' Under the Moghul empire such lapses had not been infrequent when the claimant failed to pay the tribute required by the emperor. Lord Auckland's government in 1841 had refused to sanction an adoption in the case of the small state of Angria's Colába, declaring their intention 'to persevere in the one clear and direct course of abandoning no just and honourable accession of territory or revenue, while all existing claims of right are at the same time scrupulously respected' [see EDEN, GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND]. Two years later Lord Ellenborough's government had acted upon a similar principle in the case of the small state of Mándavi [see LAW, EDWARD, EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH]. Matters were in this position when, very shortly after his arrival in India, Dalhousie was called upon to consider the question of recognising an adoption which had been made by the rájá of Sattára two hours before he died. This

state, which, on the deposition of the péshwa in 1818, had been reconstituted under a treaty made by Lord Hastings with a successor of Sivaji, then a pensioned captive kept in durance vile by Bají Rao, was under the supervision of the government of Bombay, upon whom it devolved in the first instance to express an opinion on the question of recognising the adoption [see HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON-, first MARQUIS OF HASTINGS]. The first rájá under the treaty, which imposed somewhat severe restrictions upon his authority, had been deposed by the government of India in 1839 in consequence of his intrigues and various acts of contumacy. His brother, just deceased, had been placed upon the throne, and had exercised his powers with wisdom and moderation. Having no son of his own, he had repeatedly requested permission to adopt one, who should succeed to the principality, but his request had not been granted. The governor of Bombay, Sir George Clerk, a very able Indian statesman, who has been described as 'the foremost champion of the native chiefs' (MARSHMAN, *History of India*, iii. 382), was strongly in favour of acknowledging the adopted boy as rájá of Sattára. The resident, Bartle (afterwards Sir Henry Bartle Edward) Frere [q. v.], held the same opinion; but the members of council at Bombay took a different view, one of them, John Pollard Willoughby, recording an elaborate minute, in which he embodied the experience and information acquired in a long service in the political department. Lord Falkland, who succeeded Sir George Clerk before the question was decided, agreed with the view taken by the council, and Dalhousie, after full consideration of the minutes and of other documents bearing upon the case, recommended that the ráj should lapse. In making this recommendation Dalhousie was influenced by two considerations—first, that of the welfare of the people of Sattára, which he believed would be promoted by the transfer of the state to British rule; and, secondly, that of strengthening the British power in India. On the first point he declared his opinion that the abolition of the ráj would 'ensure to the population of the state a perpetuity of that just and mild government they have lately enjoyed,' but 'which they will hold by a poor and uncertain tenure if we resolve to continue the ráj, and to deliver it over to the government of a boy brought up in obscurity, selected for adoption almost by chance, and of whose character and qualities nothing whatever was known to the rájá who adopted him.' On the second point he expressed his concurrence with Willoughby as to the policy of taking advantage of every just opportunity of consolidating the territories that already belonged to us, and of getting rid of those petty intervening principalities which might be a means of annoyance, but could never be a source of strength. The court of directors sanctioned the extinction of the ráj, observing that by the general law and custom of India a dependent principality like that of Sattára cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power; 'we are under no pledge, direct or constructive, to give such consent, and the general interests committed to our charge are best consulted by withholding it.'

Subsequently a similar question arose with reference to the important state of Nagpur and the smaller state of Jhánsi, and was decided in each case in a similar manner. In the case of Nagpur there had been no adoption; but the British resident, Mansel, advocated the continuance of a native government on the ground that it would conciliate the prejudices of a native aristocracy, admitting at the same time that 'if the public voice were polled it would be greatly in favour of escaping from the chance of a rule like that of the late chief in his latter years.' Mansel's proposal was supported by Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Low [q. v.], but was negatived by Dalhousie and the other members of the council. In the minute recorded by him on the subject, Dalhousie remarked that we had not been successful in the experiments we had made in setting up native sovereigns to govern territories which we had acquired by war. He illustrated the signal failure of the policy of supporting native rulers by examples drawn from the recent history of Mysore, Sattára, and Nagpur. While affirming that, unless he believed that the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants of the state would be promoted by their being placed permanently under British rule, 'no other advantages which could arise out of the measure would move him to propose it,' he pointed out the benefits to England and to the British empire in India which would accrue from the annexation in placing under British management the great cotton fields in the valley of Berár, in constructing a railway to convey the produce to the port of Bombay, in surrounding by British territory the dominions of the nizam, and in establishing a direct line of communication between Bombay and Calcutta.

In the case of Jhánsi, a small state in Bundelkhand, there had been an adoption the day before the late rájá died; but the government had already set aside an un-

authorised adoption in favour of the rájá just deceased, and the governor-general, treating the case as that of a dependent principality held under a very recent grant from the British government, decided, with the assent of all his council, that the state should be incorporated with British territory. Dalhousie was also in favour of annexing Karauli, a Rájput state; but when the question was referred to the court of directors, the proposal was negatived.

Other cases in which Dalhousie affirmed the doctrine of lapse were those of the titular sovereignties of the Carnatic and of Tanjore, and that of the succession to the pension granted in 1818 to the ex-péshwa Bají Rao. In the first of these cases, Prince Azim Jah, uncle of the late nawáb of the Carnatic, a Muhammadan state, claimed to succeed to his deceased nephew in his titular dignities and emoluments. The claim was rejected on the unanimous recommendation of George Francis Robert, third baron Harris [q. v.], and the other members of the Madras government, who considered that the treaty of 1801, made by Lord Wellesley with the late nawáb's grandfather, was a purely personal treaty, and in no way bound the company to maintain the hereditary succession of the nawábs of the Carnatic; and, further, that the perpetuation of the nawábship, involving as it did the semblance of royalty without any of its power or responsibilities, was politically inexpedient and morally injurious, the habits of the nawábs tending to bring high station into disrepute, while they favoured the accumulation of an idle and dissipated population in the chief city of the presidency. Dalhousie's action in this case was confined to expressing his concurrence with the views and arguments of the local government, which were approved and acted on by the court of directors. The nawábship was abolished, and a liberal provision was made for Prince Azim Jah and for the dependents of the family.

The Tanjore case, which was not finally settled until after Dalhousie had left India, was that of a Hindu titular rájá dying without a male heir. The resident at Tanjore had recommended that one of the two daughters of the late rájá should be recognised as the heir to his titular dignities. To this Dalhousie objected on the ground that succession in the female line to the headship of a native state was not recognised by Hindu law or usage, and that it was inexpedient to recognise any such rule of succession in this case. His opinion was adopted by the court of directors who held that it was 'entirely out of the question that we should create such a right for the sole purpose of perpetuating a titular principality at a great cost to the public revenues.'

The claim of Dhundu Pant Nana Sahib to succeed to the pension of his adoptive father, the ex-péshwa, was rejected by Dalhousie because it was clear that the pension was granted only for the life of Bají Rao, and that this was understood by Bají Rao.

There were one or two other cases of lapse, but those above mentioned were the only cases of any material importance, and it was upon them that was based the charge afterwards brought against Dalhousie that his annexation policy was one of the chief causes of the rebellion of 1857. His principal assailants were Sir John Kaye, the historian of the sepoy war, Major Evans Bell, and Sir Edwin Arnold. But these critics overlook the fact that the policy which they denounce did not originate with Dalhousie, but had been prescribed by the home government long before he became governor-general.

The annexation of Oudh, one of Dalhousie's latest acts, carried out under orders from the court of directors, was not caused by any failure of heirs, but by the long-continued and gross maladministration of that country, notwithstanding repeated warnings from successive governors-general. In this case it was not Dalhousie who recommended the extreme measure of annexation. In consideration of the loyalty towards the British government which had invariably characterised the rulers of Oudh, he advised the adoption of a measure which fell short, in name at all events, of the suppression of Oudh as a native state. While fully recognising the hopelessness of any real reform in the administration of Oudh, save by permanently vesting the whole of that administration, civil and military, in the hands of the company, he considered that the object in view might be attained 'without resorting to so extreme a measure as the annexation of the territory and the abolition of the throne,' and he accordingly proposed to notify to the king of Oudh that the treaty of 1801 and all other treaties between his predecessors and the British power were at an end; and that if he wished for their renewal, it could only be on a completely altered footing; and that unless he should consent to a new treaty, making over in perpetuity to the British government the entire administration of his territory, he would no longer be considered as under British protection, and the resident and the troops would be with-

drawn. Dalhousie's proposal did not in this case commend itself to all his colleagues. Mr. Dorin and John Peter Grant advocated the immediate annexation of Oudh. Colonel Low, who had strongly opposed the annexation of Nagpur, but who, as resident at Lucknow, had been an eye-witness of the terrible misgovernment of Oudh, supported the governor-general's proposal, as did Mr. (afterwards Sir Barnes) Peacock [q.v.] with some modification. The court of directors, however, and the cabinet decided in favour of annexation, which was proclaimed a few weeks before Dalhousie left India.

The question of replacing Mysore under native rule, from which it had been removed by Lord William Bentinck [q.v.] in 1831, owing to the misgovernment of the rájá, came before Dalhousie at the close of his administration, and was decided by him in the negative. A similar decision had been given by Lord Hardinge, and was confirmed by Dalhousie's three successors, Lords Canning and Elgin and Sir John Lawrence. It was upheld by the home government until 1867, when the secretary of state, Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Viscount Halifax, suddenly ordered the re-establishment of the native sovereignty.

The last three years of Dalhousie's rule were overshadowed by the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and his own ill-health. Lady Dalhousie had been compelled by the state of her health in 1852 to seek a change of climate in the mountains of Ceylon. Early in 1853 the same cause, and the desire to see her children, led her to sail for England by the Cape route, but she suffered from sea-sickness throughout the long voyage, and died of exhaustion within sight of the English shores. This heavy blow did not interfere with Dalhousie's attention to his work, which, until his eldest daughter went out to him at the end of 1854, was the only solace of his grief. It was in this year (1853) that his projects for railways and telegraphs for India became accomplished facts. In the following year he was called upon to organise the new legislative council, provided for in the East India Company's charter act of 1853, and to establish the new lieutenant-governorship of Bengal; and later in the year he had to give effect to the celebrated education despatch of July 1854, of which he wrote that it contained 'a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the local or supreme government could have ventured to suggest.'

Dalhousie's tenure of office had been already extended, at the request of the court of directors, for two years beyond the usual time. He was now requested by the same authority to stay on for one year more, a request with which he complied, notwithstanding strong remonstrances from his medical advisers, feeling that he would not be justified in resigning his trust until the Oudh problem had been solved.

One of his latest official acts was to place on the council table, for transmission to the home government, nine minutes on various points connected with the Indian army, including proposals for an increase of the European and a reduction of the native force. He had previously, on the occasion of two British regiments being withdrawn from India for service in the Crimea, made a vigorous protest against any reduction of the British garrison. Notwithstanding this protest, British regiments were withdrawn both for the Crimea and for the Persian Gulf, and when the mutiny took place one of the charges preferred against Dalhousie was that he had neglected the military question altogether.

During these later years Dalhousie's health was steadily declining. In 1855 he spent several months on the Nilgiri Hills in the Madras Presidency, but without deriving any permanent benefit from the change of climate. It was there that he wrote his minute on the Oudh question. On 29 Feb. 1856 he made over the government to Lord Canning and embarked for England on 6 March. His departure was signalised by a concourse of the inhabitants of Calcutta, of all classes, apparently animated by one feeling of admiration of his services, of regret at losing him, and of sincere sympathy with his invalid condition. During the voyage home he completed the review, already referred to, of the principal measures of his government and of the condition of India—a document which, whether regard be had to the comprehensiveness of its contents or to the circumstances in which it was penned, the greater part of it written in pencil and the writer lying on his back as he wrote, is probably unique as a state paper. He landed in England on 13 May 1856, and on the following day was voted a pension of 5,000*l.* a year by the directors of the East India Company. A year later the mutiny of the Bengal army took place, and then there occurred in many quarters a most strange revulsion of feeling regarding the administration of the great proconsul. It was alleged that his policy of annexation and his blind confidence in the native army, coupled with his omission to provide for the maintenance of an adequate British force, were the main causes of the mutiny. It is needless to say that this opinion

was in no way shared by those acquainted with the actual facts. His former colleagues and subordinates in the government of India knew that the policy of refusing to sanction adoptions in the case of dependent native states had no connection with the mutiny, and that in the one case of annexation—that of Oudh—which may have had something to do with that military outbreak, it was not Dalhousie but the members of his council and the government at home who were responsible for the complete transfer of that state from native to British rule. When these charges were made, Dalhousie's state of health was such that it was impossible for him to defend himself, and it cannot be said that his former masters or the government of the day gave him that support which he might reasonably have expected. The policy of annexing dependent principalities owing to the failure of natural heirs was practically reversed by his successor, with the approval of the home government. In the meantime his physical sufferings were aggravated by distress of mind at the calamity in which India was involved, and at his inability to defend himself, or to aid by his advice and experience the measures which were taken to meet the crisis. He died on 19 Dec. 1860 at Dalhousie Castle, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He left two daughters, the younger of whom had shortly before his death married Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran. The elder, Lady Susan Ramsay, who was her father's close companion from the time she joined him in India, married after his death the Hon. Robert Bourke, brother of Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth earl of Mayo [q. v.] By a clause added to his will a few months before he died, he made over all his letters and private papers to the charge of his elder daughter, with instructions that at her death, or sooner if she should think fit, 'all these and other documents bearing on the history of the Dalhousie family' were to be delivered to the holder of the title of Dalhousie, with an injunction to let no portion of the private papers of his father or himself be made public until at least fifty years should have passed after his death.

Dalhousie ranks with the ablest of his predecessors in the government of India, and the brilliancy of his administration and the solid benefits conferred by it have not been equalled by that of any of his successors. While he extended the limits of British India by adding large provinces to the empire, his administrative achievements conferred on the country lasting benefits. To him India owes railways and telegraphs, the reform of the postal system, and the development of irrigation and roadmaking. He removed imposts which shackled the internal trade of the country; did everything in his power to promote popular education; suppressed thuggism; successfully grappled with the crime of dacoity in British India and checked infanticide in the native states, while he improved the controlling machinery in some of the most important departments by substituting individual responsibility for the more dilatory and less effective system of boards and committees. He possessed in a remarkable degree some of the faculties which are most conducive to effective administration. He had a great capacity for work, and in that way set an invaluable example to those who worked under him. His despatches and minutes are models of official writing, dealing with every point of importance, meeting every objection that could possibly be raised, and invariably couched in language of the most transparent clearness. The labour he went through was enormous, but his work was never in arrears—the day's work was done in the day. He was an excellent judge of character. In placing John Lawrence in charge of the Punjáb, he enabled his successor to suppress the mutiny within a period far shorter than would have been possible had that province been placed in less efficient hands. By the members of his personal staff, and by others whose duties brought them into immediate contact with him, he was regarded with mingled sentiments of respect and affection. His relations with the members of his council were of the happiest kind. In that connection what was said by Lord William Bentinck regarding Sir Charles Metcalfe might have been said of Dalhousie, that 'he never cavilled about a trifle and never yielded on a point of importance.' To the court of directors he invariably paid the deference due to their position, and there never was a governor-general who received from that body a more thorough and cordial support. He was unquestionably a man of a masterful disposition and intolerant of opposition when satisfied that his own view was right. He was tenacious, at times perhaps over-tenacious, in maintaining his own authority, when any attempt was made to interfere in matters which he deemed to lie within his proper province. But when all is said, the fact remains that he was one of the greatest rulers, if not the greatest ruler, whom India has known.

There is a portrait, dated 1847, by Sir J. Watson Gordon in the National Portrait Gallery, London. A crayon drawing by George Richmond, R.A., belongs to Dalhousie's elder daughter.

[The Marquess of Dalhousie, by Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I. and C.I.E. (Rulers of India Series); Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie, by Captain L. J. Trotter (Statesmen Series); A Vindication of the Marquis of Dalhousie's Indian Administration, by Sir Charles Jackson, 1865; India under Dalhousie and Canning, by the Duke of Argyll, 1865; History of the Sepoy War in India, vol. i. by John William Kaye, 1865; The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India, by Edwin Arnold, 1862 and 1865; History of India, by John Clark Marshman, vol. iii. 1867; Life of Lord Lawrence, by R. Bosworth Smith, 1883; Calcutta Review, xxii. art. i.; Parliamentary Papers relating to the Punjáb 1847–9, May 1849; Continuation of Papers relating to the Punjáb, 1849; Parliamentary Paper relating to the Sattára State, 1849; Papers relating to Hostilities with Burma, presented to Parliament, 4 June 1852; Parliamentary Paper relating to the Annexation of the Bérar (Nagpur) Territory, July 1854; Parliamentary Paper relating to the Annexation of Jhánsi, July 1855; Papers relating to Oude, 1856; Minute by the Marquis of Dalhousie, dated 28 Feb. 1856, reviewing his Administration in India, 30 May 1856; Times Obituary Notice, 21 Dec. 1860; Men whom India has known, by J. J. Higginbotham, 1871; Life of Sir Henry Lawrence, by Major-general Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Herman Merivale, C.B., 1872; Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th edit. vi. 776–80; India under Victoria, by Captain L. J. Trotter, 1886.] A. J. A.

RAMSAY, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1513), lord of Bothwell, was the son of Sir John Ramsay of Corstoun—descended from the Ramsays of Carnock in Fife—by his wife, Janet Napier. While a page of James III he was at Lauder Bridge in July 1482, when Cochrane and other favourites were seized by the insurgent nobles and hanged over the bridge; but he saved himself by leaping on the king's horse behind the king, who interceded successfully for his life, as he was but a youth (Lyndsay of Pitscottie, *History*, ed. 1814, p. 193). Notwithstanding the changes following the *coup* of the nobles, he retained the favour of James III; the lordship of Bothwell was granted or confirmed to him on 16 Feb. 1483 (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 15), and in 1484 and subsequent years he was an auditor of the exchequer (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i. ix. p. 232). On his marriage about 1484 to Isabel Cant of Dunbar, he received a grant of a part of the mill of Strathmiglo in Fife (*ib.* p. 255). In 1486 he is mentioned as master of the household (*ib.* p. 405); and in 1487 he held the custody of the castle of Dunbar (*ib.* p. 523). On 6 May 1485–6 he was sent with other ambassadors to conclude a peace with England (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iv. No. 1520), and he concluded a three years' truce at London on 3 July (*ib.* No. 1521). He was also ambassador to the English court in 1487 and in April 1488. After the defeat and death of James III he was forfeited at a parliament held at Edinburgh on 8 Oct. 1488, and the lordship of Bothwell was bestowed on Lord Hailes, who, on 17 Oct. 1488, was created Earl of Bothwell. Ramsay took refuge in England, where he was kindly received by Henry VII. At Easter 1488 he obtained from Henry a gift of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*ib.* iv. No. 1534), and at Michaelmas his wife received a gift of 20*l.* (*ib.* No. 1544). At Easter term 1489 twenty-five marks were paid him as annuity (*ib.* No. 1549); at Easter of the following year he wrote a letter reminding the authorities that his annuity was due (*ib.* No. 1560); and at Easter 1491 his annuity had increased to fifty marks (*ib.* No. 1598). In 1491, along with Sir Thomas Tod, he entered into an agreement to secure the person of the Scottish king, James IV, and his brother, the Duke of Ross, and to deliver them into the hands of Henry VII. To assist him in carrying out the scheme, Henry undertook to advance him a loan of 266*l.*, which, however, was to be restored on a certain date if Ramsay failed to go on with his undertaking. For the fulfilment of this agreement Tod gave his son as hostage (*ib.* No. 1571). The project came to nothing, but Ramsay continued in the receipt of his annuity of fifty marks until at least Michaelmas 1496. It was probably about 1496 that Ramsay returned to Scotland, where he continued to act in the interests of England. He gave Henry a full account of the preparations for the invasion of England by the king of Scots in support of the claims of Perkin Warbeck (Letters of Ramsay in Pinkerton's *Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 438, 443, republished in Ellis's 'Original Letters,' 1st ser. i. 22–32); and he succeeded in inducing the king's brother, the Duke of Ross, to agree to act as opportunity might offer in the interests of England. He also projected the seizure of Warbeck at night in his tent, but the plot miscarried. The treacherous dealings of Ramsay appear never to have been discovered by the king of Scots, who ultimately received him into confidence. In 1497 he was in attendance on the king at Norham (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, i. 354) and also at Kintyre (*ib.* p. 379). Although his title was not restored to him, he obtained on 17 April 1497 remission and rehabilitation under the great seal (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1424–1513, No.

2348). On the 27th of the same month he obtained charters of the lands of Tealing and Polgavie, Forfarshire (*ib.* No. 2349); on 30 May 1498, of a house and garden in the Cowgate, Edinburgh (*ib.* No. 2412); on 13 Sept. of the lands of Terrenzeane, Ayrshire (*ib.* No. 2453); and on 6 Nov. 1500 of other lands in Edinburgh (*ib.* No. 2554). Finally, on 13 May 1510, he had a charter of the lands of Balmain and others in the county of Kincardine erected into a free barony, to be called the barony of Balmain (*ib.* No. 3460). Such was the trust placed in him by the king that, in connection with the negotiations preceding Flodden, he was sent in January 1512 as ambassador to Henry VIII (*Letters and State Papers Henry VIII.* ed. Gairdner, vol. i. No. 2069). He also went on similar missions in December 1512 (*ib.* No. 3569) and in January 1513 (*ib.* No. 3676). He died in 1513, leaving a son William Ramsay, whose son, Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain and Fasque, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on 3 Sept. 1625. On the death, without issue, of Alexander, sixth baronet of Nova Scotia, 11 Feb. 1806, his kinsman, Thomas Ramsay, colonel in the East India service, became seventh baronet, but died without issue in 1830, when the Nova Scotia baronetcy became extinct. The estates of Sir Alexander Ramsay were left to his nephew, Alexander Burnett, son of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, baronet, by Catherine Ramsay, Sir Alexander Ramsay's sister, who assumed the surname and arms of Ramsay, and was father of Edward Bannerman Ramsay [q. v.]

[Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vols. ix.–x.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. vol. i.; Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, vol. i.; Cal. Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iv.; Letters and State Papers, Reign of Henry VIII, vol. i.; Ellis's Original Letters, 1st ser. vol. i.; Lyndsay of Pitscottie's Chronicle; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 221–2.] T. F. H.

RAMSAY, JOHN (1496?–1551), divine, born about 1496, was possibly son of John Ramsay (*d.* 1515), rector of Brabourne, Kent. He joined the college of canons regular at New Inn Hall, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1513–14 and B.D. in 1522. He was afterwards successively prior of St. Mary's College, Oxford (about 1528), and of Merton Abbey, Surrey. To the latter office he was elected on 31 Jan. 1530. In 1537 Thomas Paynell [q. v.] dedicated to him his translation of Erasmus's 'Of the Comparation of a Virgin and a Martyr,' which he had undertaken at Ramsay's request. Ramsay adopted reforming principles, and resigned his priory before the dissolution of the monasteries, and the abbey was surrendered to the king in 1538 by another prior, John Bowle (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vi. 246).

Before 1545 Ramsay became rector of Woodchurch (Deanery of Lympne, Kent), and died in possession of the rectory in 1551 (Hasted, *Kent*, iii. 111).

Ramsay wrote: 1. 'A Corosyfe to be layed hard unto the Hartes of all Faythfull Professours of Christes Gospel, gathered out of the Scriptures by John Ramsay,' 12mo, no place or date. But at the close of the work it commends and prays for Edward VI, and 'for the laws permitting the liberty of Christ's Gospel.' It was therefore published some time between 1548 and 1551; it is protestant and evangelical in tone. 2. 'A Communication or a Dialogue between a Poor Man and his Wife, wherein thou shalt find Godly Lessons for thy Instruction,' 8vo, without date or place (see Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.*)

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Clark's Oxford Reg.; Hasted's Kent, iii. 111, 303; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. (refers to Wood's Manuscript Cat. iv. 57, 1585); Wood's Athenæ Oxon. i. 339, Fasti, i. 36; Dugdale's Monast. vi. 246; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, ed. Gairdner; Foxe's Actes and Mon. v. 245.] W. A. S.

RAMSAY, Sir JOHN, Viscount Haddington and Earl of Holderness (1580?–1626), a favourite of James VI, was the second son of James Ramsay of Dalhousie and Elizabeth Hepburn, and was born about 1580. While in attendance on the king at Falkland in 1600 he, in presence of the king, gave the lie to Patrick Myrtoune, the king's master-carver, whereupon Myrtoune slapped him on the cheek. The king separated the disputants; but on the following day Ramsay 'invadit the close' of the palace, and meeting Myrtoune, struck him on the arm and head, and drew his sword 'to have slain him' had he not been prevented. On this account he was found guilty of treason, but, having submitted to the king's will, was pardoned, and again received into favour (Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, ii. 92). A few months afterwards, Ramsay, while in attendance on the king at Perth, played a prominent part in connection with the so-called Gowrie conspiracy of 5 Aug. According to the authorised version of the incident, Ramsay had taken charge of a hawk which had that day been brought in from the country, and on going to present it to the king found him engaged in a desperate struggle with Alexander Ruthven, brother of the Earl of Gowrie. Ramsay thereupon, according to the 'History

of James the Sext,' 'drew his sword against the earl's brother, and killing him, he closed the king in a quiet chamber. The earl, coming up with two drawn swords in his hand, called for his brother, and Ramsay answered the king was killed by him. Then the earl putting both his swords' points to the ground, the said John Ramsay incontinent invaded him by the point of his sword at the left pass, and killed him off hand' (pp. 375–6). Other versions of the story differ somewhat as to details, especially in regard to the death of the Earl of Gowrie; and it has also been held that the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, rather than the king, were the victims of the conspiracy [see under RUTHVEN, ALEXANDER, MASTER OF GOWRIE, and RUTHVEN, JOHN, third EARL OF GOWRIE]; but in any case to Ramsay must be assigned the chief part in the incident. On either theory the king's obligation to him was great, and it was never forgotten. In recognition of his services he was knighted on 13 Nov., and he also obtained a grant of the barony of East Barns (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1593–1608, No. 1097).

Having accompanied King James to England on his accession to the English throne, Ramsay in 1604 entered the Inner Temple. From the king he now obtained many substantial tokens of favour. On 30 Sept. 1603 he was granted a pension of 200*l.* for life (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. Add. 1603–1610, p. 41). On 23 May 1605 the king bestowed on him lands and tenements to the value of 1,000*l.* a year (*ib.* Add. 1580–1625, p. 462), and he also received numerous other grants of money and of English lands, as well as large sums on special occasions to enable him to settle with his creditors (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. passim). On account of his influence with the king, many English men—including, among others, Sir Walter Ralegh—made use of him as a medium of intercession for special favours.

On 11 June 1606 Ramsay was created Viscount Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns; and, as an additional honour, had an arm holding a naked sword and a crown in the midst thereof, and a heart at the point, given him to impale with his own arms, and this motto, 'Hæc dextra vindex principis et patriæ.' On 28 Aug. 1609 he had a charter of the lands and baronies belonging to the dissolved abbey of Melrose united into a lordship, to be called the lordship of Melrose, with the title of Lord of Melrose (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1609–20, No. 139), and on 25 Aug. 1615 he was created Lord Ramsay of Melrose, 'to him and his heirs males and assigns whatever.' This last title he, however, resigned in favour of his brother, George Ramsay, who on 25 Aug. 1618 was created Lord Ramsay of Melrose. About 1619 Ramsay, in discontent at not having been created Earl of Montgomery, retired to France (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1619–23, p. 70); but the king having sent him a present of 7,000*l.*, he was induced to return to court (*ib.* p. 168). On 22 Jan. 1620–1 he was further gratified by being created an English peer, by the titles of Baron of Kingston-upon-Thames and Earl of Holderness, with this additional honour, that on 25 Aug. annually—the anniversary of the king's deliverance from the Gowrie conspiracy—he and his heirs male for ever should bear the sword of state before the king. He died in February 1625–6, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 28th. By his first wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, earl of Sussex—in honour of his marriage with whom, 10 Feb. 1607–1608, Ben Jonson composed a masque which was performed at court—he had two sons, James and Charles, who both died in infancy. On the occasion of this marriage a pension of 600*l.* a year was settled on him and his wife by the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1603–10, p. 403). By his second wife, Margaret, sister of Charles, first viscount Cullen, and daughter of Sir William Cockayne of Rushton, Northamptonshire, sometime lord mayor of London, he left no issue. At his death, therefore, all his honours became extinct.

[Hist. of James the Sext, with David Moysie's Memoirs (both in the Bannatyne Club); Calderwood's Hist. of the Church of Scotland; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 1593–1620; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. Reign of James I; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 675–6; Complete Peerage by G. E. C.]

T. F. H.

RAMSAY, JOHN (1802–1879), poet, born in Kilmarnock in 1802, received a limited education. After residing for several years with an uncle at Dundonald, Ayrshire, he was apprenticed to carpet-weaving in Kilmarnock, and soon began to versify while attending to his loom. Subsequently he became a grocer in Kilmarnock, but, meeting with reverses, relinquished the business, and for fifteen years travelled through Scotland selling his poems. Finally, he became the agent of a benevolent society in Edinburgh. He died at Glasgow on 11 May 1879.

While a carpet-weaver Ramsay contributed verses to the 'Edinburgh Literary Journal,' edited by Henry Glassford Bell [q. v.] In 1836 he published his collected poems under the title of 'Woodnotes of a

Wanderer,' which reached a second edition in 1839. 'The Eglinton Park Meeting,' the leading piece in the volume, is a humorous and fairly vigorous description in 'ottava rima' (modelled perhaps on 'Anster Fair') of a review of the Ayrshire yeomanry by the Marquis of Hastings in 1823. 'Dundonald Castle,' in somewhat laboured heroic couplets, is energetic and picturesque.

[The Contemporaries of Burns and the more recent poets of Ayrshire; Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel; Grant Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland; Irving's Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.] T. B.

RAMSAY or **RAMSEY, LAURENCE** (*fl.* 1550–1588), versifier, apparently joined in 1550 a body of sectaries, meeting at Faversham in Kent, who advocated anabaptism and Pelagianism (Strype, *Memorials*, II. i. 370). Subsequently he identified himself with advanced puritanism. About 1571 he venomously attacked the catholics in a pedestrian poem in seven-line stanzas entitled 'The Practise of the Diuell. The auncient poisened Practises of the Diuell, in his Papistes, against the true professors of Gods holie worde, in these our latter dayes. Newlie set forth by L. Ramsey,' London (by Timothie Rider), 4to (Bodl.) The same publisher issued in 1578 a broadside by Ramsay, 'A short Discourse of Mans fatall end, with an unfayned commendation of the worthinesse of Syr Nicholas Bacon' (folio sheet; Britwell), and on 5 Aug. 1583 Edward White obtained a license for the publication of Ramsay's 'Wishinge and Wouldinge,' which is not known to be extant. It was possibly a poem resembling Nicholas Breton's 'I would and I would not.' Ramsay seems in later life to have been attached to the household of the Earl of Leicester, who affected sympathy with the puritans. After Leicester's death, Edward Aggas obtained (15 Oct. 1588) a license for the publication of 'Ramsies farewell to his late lord & master therle of Leicester, which departed this worlde at Cor'burye the 4 Sept. 1588.' No copy is now known. None of his works are in the British Museum Library.

[Strype's Annals, II. i. 125, 268–9; Brydges's Restituta, iii. 439; Collier's Stationer's Register (Shakespeare Society), ii. 181; Ritson's Bibl. Poet. p. 309; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 142.] S. L.

RAMSAY or **RAMSEY, ROBERT** (*fl.* 1630), musician, began the study of music in 1609, and graduated Mus. Bac. at Cambridge in 1616. Subsequently he was master of the choristers at Trinity College, and a payment to him of 5*l.* is recorded on 12 Jan. 1631–2. In the Tudway collection (Harl. MSS.) he is described as organist of Trinity College about 1639; Tudway inaccurately calls him *John* Ramsey. Of Ramsey's extant compositions there are anthems in his autograph at the Euing Library, Anderson's College, Glasgow, and eleven others in the part-books at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Along with the latter appear a complete service (with a Litany), a Latin Litany, and two settings of the Latin Te Deum and Jubilate. Both Litanies were published in Jebb's 'Choral Responses and Litanies of the English Church.' This music was doubtless composed for Cosin, who in 1634 became master of Peterhouse. Ramsey's service is also in the old part-books at Ely, and was copied by Tudway, together with a canon-anthem by Ramsey. A Te Deum by him is preserved in a fine part-book (*Addit. MS.* 29289).

Herrick's translation of Horace's 'Donec gratus,' which was undertaken by the poet in 1627 while he was at Cambridge, was set by Ramsey, but the music is not known to be extant. A volume of songs and dialogues (in the British Museum Addit. MS. 11608), transcribed during the Commonwealth, contains two compositions by him, an elegy 'What teares, deere Prince,' and 'In guiltie night,' the dialogue (Saul, Samuel, and the Witch of Endor) subsequently set by Purcell. A madrigal is in Additional MSS. 17786–17791. In a volume of poetry, apparently written at Cambridge about 1630 (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 15227), Ramsey's signature is appended to the well-known 'Go, perjured man,' which was afterwards made famous by Dr. Blow's setting; but Herrick published the poem as his own. An imperfect set of part-books in the Bodleian Library (*MS. Mus.* f. 20–24) contain several others of Ramsey's works, among them three elegies said to be taken from 'Dialogues of sorrow for the death of the late Prince Henrie, 1615.' This work, if published, has been lost. Another set in the same library (*ib.* f. 25–8) has preserved Ramsey's 'comenchement song,' a motett, 'Inclina Domine,' for eight voices. One anthem is included in James Clifford's word-book of anthems used at St. Paul's after the Restoration.

[Abdy Williams's Degrees in Music, p. 127; Ecclesiologist for 1859, pp. 244–5; Cat. of Euing Library, p. 158; Dickson's Cat. Ely MSS. p. 37; Herrick's Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 50, 72; Tudway in Harl. MSS. 7337, 7340; information from Mr. G. E. P. Arkwright; Conclusion-books of Trinity College, kindly communicated by the Rev. R. Sinker.] H. D.

RAMSAY, ROBERT (1842–1882), Australian politician, son of A. M. Ramsay, a minister of the united presbyterian church, was born at Hawick in Roxburghshire in February 1842. His father emigrated in 1847 to Melbourne, and Robert was educated first at a private school, and then at the Scottish college in that city. Having studied law at Melbourne University and served his articles, he was admitted a solicitor in 1862, when he began practice on his own account. In January 1866 Macgregor, his former master, took him into partnership, and the firm was known as Macgregor, Ramsay, & Brahe of Melbourne.

Ramsay seems to have begun his political career by becoming secretary to a committee for abolishing state aid to religion, in which his father also took an active part. On 27 Oct. 1870 he took his seat in the legislative assembly as member for East Bourke, and, as the youngest member, moved the address; his speech gave prominence to the question of state education, which soon absorbed his attention. Sir James McCulloch [q. v.] was in power, and Ramsay, as a moderate protectionist, generally supported him. Sir Gavan Duffy succeeded McCulloch in June 1871, and in June 1872 Ramsay took a leading part in displacing his ministry. James Goodall Francis came in, and Ramsay joined his ministry without portfolio. He carried the bill which made a jury's decision depend on the vote of a three-fourths majority, and in the same session introduced a new education act. When, on 31 July 1874, the ministry was reconstructed, Ramsay became postmaster-general, and, by introducing the system of long terms of contract for the mail service, saved the colony considerable sums of money. In October 1875, in McCulloch's third ministry, he became minister of public instruction and also postmaster-general, and, vigorously administering the education act, he in two years opened more schools in country districts than any predecessor. His tenure of office came to an end on 11 May 1877, but in 1878 he represented the colony at the telegraphic conference at Melbourne. In October 1878 he led the attack upon O'Shanassy's education bill, and it was defeated [see O'Shanassy, Sir John]. On 5 March 1880 he joined James Service's ministry as chief secretary and minister of public instruction. In June his promptitude contributed to the capture of the Kelly gang of bushrangers [see Kelly, Edward], but he and his colleagues resigned in August on the question of reforming the council; this question was at last decided by a compromise between the two houses, which Ramsay actively helped to arrange. He was not again in office, but in 1881 he took an active part in promoting the bill abolishing all future pensions to servants of the government.

Ramsay died suddenly at his residence in Gipps Street, Melbourne, on 23 May 1882. He married, in 1868, Isabella Catherine, daughter of Roderick Urquhart of Yangery Park, Victoria, who, with four children, survived him.

[Melbourne Argus, 24 May 1882; Victorian Hansard and Official Year Book.] C. A. H.

RAMSAY or RAMSEY, THOMAS (*fl.* 1653), Roman catholic agent, son of Alexander Ramsey, a Scottish physician, born in St. Dunstan's parish, near Temple Bar, about 1631, was sent by his father, at the age of sixteen, to Holland to his uncle, Alexander Petree, that he might study at Leyden. His uncle, however, disapproved of this plan, and on his advice he was removed to Glasgow, where he studied philosophy and Greek for a twelvemonth, and graduated M.A. Driven to Edinburgh by a visitation of the plague, he devoted himself to philosophy for another year, and graduated M.A. there also. Being advised to perfect himself abroad, he sailed to Bremen and thence proceeded to Würzburg, and eventually reached Rome. His actions there are not very clear. He himself asserts that he abode with the Dominicans a year and then entered the jesuit college. But there is no mention of him in the register of the college, and another account makes him an officer of the inquisition. After two years in Rome, he was sent to Hildesheim, whence he was ordered to England. Taking the name of Thomas Horsley, he made his way to Hamburg, stayed with Dr. Elborough, the English minister, and took a passage in the Elizabeth for Newcastle, where he had formerly made a stay with his father. Having landed early in 1653, he called himself Joseph Ben Israel, and described himself as a Jew from Mantua, who was convinced of the doctrine of the Trinity from the study of Plato, and was seeking the worthiest exponents of truth. Disappointed in the hospitality of the Newcastle ministers, he went into Durham to Lieutenant-colonel Paul Hobson, concerning whom he had made inquiries abroad. After a month's stay, Hobson sent him to Thomas Tillam, baptist minister at Hexham, by whom he was baptised. The presbyterian and independent ministers were not, however, well disposed towards a baptist convert, and measures were taken to test his story. Certain admissions which he had made in the throes of sea-sickness to Christopher Shadforth, master of the Elizabeth, were alleged against

him, but he stoutly denied them. His ruin was completed, however, by the interception of a letter which he had written to his father. He confessed that the jesuits had sent him to England to seduce people to catholicism. On 13 July 1653 a warrant was issued for his arrest (*Cal. State Papers*, 1653, p. 428), and he was examined by order of the privy council (*ib.* pp. 73, 101). His fate is uncertain. On 29 March 1660 a certain Thomas Ramsey received a pass to France (*ib.* 1659–60, p. 572), but his identity with the catholic agent is doubtful.

[A False Jew, by Th. Welde, C. Sidenham, W. Hammond, Th. Durant; Th. Tellam's Banners of Love Displaied; Confession of Joseph Ben Israel; Examination of Thomas Ramsey, Statement of Christopher Shadforth (British Museum).] E. I. C.

RAMSAY, THOMAS KENNEDY (1826–1886), Canadian judge and jurist, born in Ayr on 2 Sept. 1826, was third son of David Ramsay of Grimmat in the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, and Edinburgh, writer to the signet. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmechan House, Ayr; she died in 1878. His father died early, and his mother went to St. John's, Maryhill, where Ramsay began his education under private tutors; later he was trained at a school at St. Andrews, then at Ayr academy, and afterwards in France. In 1847 Ramsay, his mother, and brothers migrated to Canada, and settled on the estate of St. Hugues. After studying law in the office of Meredith, Bethune, & Dunkin, solicitors, he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and soon practised with success. He was also an active contributor to the press; for a time he aided in the management of 'La Patrie,' in which he fought the battle of the seigneurs (landed proprietors) with substantial success; later he conducted the 'Evening Telegraph;' he also edited the 'Law Reporter,' and aided in establishing the 'Lower Canada Jurist.' In 1859 he was appointed secretary of the commission for the codification of the civil law of Lower Canada, but in 1862 was superseded by the liberals, who complained that he took part in political meetings. In 1865 he published his 'Index to Reported Cases,' and soon afterwards he was appointed crown prosecutor at Montreal; in 1866 he prosecuted the fenian raiders at Sweetsburg. In 1867 he became Q.C., and unsuccessfully contested, for the second time, a seat in the Canadian House of Commons.

In 1870 Ramsay was appointed an assistant justice of the superior court, and in 1873 a puisne judge of the court of queen's bench for the Dominion. His industry was immense, and his devotion to work shortened his life. He spent great pains upon his judgments, invariably writing them out. He was especially well read in Roman law. He wrote various pamphlets on legal subjects, and left in manuscript a 'Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeal.' His only relaxation he sought in farming on his estate at St. Hugues. He died unmarried on 22 Dec. 1886, and was buried at the Mount Royal cemetery, Montreal.

[Montreal Gazette, 23 and 25 Dec. 1886; Montreal Legal News, 1 Jan. 1887.] C. A. H.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM, of Colluthie, Earl of Fife (*fl.* 1356–1360), was descended from a Fifeshire family who possessed the lands of Colluthie and Leuchars-Ramsay. On his marriage about 1356 to Isabel, countess of Fife, and daughter of Duncan Macduff, earl of Fife, he was invested with the earldom of Fife by the cinctus of the belt and sword. Either this Sir William Ramsay or possibly Sir William Ramsay of the house of Dalhousie accompanied the Earl of Douglas to France in 1356, and fought against the English under Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers on 19 Sept. 1356. Ramsay is stated to have succeeded in effecting the escape of Archibald de Douglas, brother of the knight of Liddesdale, who was taken prisoner at the battle, by pretending to rate him soundly for having killed his master and decked himself out in his clothes (Wyntoun, ed. Laing, ii. 496).

On 27 June 1358 a papal dispensation was granted for the marriage of David de Berclay to Elizabeth, countess of Fife. Burnett, in a preface to the 'Exchequer Rolls of Scotland' (vol. i. p. clvii), assumes that the lady here referred to was Isabel, Ramsay's wife, and suggests that her marriage with Ramsay must have been dissolved by divorce; but, if so dissolved, it does not seem to have been dissolved at so early a date, for he is mentioned as earl of Fife—a title which he bore in his wife's right—in March 1359–60 (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i. 602, 603, 606, 608). It is more probable that Countess Elizabeth was Ramsay's daughter by a former marriage (*Complete Peerage*, ed. G. E. C., sub 'Fife'). Ramsay either died or was divorced some time about 1360; for in this year the Countess of Fife married a second husband. The Lord William Ramsay of Colluthie who subsequently appears in numerous entries in the 'Exchequer Rolls,' was doubtless Ramsay's son by a former marriage (*Exchequer Rolls*, i. 609). The line of the Ramsays of Colluthie ended in Eliza-

beth Ramsay who married David Carnegie, who through her gained possession of the lands of Leuchars-Ramsay and Colluthie. Carnegie by a second marriage had two sons, John and David, who were raised to the peerage by the titles respectively of Earl of Northesk and Earl of Southesk.

[Wyntoun's Chron.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. iv.; Complete Peerage by G. E. C.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 516.]

T. F. H.

RAMSAY or **RAMESEY, WILLIAM,** M.D. (*fl.* 1660), physician and astrologer, son of David Ramsay [q. v.], the clock-maker, was born at Westminster on 13 March 1626–1627. He spelt his name Ramesey (which, he said, meant 'joy and delight'), because he thought his ancestors came from Egypt. His mother was of English birth. After passing through several schools in and about London, he was to have gone to Oxford, but was prevented by the civil war. Accordingly he went to St. Andrews, where his studies were broken by the war; he then betook himself to Edinburgh, was driven out by the plague, and returned to London in April 1645 (*Astrologia Restaurata*, 1653, pref. pp. 28 sq.)

By the end of 1652 he had graduated M.D. at Montpellier, and was living with his father in Holborn. On 31 July he was admitted an extra licentiate of the London College of Physicians. He was physician in ordinary to Charles II, and was living at Plymouth, when he was admitted M.D. at Cambridge by royal mandate in June 1668 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1667–8, p. 407). His last publication is dated 1676, after which he disappears.

He published: 1. 'Lux Veritatis; or, Christian Judicial Astrology vindicated,' &c., 1651, 8vo (in reply to Nathaniel Holmes or Homes, D.D. [q. v.]; answered by W. Rowland, M.D.) 2. 'A Short Discourse of the Eclipse of the Sunne,' &c., 1651, 8vo. 3. 'Vox Stellarum,' &c., 1652, 8vo. 4. 'Astrologia Restaurata . . . an Introduction to the Knowledge of the Stars,' &c. 1653, fol. (portrait by Thoms Cross). 5. '[Ὁ ἄνθρωπος κατ' ἐξοχήν] [*sic*], or, Man's Dignity and Perfection,' &c. 1661, 8vo (holds a traducian doctrine of the origin of the soul). 6. 'De Venenis; or, a Discourse of Poisons,' &c. 1663, 12mo (written in 1656; dedication to Charles II, dated 26 Oct. 1660); another edition, with title 'Life's Security,' &c. 1665, 8vo. 7. '[Ἑλμινθολογία]; or Some Physical Considerations of Wormes,' &c. 1668, 8vo. 8. 'The Gentleman's Companion. . . . By a Person of Quality,' &c. 1676, 8vo; also 12mo (anon.; dedication to Earl of Dalhousie, dated 15 June 1669).

In a paper of unknown authorship in the revived 'Spectator,' No. 582 (18 Aug. 1714), a 'whimsical' passage, ascribing the production of darkness to 'tenebrificous and dark stars,' is cited from 'William Ramsay's Vindication of Astrology.' This is the running title of the first book of No. 4 above; but no such passage is to be found in any of Ramesey's works above enumerated, nor does it tally with his ideas. A portrait of Ramsay, in a hat, is prefixed to his 'Ἑλμινθολογία (cf. Granger, iii. 131). Three other engravings are mentioned by Bromley.

[Ramesey's Works; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1861, i. 285 sq.] A. G.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM, second Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie and first Earl of Dalhousie (*d.* 1674), was the eldest son of George, lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of George Douglas of Helenhill, brother of William, earl of Morton, and Robert, earl of Buchan. He was chosen to represent the burgh of Montrose in the Scottish parliament in 1617 and 1621. On 21 July 1618 he obtained from the king a charter of the barony of Dalhousie and of the lands of Kerington, Midlothian (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1609–20, No. 704). He succeeded his father in 1629, and on the occasion of the coronation of Charles I in Scotland was admitted to the dignity of Earl of Dalhousie and Lord Ramsay of Kerington by patent dated 29 June 1633 to him and his heirs male.

Dalhousie is placed by James Gordon (*Scots Affairs*, i. 109) among those of the commissioners appointed for the subscription of the king's covenant who were covenanters, and he subscribed the libel against the bishops presented the same year to the presbytery of Edinburgh (*ib.* p. 127). He also signed the letter of the covenanting lords of 19 April 1639 to the Earl of Essex (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 348), and served as colonel in the covenanting army which took up a position on Dunse Law to bar the progress of Charles I northwards (Robert Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i. 211). He also served as colonel in the covenanting army which on 2 Aug. 1640 crossed the Tweed and invaded England (Balfour, ii. 383). At the parliament held at Edinburgh in November 1641 his name was inserted in a new list of privy councillors, to displace certain others chosen by the king (*ib.* iii. 149). Dalhousie was engaged in the campaign in England in 1644, in command of a horse regiment (Baillie, i. 226; Spalding, *Memorials*, ii. 414), but in the autumn he was called out of England with his regiment to proceed to the north of Scotland to aid Argyll

against Montrose (Spalding). On 2 Aug. 1645 Montrose's second son James, lord Graham, who had been confined in the castle of Edinburgh, was delivered over to Dalhousie to be educated (Napier, *Memoirs of Montrose*, p. 563). On 24 Oct. 1646 Dalhousie was appointed to the office of high sheriff of the county of Edinburgh. On 4 May 1648 he was nominated colonel of horse for Midlothian, for the engagement in behalf of Charles I; but apparently he did not accept the office, for he remained a close partisan of Argyll, and was one of the fourteen nobles who attended the parliament of January 1649 (Guthry, *Memoirs*, p. 301), when the severe act was passed against those who had taken part in the engagement. In March 1651 he was nominated by Charles II colonel for Midlothian (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 277). For having sided with Charles II he was by Cromwell's act of grace, 12 April 1654, fined 1,500*l.*, which was reduced to 400*l.* (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1655, p. 72). He died on 10 Feb. 1674. By his first wife, Lady Margaret Carnegie, eldest daughter of David, first earl of Southesk, he had four sons and three daughters: George, second earl of Dalhousie; John, James, William; Marjory, married to James, earl of Buchan; Anne, married, first, to John, earl of Dundee, and, secondly, to Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan; and Magdalene, who died unmarried. By his second wife, Jocosa, daughter of Sir Alan Apsley, lieutenant of the Tower of London, widow of Lyster Blunt, son of Sir Richard Blunt of Maple Durham, Oxford, he left no issue.

[Gordon's Scots Affairs and Spalding's Memorialls of the Trubles (in the Spalding Club); Baillie's Letters and Journals (in the Bannatyne Club); Sir James Balfour's Annals; Bishop Guthry's Memoirs; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 406; Complete Peerage by G. E. C.] T. F. H.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM (1806–1865), classical scholar, born in 1806, was the third son of Sir William Ramsay, the seventh baronet, by his wife Agnata Frances, daughter of Vincent Biscoe of Hookwood, Surrey. Sir George Ramsay [q. v.] was his elder brother. He was educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 and M.A. in 1836 (*Grad. Cantabr.*) In 1831 he was elected professor of humanity in Glasgow University, and between 1833 and 1859 published several useful educational works. Among these the 'Extracts from Tibullus and Ovid' and the 'Manual of Roman Antiquities' went through several editions. In May 1863 Ramsay resigned his professorship through failing health, and spent the following winter in Rome, collating the most important manuscripts of Plautus, whose works had long engaged his attention. He died at San Remo on 12 Feb. 1865.

He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Davidson, LL.D., professor of civil law in Glasgow University, by whom he had a daughter Catherine, Lilias Harriet, who married Colonel James Wedderburn-Ogilvy. Ramsay was a sound classical scholar, a conservative, and an episcopalian. His principal publications are: 1. Hutton's 'Course of Mathematics, remodelled by W. R.' 1833, 8vo. 2. 'An Elementary Treatise on Latin Prosody,' Glasgow, 1837, 12mo; revised 1859, 8vo. 3. 'Elegiac Extracts from Tibullus and Ovid,' with notes, 1840, 12mo, and other editions. 4. 'Cicero Pro Cluentio,' edited with prolegomena, 1858, 8vo. 5. 'An Elementary Manual of Roman Antiquities,' with illustrations, London and Glasgow, 1859, 8vo, and other editions. 6. 'The Mostellaria of Plautus,' with notes, 1869, 8vo (posthumous). Ramsay also wrote a 'Manual of Roman Antiquities' in the third division of the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' (1848, &c.), and contributed to William Smith's dictionaries of Classical 'Antiquities,' 'Geography,' and 'Biography.' His article on 'Cicero' in the last-named was especially noteworthy.

[Gent. Mag. 1865, i. 652; Foster's Baronetage and Knightage; Glasgow Univ. Cal.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. W.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM NORMAN (1782–1815), major in the royal horse artillery, born in 1782, was eldest son of Captain David Ramsay, R.N. (*d.* 1818), and belonged to the family of the Ramsays of Balmain in Kincardineshire [see Ramsay, Sir John]. He entered the Royal Military Academy as a cadet on 17 Jan. 1797, was commissioned as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 27 Oct. 1798, became first lieutenant on 1 Aug. 1800, and second captain on 24 April 1806. He served in the Egyptian campaign, 1800–1. In 1809 he was posted to I troop (Bull's) of the royal horse artillery, and went with it to Portugal. It was engaged at Busaco in 1810, and was specially thanked by Sir Stapleton Cotton [q. v.], for its zeal and activity in covering the subsequent retreat to Torres Vedras.

When the British army again advanced in 1811 the troop equally distinguished itself. It was mentioned by Wellington in his despatches of 14 and 16 March and 9 April for its conduct in the affairs of Cazal Nova, Foz d'Aronce, and Sabugal. At Fuentes

d'Onoro (5 May) the British cavalry on the right wing was driven back by the French, which was in much greater strength, and I troop, or part of it, was cut off. It was supposed that the guns were lost, but soon a commotion was observed among the French cavalry; 'an English shout pealed high and clear, the mass was rent asunder, and Norman Ramsay burst forth, sword in hand, at the head of his battery, his horses breathing fire, stretched like greyhounds along the plain, the guns bounded behind them like things of no weight, and the mounted gunners followed close, with heads bent low and pointed weapons in desperate career' (Napier). A spirited drawing of this incident, by R. Beavis, is in the Royal United Service Institution.

In 1812 the troop took part in the battle of Salamanca, and in the advance on Burgos and retreat from it, distinguishing itself in the action of Venta de Pozo on 23 Oct. Major Bull was wounded during the retreat, and had to leave the army. The command of the troop fell temporarily to Ramsay; and, though Major Frazer assumed it in the beginning of 1813, his appointment to command the whole of the horse artillery three months afterwards left I troop in Ramsay's hands throughout the campaign of 1813.

At Vittoria (21 June 1813) the troop was attached to Graham's corps, and contributed largely to the capture of Abechuco, by which the French army was cut off from the Bayonne road, its best line of retreat. Ramsay rode a couple of six-pounders over a hedge and ditch, in order to get them up in time to act against the retreating enemy. Frazer wrote that 'Bull's troop (which I have no hesitation in saying is much the best in this country) had, under Ramsay's command, been of unusual and unquestionable service' (*Letters*, p. 186). Two days after the battle (23 June) Ramsay was ordered forward in pursuit of the French. Wellington met him at a neighbouring village, and, as he had some thought of sending him with Graham's corps by another road, told him, according to his own account, to halt there 'and not to move from it till he should receive further orders from myself, knowing that he would be sent to from the advanced posts. Notwithstanding these orders, Ramsay left the village in the morning before the orders reached him to join Graham; and he got forward into the defile, and it was not possible to bring him back till the whole column had passed.' For this alleged disobedience Wellington put Ramsay under arrest (*Wellington Despatches*, x. 539). Ramsay's act was due to some misunderstanding. He supposed that he was to wait at the village for the night, and that if orders for the troop were issued in the course of the night, Wellington would forward them. None came; and next morning Ramsay, acting on the verbal directions of a staff-officer and a written order from the quartermaster-general, advanced to rejoin the cavalry brigade, to which he belonged. As his friend and chief, Frazer wrote: 'Admitting, contrary to all evidence, that he had mistaken the verbal orders he received, this, surely, is a venial offence, and one for which long-tried and faithful services should not be forgotten.' There was a strong feeling in the army that he was hardly used, but Sir Thomas Graham's intercession on his behalf only irritated Wellington. A distorted account of this affair is given in Lover's 'Handy Andy.' Ramsay was soon released, but was not recommended for promotion.

In the middle of July Ramsay was allowed to resume command of his troop, and on 22 Nov. he received a brevet majority. In the advance of the army over the Pyrenees his troop was attached to Sir John Hope's corps, and he was one of the officers specially mentioned by Hope in his report of the actions near Biarritz on 10–12 Dec. Ramsay was twice wounded slightly in these actions.

On 17 Dec. he became captain in the regiment, and had to return to England to take command of K troop. In the spring of 1815 he was transferred to H troop, which formed part of Wellington's army in the Netherlands. A week before Waterloo Frazer speaks of him as 'adored by his men; kind, generous, and manly, he is more than the friend of his soldiers.' At Waterloo his troop was at first with the cavalry division, but, like the rest of the horse artillery, it was soon brought into action in the front line. It was placed a little to the left rear of Hougoumont, and there before the end of the day it had lost four officers out of five. Ramsay himself was killed about 4 P.M., during the heavy fire of artillery and skirmishers which was the prelude of the French cavalry charges. A bullet, passing through a snuff-box which he carried, entered his heart.

His friend Frazer buried the body during a momentary lull of the battle in a hollow immediately behind, and afterwards erected a monument in the church at Waterloo, with an inscription to his memory. The body was, a few weeks afterwards, sent to Scotland, where on 8 Aug. it was reinterred in the churchyard of Inveresk, near Edinburgh, the burial-place of his family, beneath a fine sar-

cophagus, supported by a cannon and some shot, and surmounted by a helmet, sword, and accoutrements.

He married, on 14 June 1808, Mary Emilia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general Norman McLeod, twentieth chief of McLeod; she died on 10 Aug. 1809. Of his two brothers, one (Lieutenant Alexander Ramsay, R.A.) was killed in the attack on New Orleans on 1 Jan. 1815; and the youngest (Lieutenant David Ramsay, R.N.) died at Jamaica on 31 July of the same year.

[Records of the Royal Horse Artillery; Duncan's History of the Royal Artillery; Letters of Colonel Sir A. S. Frazer during the Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns; Tomkinson's Diary of a Cavalry Officer; Napier's War in the Peninsula; Wellington Despatches; Dalton's Waterloo Roll-Call; Browne's England's Artillerymen; Edinburgh Evening Courant, 10 Aug. and 28 Sept. 1815; information furnished by the minister of Inveresk.] E. M. L.

RAMSBOTHAM, FRANCIS HENRY, M.D. (1801–1868), medical writer, was born in 1801. His father, who was physician to the Royal Maternity Charity, enjoyed a large obstetric practice in East London. Francis received his medical education at the London Hospital, and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1822. He became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1822, and fellow in 1844. Eventually he succeeded to his father's business, and for many years was largely employed in consulting practice. He was appointed obstetric physician and lecturer on obstetric and forensic medicine at the London Hospital, and physician to the Royal Maternity Charity; he was also president of the Harveian and Hunterian societies, and vice-president of the Pathological Society. Ultimately he removed from New Broad Street to Portman Square, but his professional prospects were not improved. Ill-health obliged him to relinquish practice and retire to the country. He died at Woodend, Perth, the residence of his son, on 7 July 1868.

As a practitioner Ramsbotham's chief rival was David Daniel Davis, M.D. [q. v.], with whom he long sustained the chief honour of representing English midwifery abroad. As a lecturer he was dogmatic, but his teaching was sound and effective, while his splendid presence and enthusiasm made him a favourite with students.

As an author Ramsbotham's reputation rests on 'The Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery,' 8vo; 2nd edit. 1844; 4th edit. 1856; 5th edit. 1867; 5th American edit., Philadelphia, 1849. This was one of the first medical books brought out with expensive illustrations, and was very successful. He published also: 1. 'Obstetric Tables,' 1844. 2. 'Suggestions in reference to the Means of advancing Medical Science,' 8vo, London, 1857. To the 'Medical Gazette' for 1834 and 1835 he contributed lectures on midwifery; he wrote also papers in the 'Medical Times and Gazette' for 1852 and 1853, and in other medical journals.

[Lancet, 18 July 1868, p. 100; British Medical Journal, 18 July, 1868, p. 62; Medical Times and Gazette, 4 Jan. 1868, p. 22; Medical Register, 1859, p. 246; London and Provincial Medical Directory, 1865, p. 480; Athenæum, 1857, p. 910; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit. ii. 1735.] G. G.

RAMSDEN, JESSE (1735–1800), optician and mechanician, was born at Salterhebble, a suburb of Halifax in Yorkshire, where his father, Thomas Ramsden, kept an inn. He was baptised, according to the parish register, on 3 Nov. 1735, and seems to have been born on 6 Oct. previously. Having attended the free school at Halifax for three years, he was sent at the age of twelve to his uncle at Craven in the North Riding, and there studied mathematics under the Rev. Mr. Hall. Four years later his father bound him apprentice to a cloth-worker in Halifax, and, having served his full time, he repaired in 1755 to London, and became clerk in a cloth warehouse. In 1758 he entered as apprentice the workshop in Denmark Street, Strand, of a mathematical instrument maker named Burton, and gained such skill in engraving that the best artists employed him in that capacity on his setting up independently about 1762. His reputation and experience rapidly increased. He married, in 1765 or 1766, Sarah, youngest daughter of John Dollond, F.R.S. [q. v.], receiving as her portion a share in her father's patent for making achromatic lenses, and opened a shop in the Haymarket, transferred about 1775 to Piccadilly.

His inventive genius quickly displayed itself. He took out a patent for, and in May 1774 published a description of, a 'New Universal Equatoreal,' reprinted with additions in 1791, the original stock having been accidentally destroyed by fire. Instruments of the kind had already been furnished by him in 1770–3 to Lord Bute, Sir J. Banks, and Mr. McKenzie. George III had one at Richmond; and the largest equatoreal then extant was completed by him for Sir George Shuckburgh in 1793 (*Phil. Trans.* lxxxiii. 75, plate ix; also described by Pearson in Rees's *Cyclopædia*, and by Vince in his *Treatise on Practical Astronomy*). The clockwork move-

ment given to a 'heliostat' by Ramsden, mounted in President Saron's observatory in Champagne, was so accurate that Von Zach once followed Sirius with it during twelve hours (*Berl. Astr. Jahrbuch*, 1799, p. 115).

Ramsden published in 1777, by order of the commissioners of longitude, a 'Description of an Engine for dividing Mathematical Instruments.' In a preface by Maskelyne, it is stated that he received 315*l.* from the government by way of premium for this important invention, and 300*l.* for his property in it. The 'Description' was translated into French by Lalande in 1790. A 'Description of an Engine for dividing Straight Lines on Mathematical Instruments' was issued by Ramsden in 1779. On 25 March of the same year he laid before the Royal Society a 'Description of two new Micrometers' on the double-image principle, one by reflection, the other by refraction (*Phil. Trans.* lxix. 419); and on 19 Dec. 1782 a paper on 'A New Construction of Eyeglasses,' by which the aberrations of colour and sphericity were much diminished (*ib.* lxxiii. 94). Before 1789 he had constructed nearly a thousand sextants, greatly improved from Hadley's design; he made a new instrument of the theodolite; devised novel methods for illuminating the wires of transits and determining their collimation errors; invented a 'pyrometer' for measuring the expansion of substances through heat; a 'dynameter' for ascertaining telescopic powers; and was the first to apply 'reading-off microscopes' to circular instruments. His most famous work was a five-foot vertical circle, turned out in 1789 with admirable perfection under Piazzi's personal supervision for the Palermo observatory. Its high qualities rendered inevitable the substitution of entire circles for quadrants and sectors, a reform consistently advocated by Ramsden. From observations made with it, Piazzi constructed his great star-catalogue, and he described it in detail with illustrative plates in 'Della Specola di Palermo' (i. 15). A similar but larger instrument was built by Ramsden for the Dublin observatory.

A fine zenith-sector, constructed for the measurement of the British arc, was finished by his successor Berge in 1803. Placed for safety in the Tower, it perished in the fire of 1841. William Pearson [q. v.] described and figured it in his 'Practical Astronomy' (ii. 533–46). A theodolite four feet in diameter, carrying telescopes of three feet focus, was delivered by Ramsden in 1787 for use in General Roy's survey. It was eventually presented by George III to the Royal Society. The delay of three years in completing it caused great inconvenience (*Phil. Trans.* lxxx. 111), but the artist's genius disdained time restrictions (Zach, *Monat. Correspondenz*, vii. 251). On one occasion he attended at Buckingham House precisely, he supposed, at the time named in the royal mandate. The king remarked that he was punctual as to the day and hour, while late by a whole year.

He was elected a member of the Royal Society on 12 Jan. 1786, and of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg in 1794. The Copley medal was bestowed upon him in 1795 for his 'various inventions and improvements in philosophical instruments.' Among the first were an electrical machine, barometer, manometer, assay-balance, and level. A duplicate of his dividing-engine was said to have been introduced by President Saron into France, concealed in the pedestal of a table. He became acquainted with Von Zach in 1783; the Dukes of Marlborough and Richmond frequently entertained him; and Piazzi expressed veneration for his memory, and showed his portrait to an English traveller in 1813 (Hughes, *Travels in Greece and Sicily*, i. 131).

After some years of declining health, Ramsden went to Brighton to recruit, and there died on 5 Nov. 1800, aged 65. Delambre styled him 'le plus grand de tous les artistes.' The demand from all parts of Europe for his incomparable instruments was greater than could be satisfied by the constant labour of sixty workmen; yet they were considerably cheaper than those by other makers. His life was one of extreme frugality. He ate and slept little and studied much. His favourite scientific authors were Euler and Bouguer, and in advanced years he learned French enough to read Boileau and Molière. Most of his evenings were spent drawing plans by the kitchen fire, a cat on one side, a mug of porter and plate of bread and butter on the other, while some apprentices sat round, and he whistled or sang. After explaining a design to a workman, he would say, 'Now, see, man, let us try to find fault with it,' and intelligent suggestions generally led to amendments. But if a completed instrument fell short of his ideal, it was invariably rejected or destroyed, with the exclamation, 'Bobs, man! this won't do; we must have at it again.' In consequence of this disregard of gain, he left but a small fortune, mostly divided by will among his workmen. A portrait of him by Robert Home (*d.* 1836?) [q. v.], engraved by Jones in 1791, was given by Sir Everard Home to the Royal Society. The

Palermo circle occupies the background; Ramsden appears clad in a fur coat, introduced by the artist to commemorate an order lately executed for the Emperor of Russia, greatly, however, to the disgust of his sitter, who said that he had never worn such a thing in his life.

In person, Ramsden was, according to Dutens, 'above the middle size, slender, but extremely well made, and to a late period of life, possessed of great activity. His countenance was a faithful index of his mind, full of intelligence and sweetness. His forehead was open and high, with a very projecting and expressive brow. His eyes were dark hazel, sparkling with animation.' He had a musical voice, a manner so affable as to conciliate universal good will, an upright and benevolent character. Thus he was esteemed by the great, cherished by his friends, loved by servants and workmen. He left one son, John Ramsden (1768–1841), a captain in the East India Company's mercantile marine.

[Original communication by the Rev. L. Dutens in Aikin's General Biography; Letter written by Piazzi from London, 1 Sept. 1788, in Journal des Sçavans, 1788 p. 744, 1789 p. 572; Hutton's Mathematical Dict. 1815; Kitchiner's Practical Observations on Telescopes, pp. 85, 87, 90; Weld's Descriptive Catalogue of Portraits, p. 57; Weld's History of the Royal Society, ii. 187; Gent. Mag. 1800, pt. ii. p. 1116; European Mag. xv. 91; Lalande's Bibl. Astr. p. 556; Poggendorff's Biogr. Lit. Handwörterbuch; Grant's Hist. of Astronomy, pp. 149, 490; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Society; Wolf's Geschichte der Astronomie, pp. 514, 562, 570; Mädler's Geschichte der Himmelskunde, ii. 348; Marie's Histoire des Sciences, ix. 66; Montucla's Hist. des Mathématiques, iv. 343; Penny Cyclopædia; Notes and Queries, vol. x. ser. vi. pp. 67, 156; Holroyd's Collectanea Bradfordiana, p. 104; Pearson's Practical Astronomy, ii. passim (descriptions of instruments); Watt's Bibl. Brit. under John Ramsden; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits.] A. M. C.

RAMSEY. [See RAMSAY.]

RANBY, JOHN (1703–1773), sergeant-surgeon, the son of Joseph Ranby of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in the county of Middlesex, innholder, put himself apprentice to Edward Barnard, foreign brother of the Company of Barber-Surgeons, on 5 April 1715, paying him the sum of 32*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* On 5 Oct. 1722 he was examined touching his skill in surgery. His answers were approved, and he was ordered the seal of the Barber Surgeons Company as a foreign brother. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 30 Nov. 1724. He was appointed surgeon-in-ordinary to the king's household in 1738, and in 1740 he was promoted sergeant-surgeon to George II. He became principal sergeant-surgeon in May 1743, and in this capacity accompanied his master in the German campaign of that year. He was present at the battle of Dettingen, and there had as a patient the Duke of Cumberland, the king's second son. In 1745 Ranby's interest with the king and the government of the day was sufficient to insure the passing of the act of parliament constituting a corporation of surgeons distinct from that of the barbers. His exertions in promoting this separation were rewarded by his nomination as the first master of the newly founded surgeons' company, an especial favour, as he had never held any office in the old and united company of Barber-Surgeons. Joseph Sandford, the senior warden of the old company, and William Cheselden, the junior warden, took office under him as the first wardens. He presented a loving cup to the company to mark his year of office, and it is still in the possession of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was re-elected master of the company in 1751, when the company entered into occupation of their new theatre in the Old Bailey, and for a third time in 1752. Ranby was appointed surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital on 13 May 1752 in succession to Cheselden. He died on 28 Aug. 1773, after a few hours' illness, at his apartments in Chelsea Hospital, and is buried in the south-west portion of the burying-ground attached to the hospital, in a square sandstone tomb with a simple inscription (*Gent. Mag.* 1773, p. 415). He married, in 1729, Jane, the elder daughter of the Hon. Dacre Barrett-Lennard. Queen Caroline, says Lord Hervey, 'once asked Ranby whilst he was dressing her wound if he would not be glad to be officiating in the same manner to his own old cross wife that he hated so much.'

Ranby had a large surgical practice, and Fielding introduces him into his novel of 'Tom Jones.' He was a man of strong passions, harsh voice, and inelegant manners. Queen Caroline called him 'the blockhead' before submitting to the operation for hernia of which she died (see MAHON, *Hist. of England*, ii. 314).

His works are: 1. 'The Method of Treating Gunshot Wounds,' London, 1744, 2nd edit. 1760; 3rd edit. 1781, all 12mo; an account of some of the surgical cases which came under Ranby's care when he served under Lord Stair in the German campaign terminating at the battle of Dettingen. The work is of extreme simplicity in style, and foreshadows that associated aid for the wounded

in battle which has only recently been adopted by the formation of an Army Medical Service. He extols the use of Peruvian bark in the suppuration following upon gunshot wounds, and makes the acute observation that its virtue is increased if the elixir of vitriol be given with it. He thus anticipates by many years the use of quinine. He also gives a detailed account of a wound in the leg sustained by the Duke of Cumberland, who attended his father, George II, in the campaign. Finally, he relates cases of death from tetanus occurring after gunshot wounds. 2. 'A Narrative of the last illness of the Earl of Orford, from May 1744 to the day of his decease, 18 March following,' London, 1745; 2nd edit. 1745. This pamphlet, relating to the last illness of Sir Robert Walpole, gave great offence to the physicians, for in it Ranby utterly condemned the use of the lithontryptic lixivium in the treatment of stone. 3. 'The True Account of all the Transactions before the Right Honourable the Lords and others Commissioners for the affairs of Chelsea Hospital as far as relates to the Admission and Dismission of Sam. Lee, Surgeon,' London, 1754. This work incidentally exposes the methods adopted by a hernia-curing quack to whom the government of the day had paid large sums of money. 4. 'Three Curious Dissections by John Ranby, esq., Surgeon to His Majesty's Household and F.R.S. 1728,' printed in William Beckett's 'Collection of Chirurgical Tracts,' London, 1740. 5. Paper in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1731, vol. xxxvii.

A natural son of the sergeant-surgeon, John Ranby (1743–1820), born in 1743, assumed the name of Ranby by royal license, in exchange for that of Osborne, in 1756. He states that he knew Richard Watson [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Llandaff, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, however, he did not graduate. He 'huzzaed after Mr. Wilkes' in 1763, but developed into a partisan pamphleteer on the other side. In 1791 he published 'Doubts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade,' which Boswell (who calls Ranby his 'learned and ingenious friend') highly commended. In 1794, in his 'Short Hints on a French Invasion,' he deprecated the general tendency to panic. Three years later he supported Bishop Watson in his controversy with Gilbert Wakefield [q. v.], and in 1811 he attempted to explode the theory of the increasing influence of the crown. In later life he resided first at Woodford in Essex, where he befriended Thomas Maurice [q. v.] the orientalist, and then at Bury St. Edmunds, where he died on 31 March 1820. He was buried at Brent Eleigh in Suffolk, where there is a monument to him and his wife Mary, daughter of Edward Grote and Mary (Barnardiston). She died on 3 Jan. 1814 (notes furnished by G. Le G. Norgate, esq.; Davy's manuscript *Athenæ Suffolcenses*, iii. 104; Maurice, *Memoirs of the Author of Indian Antiquities*, pt. iii. p. 6).

[South's Memorials of the Craft of Surgery, edited by D'Arcy Power, London, 1886; article by Dr. Irving on Military Medical Literature in The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, 1845, lxiii. 93; information kindly supplied by Mr. Sidney Young, F.S.A., master of the Barbers' Company, and Rev. Sydney Clark, M.A., Chaplain to the Chelsea Hospital; Burke's Peerage, 1893, sub nomine 'Hampden;' Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II, 1848, ii. 507, 526.] D'A. P.

RAND, ISAAC (*d.* 1743), botanist, was probably son of James Rand, who in 1674 agreed, with thirteen other members of the Society of Apothecaries, to build a wall round the Chelsea Botanical Garden (Field and Semple, *Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea*, p. 12). Isaac Rand was already an apothecary practising in the Haymarket, London, in 1700. In Plukenet's 'Mantissa,' published in that year, he is mentioned as the discoverer, in Tothill Fields, Westminster, of the plant now known as *Rumex palustris*, and was described (p. 112) as 'stirpium indagator diligentissimus . . . pharmacopœus Londinensis, et magnæ spei botanicus.' He seems to have paid particular attention to inconspicuous plants, especially in the neighbourhood of London. Thus Samuel Doody [q. v.] records in a manuscript note: 'Mr. Rand first showed me this beautiful dock [*Rumex maritimus*], growing plentifully in a moist place near Burlington House' (Trimen and Dyer, *Flora of Middlesex*, p. 238), and Adam Buddle [q. v.], in his manuscript flora (*Sloane MSS.* 2970–80), which was completed before 1708, attributes to him the finding of *Mentha pubescens* 'about some ponds near Marybone,' and of the plant styled by Petiver 'Rand's Oak Blite' (*Chenopodium glaucum*). In 1707 Rand, and nineteen other members, including Petiver and Joseph Miller, took a lease of the Chelsea garden, to assist the Society of Apothecaries, and were constituted trustees; and for some time prior to the death of Petiver in 1718 Rand seems either to have assisted him or to have succeeded him in the office of demonstrator of plants to the society. In 1724 he was appointed to the newly created office of *præfectus horti*, or director of the garden. Among other duties he had to give at least two de-

monstrations in the garden in each of the six summer months, and to transmit to the Royal Society the fifty specimens per annum required by the terms of Sir Hans Sloane's donation of the garden. Lists of the plants sent for several years are in the Sloane MSS. Philip Miller [q. v.] was gardener throughout Rand's tenure of the office of præfectus, and it was in 1736 that Linnæus visited the garden. Dillenius's edition of Ray's 'Synopsis' (1724) contains several records by Rand, whose assistance is acknowledged in the preface, and he is specially mentioned by Elizabeth Blackwell [q. v.] as having assisted her with specimens for her 'Curious Herbal' (1737–9), which was executed at Chelsea. He is one of those who prefix to the work a certificate of accuracy, and a copy in the British Museum Library has manuscript notes by him. In 1730, perhaps somewhat piqued by Philip Miller's issue of his 'Catalogus' in that year, Rand printed an 'Index plantarum officinalium in horto Chelseiano.' In a letter to Samuel Brewer, dated 'Haymarket, July 11, 1730' (Nichols, *Illustrations*, i. p. 338), he says that the Apothecaries' Company ordered this to be printed. In 1739 Rand published 'Horti medici Chelseiani Index Compendiarius,' an alphabetical Latin list occupying 214 pages. The year of his death is given by Dawson Turner as 1743 (*Richardson Correspondence*, p. 125); but he was succeeded in the office of demonstrator by Joseph Miller in 1738 or 1740. His widow presented his botanical books and extensive *hortus siccus* to the company, and bequeathed 50*s.* a year to the *præfectus horti* for annually replacing twenty decayed specimens in the latter by new ones. This herbarium was preserved at Chelsea, with those of Ray and Dale, until 1863, when all three were presented to the British Museum (*Journal of Botany*, 1863, p. 32). Rand was a fellow of the Royal Society in 1739. Linnæus retained the name *Randia*, applied by Houston in Rand's honour to a genus of tropical *Rubiaceæ*.

[Field and Semple's Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, 1878, pp. 41–63; Trimen and Dyer's Flora of Middlesex, 1869, pp. 388–9.]

G. S. B.

RANDALL, JOHN (1570–1622), puritan divine, was born in 1570 at Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and sent when only eleven to St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated on 27 Nov. 1581. He removed to Trinity College, and graduated B.A. on 9 Feb. 1585; was elected a fellow of Lincoln College on 6 July 1587, and proceeded M.A. on 9 July 1589. Among his pupils at Lincoln was the puritan Robert Bolton [q. v.] On the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Oxford, in August 1592, Randall was appointed to 'frame and oversee the stage for the academical performance given' in her honour. Afterwards Randall studied divinity, and was admitted B.D. on 28 June 1598. On 31 Jan. 1599 he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew Hubbard, Little Eastcheap, London. There he made a reputation as a staunch puritan and effective preacher; but his health failed, and he died at his house in the Minories during May 1622. He was buried in St. Andrew Hubbard. By his will, signed 13 April, proved 9 June 1622, he bequeathed property to the poor of Great Missenden, All Hallows, Oxford, and St. Andrew's parishes; a tenement called Ship Hall to Lincoln College, Oxford, and other houses and moneys to his brothers Edward and Joshua, to his nephews, and to eight married sisters or their representatives. His wife and a daughter predeceased him. His portrait, painted when fellow of Lincoln College, hangs in the common room there.

In addition to separate sermons, issued posthumously by his friend William Holbrook, Randall left for publication 'Three-and-Twenty Sermons or Catechisticall Lectures upon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, preached Monthly before the Communion,' London, 1630, 4to; published by his executor, Joshua Randall.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. early series, p. 1231; Clark's Indexes, i. 32, ii. 111, iii. 127; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 319; Wood's Fasti, i. 226, 249, 278; Kennett's Register, p. 735; Lipscombe's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, i. 490, ii. 389; Brook's Lives of the Puritans, ii. 296; Newcourt's Repertorium Eccles. i. 265; Bagshawe's Life and Death of Mr. Bolton, pp. 7, 8; Cat. of Books printed before 1640; Lansdowne MS. 984, f. 27; cf. Will 57, Savile, P. C. C. Somerset House. The register of Missenden before 1700 is not extant.]

C. F. S.

RANDALL, JOHN (*fl.* 1764), schoolmaster and agriculturist, may have been the John Randall who graduated B.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1718 and M.A. in 1727. Later in the century he described himself as master of the academy at Heath, near Wakefield; but no mention of him appears in Cox's history of the chief school, the grammar school there. Subsequently he carried on a private school at York. Six pupils resided with him. At York, too, he professed to resolve all questions relating to annuities, leases, reversions, livings, and matters of intricate accounts, and he interested himself in practical agriculture.

He advocated a modification of the then new system of pulverisation, or drill cultivation, which was invented by Jethro Tull [q. v.] about 1730. Randall embodied his views in a verbose treatise, dedicated to the Society of Arts, and entitled 'The Semi-Virgilian Husbandry, deduced from various Experiments, or an Essay towards a new Course of National Farming, formed from the Defects, Losses, and Disappointments of the Old and New Husbandry, and put on the true Biass of Nature, in the Production of Vegetables and in the Power of every Ploughman with his own Ploughs, &c. to execute. With the Philosophy of Agriculture, exhibiting at large the Nutritive Principles derived from the Atmosphere, in a Rotation of Nature, from their being exhaled to their Descent into the Pores of the Soil when duly prepared for the Purposes of Vegetables,' London, 1764. At the same time Randall invented (but did not patent) a seed-furrow plough, on the principle of Tull's drill plough, and described this and other ingenious performances in 'Construction and extensive use of a new invented Seed-furrow Plough, of a Draining Plough, and of a Potato-drill Machine, with a Theory of a common Plough,' 1764. A drawing of the seed plough is engraved in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1764, p. 460, and an article upon it which condemns it as complicated was answered by Randall, who dated from York.

[Works cited; Donaldson's Agricultural Biogr.; Gent. Mag. 1764, pp. 460, 532.] M. G. W.

RANDALL, JOHN (1715–1799), organist, born in 1715, was a chorister of the Chapel Royal under Bernard Gates [q. v.] On 23 Feb. 1732 at Gates's house, Randall acted and sang the part of Esther in the dramatic representation of Handel's oratorio. In 1744 he graduated Mus. Bac. at Cambridge. In the following year he was appointed organist to King's College Chapel; in 1755 he succeeded Dr. Greene as professor of music in the university of Cambridge, and in 1756 he proceeded Mus. Doc. Assisted by his pupil, William Crotch, who joined him in 1786, Randall retained his appointments until his death at Cambridge on 18 March 1799. His wife predeceased him on 27 April 1792.

Randall set to music Gray's 'Ode for the Installation of the Duke of Grafton as Chancellor of the University,' 1768. He published 'A Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, some of which are new and others by permission of the authors, with six Chants and Te Deums, calculated for the use of congregations in general,' Cambridge, 1794. Of these his six original tunes are said to be 'Cambridge,' 'Trinity Church,' 'Garden,' 'Yelling,' 'King's,' and 'University,' but Randall is best known by his two double chants (Grove). 'The Hopeless Lover,' London (1735?), and other songs are attributed to Randall.

[Burney's History, iv. 360; Sketch of the Life of Handel, p. 22; Chrysander's Handel, ii. 273; Grove's Dictionary, iii. 73; Gent. Mag. 1792, p. 480.] L. M. M.

RANDALL, JOHN (1755–1802), shipbuilder, was son of John Randall, shipbuilder, of Rotherhithe. He received a liberal education, and on the death of his father, about 1776, successfully continued the shipbuilding business under his own management. He applied himself at the same time to the study of mathematics, in which, as well as in the principles and details of naval construction, he attained proficiency. In addition to the large number of ships which he built for the mercantile marine and for the East India Company, he built upwards of fifty for the government, including several 74-gun ships and large frigates—among them the Audacious, Ramillies, and Culloden, which were specially celebrated in the war of the French revolution. In the more theoretical part of his profession, he collected materials for a treatise on naval architecture, but on the publication of some French works he abandoned the design. He took a prominent part in founding the Society of Naval Architects. At the same time he maintained his youthful interest in literature and music.

During the revolutionary war shipwrights' wages had been largely increased, and when, with the peace, the pressure of work ceased, and Randall lowered them to the former standard, his men went out on strike. The admiralty permitted him to engage workmen from the Deptford dockyard, and offered to send a military force to protect them. Randall declined the offer, believing that his personal authority with the men on strike would be sufficient. But the Deptford men were forcibly prevented from working in his yard; and, in attempting to quell the riot, he was slightly wounded. His mortification at the action of his men, whom he had treated liberally, brought on a fever, of which he died, at his house in Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park, on 23 Aug. 1802. He left a widow and family.

[Gent. Mag. 1802, ii. 879–80; European Mag. 1802, ii. 193.] J. K. L.

RANDALL, THOMAS (1605–1635), poet and dramatist. [See Randolph.]

RANDALL, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1598), musician, is included by Meres in his list of England's 'excellente musitians.' He was in early life a chorister of Exeter Cathedral. In 1584 he entered the Chapel Royal as epistler. There he remained till 1603, when Edmund Hooper 'was sworne the first of March in Mr. Randoll's roome.' Of Randall's compositions there remain a good 'In Nomine' in the part-books of the Oxford Music School, and an anthem in six parts, 'Give sentence with me,' in Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 17792–6, f. 144 *b*. A word-book of anthems (Harl. MS. 6346), written just after the Restoration and probably intended for the Chapel Royal, contains the words of two verse-anthems by Randall, 'If the Lord Himself' and 'O Father deare,' the latter in metre. The music of neither of these is known to exist; and as none of Randall's works appeared in Barnard's 'Selected Church Musick' (1641), it is probable that his title to rank, as Meres puts it, among 'excellente musitians' rested more upon his powers as an executant than as a composer. Among the vicars-choral of Exeter in 1634 was a G. Randall, probably of the same family.

[Cheque-Book of the Chapel Royal, in Camden Society's Publications; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. p. 137; Meres's Palladis Tamia, f. 288 *b*, manuscripts quoted.] H. D.

RANDOLPH, CHARLES (1809–1878), marine engineer, son of Charles Randolph, bookseller and printer in Stirling, and author of a history of that city, was born there on 21 June 1809. He was first educated at the high school of Stirling, and subsequently at the high school and university of Glasgow. On showing a liking for mechanical engineering, he was apprenticed to Robert Napier (1791–1876) [q. v.] at Camlachie. He afterwards went to Manchester, where he worked in the leading millwright firms of Ormerod and Fairbairn & Lillie. In 1834 he returned to Glasgow, where he started business as an engineer and millwright. He was noted for his energy and ability, and was at once successful. From 1839 to 1842 he was joined in partnership by John Elliot, who died in the latter year. In 1852 he was joined by John Elder, the name of the firm becoming Randolph, Elder, & Co. Thenceforth Randolph turned his attention from millwright engineering to the manufacture of compound engines adapted to the propulsion of screw steamers. In 1858 the firm began shipbuilding on their own account, and 106 vessels had been built before 1886, together with 111 sets of marine engines, and three floating docks, one of which, at Saigon, was large enough to float the Gloire, then the largest ironclad in the French navy. Randolph retired in 1868. The firm was afterwards converted into the well-known Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, builders of the fast Atlantic liners.

On retiring from business, Randolph turned his attention by speech and pamphlet to the sewage question, the extension of Glasgow harbour, and the improvement of the Clyde navigation. He entered the Clyde trust, where he did yeoman service, was a director of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, and also of the British and African Steam Navigation Company, and chairman of the British Dynamite Company, now Nobel's Explosives Company. He also devoted some of his leisure to the construction of a steam-engine for a family carriage, which was a familiar object in the Glasgow streets. Randolph died on 11 Nov. 1878, survived by his wife, Margaret Sainte-Pierre, who died on 19 Aug. 1894. He bequeathed to the university of Glasgow 60,000*l*., as well as the residue of his means and estate on the death of his widow. The Randolph Hall in the university was erected with a portion of the funds.

[Engineering, 22 Nov. 1878; One Hundred Glasgow Men, vol. ii (with portrait); Irving's Eminent Scotsmen.] G. S–H.

RANDOLPH, EDWARD (*d.* 1566), soldier, probably a brother of Thomas Randolph (1523–1590) [q. v.], was born at Badlesmere in Kent. He made himself sufficiently prominent in Edward VI's time to find it necessary to flee to Paris on the accession of Mary. But, like other rebels, he soon tired of exile, and his known value as a soldier rendered the negotiations for his pardon easy. Wotton wrote to Petre on 17 April 1554, recommending him to mercy; but Mary wrote in May that, though he was forgiven, he must stay and supply information as to the movements of his friends. The formal grant of pardon is dated 9 Oct. 1554. He soon found favour, and on 3 April 1555 Philip wrote to his treasurer, Dominico d'Orbea, ordering a pension of two hundred crowns to be paid to Randolph, who is described as colonel of infantry.

Under Elizabeth he was at first employed in Scotland. On 1 April 1560 Grey, writing to Norfolk, alluded to 'good Mr. Randall's stout and valiant endeavour;' and Cecil, writing from Edinburgh on 26 June, speaks of his worth. As a reward he was offered the post of marshal of Berwick, but refused it.

In 1563 he was made marshal of Havre

(then called in England Newhaven), and aided the French Huguenots with two hundred men. He was praised for his humanity while there. In July 1563 he was ill of the plague. Elizabeth, on Randolph's return to England, made him lieutenant-general of ordnance, and gave him the difficult and dangerous post of colonel of footmen in Ireland. There he soon had plenty of fighting, and while engaged in an expedition to settle Derry he was killed in a battle which the English fought with O'Neil at Knockfergus on 12 Nov. 1566. A poetical epitaph is in Egerton MS. 2642, f. 198 (cf. *Hatfield MSS.* ii. 100, 341).

[Cals. of State Papers, Dom. 1547–80 pp. 63, 65, 224, 237, 275, For. 1553–8 pp. 72, 79, 88, 1559–60 pp. 112, &c., 1560–1 pp. 151, 350, 1561–2 p. 381, 1563 pp. 392, 396, 459, 1566–1568 pp. 98, 154, Irish Ser. 1509–73 pp. 134, 162, 164, 169, 318, 344; Carew MSS. 1515–1574, pp. 374, 386; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors, ii. 111, &c.; Parker Corr. (Parker Soc.), 1804; Stow's Annals, ed. Howes, p. 656.]

W. A. J. A.

RANDOLPH, EDWARD (1640?–1700?), colonial official, born at Canterbury about 1640, was son of Edmund Randolph (1601–1643), a graduate of University College, Oxford, who obtained the degree of M.D. at Padua in 1626, and thenceforth practised medicine at Canterbury. Edward's mother was Deborah, fourth daughter of Giles Master of Woodchurch and afterwards of Canterbury, Kent. Captain John Mason (1586–1635) [q. v.], the proprietor of New Hampshire, was a relative, and this relationship may have had some slight share in leading the English government to choose Randolph for a special appointment in New England in 1676. In March of that year he was sent by the lords of trade and plantation with a letter to the government and council of Massachusetts, and was instructed to obtain full information as to the resources of the New England colonies and the temper and character of the leading men in public life there. The result was an exceedingly full report, tinged throughout by a feeling of great hostility to Massachusetts, due, as it would seem, in part to the discourtesy with which he was received by those in power there. In July 1678 Randolph was appointed collector and surveyor of customs for New England. For the next few years he appears to have been constantly coming and going between Boston and England, and keeping up an unceasing fire of attacks on the leading public men of Massachusetts and on the general policy and character of that colony in memorials and in letters addressed to various persons interested in colonial administration. The persistent representations of Randolph in all likelihood contributed to bring about the abrogation of the charter of Massachusetts. On 21 Sept. 1685 Randolph was created secretary and registrar of the newly created province of New England, and on the 19th of the following November he was appointed deputy-postmaster of New England.

When the rebellion against Sir Edmund Andros [q. v.] broke out in 1689, Randolph was arrested by the insurgents and confined in prison. In February 1690, with Andros and the other prisoners, he was sent to England, but, in spite of the representations of the agents for New England, Ashurst and Increase Mather, no proceedings were taken against him. In 1691 Randolph was appointed surveyor-general on behalf of the commissioners of customs in New York, and apparently Maryland and Pennsylvania. In Cotton Mather's 'Parentator,' written in 1724, it is stated that Randolph died in Virginia in poverty. He married Jane Gibbon of West Cliff, Kent, by whom he seems to have had two children—Deborah, born at Canterbury in 1661; and Edward, born in May 1663.

Randolph's report on New England and several of his letters are in the second volume of the 'Hutchinson Papers,' published by the Prince Society. Other writings of his are in the third volume of the 'Andros Tracts' published by the same society, in the 'York Documents,' in the 'Rhode Island Records,' and in the 'Collections' of the Massachusetts Historical Society. A complete list of these is given in the 'Andros Tracts' (iii. 212).

Randolph's younger brother, **Bernard Randolph** (1643–1690?), writer on Greece, born at Canterbury and christened in October 1643 (*Reg. Book of St. George's, Canterbury*, p. 36), was long engaged in commerce in the Levant. He constantly moved his place of residence, being at one time in Eubœa and at another in Candia or Smyrna. Soon after 1680 he returned to England; but in 1683 he accompanied his brother to Massachusetts. Subsequently he settled in England, and in 1686 published 'The Present State of the Morea' (Oxford, 4to; 2nd ed. 1689, London, 4to). In the following year appeared a companion work, 'The Present State of the Islands of the Archipelago.' These volumes contain an admirable account of the state of the country about the Ægean sea, and are valuable for the light they throw on the Ottoman empire in the early stages of its decadence. Bernard Randolph died after 1689.

[Berry's County Genealogies (Kent); Cal. State Papers, Colonial (America and West Indies), 1674–6; Andros Tracts; Hutchinson's Hist. of Massachusetts; Palfrey's Hist. of New England; Brodhead's Hist. of New York; Proceedings of Massachusetts Hist. Soc., February 1874.]

J. A. D.

RANDOLPH, FRANCIS (1752–1831), divine, born at Bristol on 29 Dec. 1752, was King's scholar at Eton in 1771, and was admitted at King's College, Cambridge, in the following year. He became fellow on 15 Aug. 1775, and graduated B.A. in 1777 and M.A. in 1780. He also received the degree of D.D. from Dublin in 1806. Having taken holy orders, he became vicar of Broad-Chalke, Wiltshire, in 1786, and incumbent of Chenies, Buckinghamshire, in 1788. In the latter year he published a letter to Pitt 'on the slave trade,' advocating partial and progressive emancipation (cf. MATHIAS, *Pursuits of Lit.* Dialogue iv. *n.* 73). Subsequently he lived for a time in Germany, and was appointed to instruct the Duchess of York in English. He became chaplain to the Duke of York, and prebendary of Bristol on 24 Dec. 1791. Among his patrons was Francis Russell, fifth duke of Bedford [q. v.], who in 1817 presented him to the living of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. In the same year he became vicar of Banwell, Somerset. In 1796 Laura Chapel, Bathwick, Bath, with sittings for one thousand people, was opened, having been erected on a tontine promoted by Randolph, who frequently occupied the pulpit (MAJOR, *Notabilia of Bath*, pp. 69, 70). He had gained some reputation as a theologian by contributing to the Socinian controversy the tracts 'Scriptural Revision of Socinian Arguments, in a Letter to Dr. Priestley' (1792), and 'Scriptural Revision, &c. vindicated against the Reply of Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq.' (1793).

Randolph was entrusted in August 1795 with some letters of the Princess of Wales to carry to Brunswick, but being prevented from going, sent them back by coach from London to the princess at Brighton. They were lost on the way. Lady Jersey was accused in the press of having intercepted them, and of sending some of them to Queen Charlotte, on whom they are said to have cast free reflections. At the request of Lady Jersey, who denied the charge, Randolph published a full account of his conduct in the matter. The princess was unconvinced, and her friends represented that Randolph was promised a bishopric for parting with the papers. Mathias, in his 'Pursuits of Literature,' makes merry over the incident (see *A Pair of Epistles in Verse, with Notes, the first to the Rev. Dr. Randolph*, 2nd edit. 1796; *Pursuits*, 1812, p. 296). In 1808 Randolph issued 'A Few Observations on the State of the Nation,' addressed to the Duke of Bedford, in which he revived a plan propounded by Watson, bishop of Llandaff, for a redemption of the national debt. He died at his prebendal house, Bristol, on 14 June 1831. In the north aisle of Banwell church there is a mural tablet to his memory. The view from a 'gazebo' or summer-house that he erected on the summit of Banwell Hill is described in Bowles's poem ('Days Departed, or Banwell Hill,' 1828). A portrait of him was painted by Bradley and engraved by Lupton (EVANS, *Cat.* No. 20633).

[Gent. Mag. 1831, i. 648 (which gives age wrongly); Lit. Mem. of Living Authors; Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses; Lists of Cambridge and Dublin Graduates; Corresp. of Rev. Francis Randolph with the Earl and Countess of Jersey upon subject of some Letters belonging to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 1796; Huish's Memoirs of George IV, i. 383–7, and Memoirs of Queen Caroline, p. 62; Whereat's Banwell and Cheddar Guide, pp. 41, 44, and App.; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. ii. 1738; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Public Characters; authorities cited; information from the librarian of King's Coll. Cambridge.]

G. Le G. N.

RANDOLPH, JOHN, third EARL OF MORAY (*d.* 1346), was the second son of Thomas Randolph, first earl of Moray [q. v.], by his wife Isabel, only daughter of Sir John Stewart of Bonkle; and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother Thomas at the battle of Dupplin on 12 Aug. 1332. The third earl, following in the footsteps of his father, was a staunch supporter of the young king, David II, and of Scottish independence. In December 1332, at the head of a large body of horse, and accompanied by Sir Robert Fraser and Archibald Douglas, he succeeded by a rapid night march from Moffat in surprising at Annan, and completely defeating, Edward Baliol, who some time previously had been crowned king of Scotland at Scone as representative of Edward III. He also held command of a division of the Scottish army at Halidon Hill on 20 July 1333. Moray was one of the few Scottish nobles who escaped scatheless from the battle, and succeeded in reaching France. In 1334 he returned to Scotland and took a prominent part in expelling the English from the south and west. Shortly afterwards he and Robert the Steward were chosen by the Scottish nobles joint regents of the kingdom. All that was now necessary for the liberation of Scotland was to crush the Earl of Atholl;

and Moray, by a rapid march northwards, surprised him before he could collect his followers, and compelled him to surrender. In August 1335 Moray defeated a party of French mercenaries under the Count of Namur, at the Boroughmuir of Edinburgh; and, after they had retreated through the town to the castle rock, where they made a stand behind the bodies of their slain horses, compelled them to surrender. As the Count of Namur was a near kinsman of the ally of the Scots, the king of France, he was set at liberty, and courteously escorted by Moray across the border into England; but Moray on his return was attacked by a party under William de Pressen, the English warder of Jedburgh, taken prisoner, and sent to confinement in Nottingham Castle. On 31 Aug. 1335 a command was sent by King Edward to the sheriff of Nottingham to allow the constable of Nottingham Castle twenty shillings weekly for the expense of the Earl of Moray, whom he was sending thither (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iii. No. 1171). In May 1336 Moray was brought from Windsor to Winchester Castle, where the sheriff of Southampton was instructed to receive and keep him, allowing him twenty shillings a week (*ib.* No. 1205); and in September following he was sent from Southampton to the Tower in irons (*ib.* No. 1213). Subsequently he was removed from the Tower, and in February 1337–8 was taken from Nottingham to York (*ib.* No. 1280). In June 1340 he was ordered to be delivered to the bishop of Durham and others treating with his friends for his ransom. On 25 Oct. the constable of Windsor Castle had orders to receive and keep him (*ib.* No. 1337); and on the 26th it was agreed that he should be exchanged for William de Montacute, first earl of Salisbury [q. v.], a prisoner of the French (*ib.* No. 1343). On 8 Feb. 1340–1 he obtained a general protection to go beyond seas on matters touching his ransom (*ib.* No. 1350); and on 20 May 1341 a protection from France to England and thence to Scotland (*ib.* No. 1359).

Immediately on his return to Scotland Randolph resumed his activity against the English. On 17 Jan. 1342 he defeated Edward Baliol at Irvine; and in the same year he invaded England, the young king, David II, serving under him as a volunteer. He accompanied David II in his disastrous expedition into England in 1346, and held command of the right wing at the battle of Neville's Cross, where he was killed at the first attack. Moray married his cousin Isabel, only daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkle, and relict of Donald, earl of Mar; but by her he had no issue, and the earldom, on his death, was assumed by his sister Agnes, countess of Dunbar and March [see DUNBAR, AGNES].

[Chronicles of Fordun and Wyntoun; Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iii.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. i.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 251–2.] T. F. H.

RANDOLPH, JOHN (1749–1813), bishop of London, third son of Thomas Randolph [q. v.], president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was born on 6 July 1749. He was sent to Westminster school, and matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 17 June 1767, graduating B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774, B.D. 1782, and D.D. by diploma 30 Oct. 1783. From 1779 to 1783 he was tutor and censor of Christ Church, and in 1781 he was proctor. His chief pupil afterwards became Lord Grenville. Polwhele speaks of Randolph as 'entrenched behind forms and ceremonies;' but Polwhele came to Oxford with a letter of introduction from a graduate who was mistaken in supposing that Randolph was an old friend, and even he was obliged to confess that, although the tutor's demeanour was ungracious, he was warmly interested in the welfare of his pupils (*Traditions and Recollections*, i. 82–9).

Randolph held many prominent positions at the university. From 1776 to 1783 he was professor of poetry, and as his tenure of the post was broken, he left unfinished the Latin lectures which he was delivering on Homer. They were published in 1870 by his son, Thomas Randolph, rector of Much Hadham in Hertfordshire. He was regius professor of Greek from 16 March 1782 to 1783, professor of moral philosophy from 1782 to 1786, and on 30 Aug. 1783 he was promoted to the regius professorship of divinity, with a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral and the rectory of Ewelme. His divinity lectures were delivered by candle-light, and notes were supposed to be taken, though there was no inspection of notebooks. Most of the undergraduates slept, and the only things carried away were the syllabus given to each student at the beginning, and the formidable list of authors for future reading which was supplied at the close. He was also from October 1782 to October 1783 prebendary of Chute and Chisenbury in Salisbury Cathedral, and from 1797 to 1800 sinecure rector of Darowen in Montgomeryshire.

Through his influence at the university, Randolph was appointed to the see of Oxford, being consecrated on 1 Sept. 1799. He vacated it on his confirmation in the bishopric of Bangor on 6 Jan. 1807. Two years later he was translated to the bishopric of London,

to which he was confirmed on 9 Aug. 1809. The note of Randolph's episcopate was the active part which he took in furthering the work of the National Society. He was also Busby trustee (1804), governor of the Charterhouse, privy councillor (27 Sept. 1809), and F.R.S. (1811). He did not long survive his promotion to the see of London, for while on horseback during a visit to his son at Much Hadham, he was seized with apoplexy, and died on 28 July 1813. He was buried in Fulham churchyard, by the side of Bishop Gibson, on 5 Aug., and an altar-tomb of Portland stone was placed to his memory (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1814, i. 211). He married, in September 1785, Jane (*d.* 1836), daughter of Thomas Lambard of Sevenoaks, Kent, and had several children. The bishop's arms, impaled with those of the sees of Oxford, Bangor, and London, are in the first window of the chapel at Fulham Palace, and his portrait by Owen is in the library. An engraving of it by H. Meyer was privately circulated. Another portrait of him by Hoppner was engraved by C. Turner in 1811.

Randolph was the author of numerous charges, sermons on episcopal consecrations and on public occasions, a Latin address to Canterbury convocation, 26 Nov. 1790, and a Greek lecture given at Oxford in December 1782. The 'heads' of his divinity lectures were printed in 1784, and again in 1790, and the whole 'course of lectures to candidates for holy orders,' together with three 'Lectures on the Book of Common Prayer' (which were also issued separately in 1869), were published by his son Thomas in three volumes, 1869–70. A selection from the course, consisting of ten lectures with the 'heads,' was published in 1869, and an enlarged selection of fourteen lectures came out in 1870. He edited: 1. 'Sylloge confessionum sub tempus reformandæ ecclesiæ editarum,' published at Oxford in 1804, and again, in an enlarged form, in 1827. 2. 'The Clergyman's Instructor: a Collection of Tracts on the Ministerial Duties,' 1807; 3rd ed. 1824. 3. 'Enchiridion Theologicum: a Manual for the Use of Divinity Students,' 1792, 5 vols., and 1812, 2 vols. His anonymous pamphlet—'Remarks on Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament,' vols. iii. and iv., translated by the Rev. Herbert Marsh—'led to an animated controversy with that divine' (cf. Baker, *St. John's College, Cambridge*, ii. 762–72, ed. Mayor).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1813 ii. 187–8, 1836 i. 332; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ix. 570–2; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 109, ii. 306, 509, 526, 677, iii. 501, 510, 517, 524, 529; Cox's Oxford Recollections, pp. 139–41; Faulkner's Fulham (which is dedicated to Randolph), pp. 181–6.] W. P. C.

RANDOLPH, Sir THOMAS, first Earl of Moray (*d.* 1332), companion of Robert Bruce and regent of Scotland, was the only son of Thomas Randolph, lord of Stratnith (Nithsdale), by Lady Isabel Bruce, eldest daughter of Robert, earl of Carrick, and sister of King Robert Bruce. The father was in 1266 sheriff of Roxburgh, and from 1266 to 1278 great chamberlain of Scotland. He played a prominent part in the politics of the time. The son, under the name of Randul de Fyz, was present with his father at Norham in December 1292, when Baliol swore fealty to Edward I of England for the crown of Scotland. After the murder of the Red Comyn by Robert Bruce in February 1305, he joined Bruce, and was present at his coronation at Scone in April 1306. He was, however, taken prisoner, when Bruce was surprised and routed at Methven by the Earl of Pembroke in June of the same year. On 24 July an order was sent from Edward of England to keep him in sure ward in the castle of Inverkip until the king himself should arrive at Carlisle or Perth or beyond the mountains (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. No. 1807). It was probably to save his life that he agreed to swear fealty to Edward, and take up arms against his uncle; while, no doubt, his knowledge of Bruce's habits and haunts proved of some service to the English in their efforts to secure the Scottish king. Bruce was hunted through the fastnesses of Carrick by bloodhounds; and on one occasion in 1307, when Bruce was all but captured by the Earl of Pembroke, Randolph succeeded in taking his banner. In 1308, however, Randolph, while on a raiding expedition with a band of Englishmen commanded by him and Adam de Gordon, was surprised and captured by Sir James Douglas in a fortalice on the water of Lynne a little above Peebles. On being brought into the presence of Bruce, Randolph adopted a defiant attitude, and taunted his uncle with his inability to meet the English in fair fight, and with having recourse to cowardly ambuscades. Bruce terminated the interview by ordering him into close imprisonment; but, having subsequently made his submission to Bruce, Randolph was gradually received into high favour, and became the most trusted friend and adviser of the Scottish king, while his fame as a warrior vied with that of his companion in arms, Sir James Douglas. Some time after his submission he was created by Bruce Earl of Moray and Lord of Man and Annandale,

receiving at the same time grants of estates corresponding to his dignities. As a consequence, however, of his alliance with Bruce, the estates which he held from the king of England were forfeited in March 1308–9 (vol. iii. No. 76), and in 1314 they were bestowed on Hugh le Despenser (*ib.* No. 362).

One of the most remarkable feats of Randolph was the capture, on 14 March 1313–1314, of the castle of Edinburgh, which had been in the possession of the English since its surrender to Edward I in 1296. After investing it in vain for six weeks, in the hope of reducing it by famine, Randolph was informed by a soldier, William Frank or Francis, at one time one of the English garrison of the castle, that the castle rock might be scaled by a secret path, which he himself had been accustomed to use while courting a girl of the town. Randolph resolved to accept his offer to lead the ascent, and with thirty followers succeeded, without mishap, in reaching the castle wall, which they scaled with a rope ladder. The sentinels gave the alarm, but were immediately overpowered, and the garrison, panic-stricken and ignorant of the number of their assailants, after a short conflict, in which the governor was killed, either fled or surrendered at discretion. In accordance with the policy of Bruce, the castle was immediately demolished, lest it should again fall into the hands of the English. It was probably this brilliant achievement of Randolph that led Bruce to confer on him the command of one of the main divisions of the Scottish army at Bannockburn in the following June. He was posted by Bruce on high ground at St. Ninian's, with special instructions to guard the approach to Stirling Castle, then held by the English; but on the 23rd, the day before the battle, Sir Robert Clifford, with eight hundred English horse, was seen by Bruce to be making a circuit by the low carse ground to the east so as to outflank the Scottish army, and get between them and the castle. Observing that Randolph made no movement to intercept him, Bruce rode up to him, and pointing to the English force to his left, exclaimed: 'A rose has fallen from your chaplet.' Deeply chagrined at his oversight, Randolph, taking with him only five hundred spearmen, hurried if possible to retrieve his error, and succeeded in placing them so as to bar Clifford's approach to the castle. He was immediately charged by Clifford, and a desperate conflict ensued. It seemed impossible that the Scottish square, surrounded on all sides by the English cavalry, could long resist their onset. Sir James Douglas therefore obtained, though with great difficulty, permission from Bruce to go to his assistance; but, by the time he reached the scene of the encounter, the English had begun to waver and fall back; and Douglas, confident that Randolph would now put them to rout, with chivalrous delicacy restrained his men from taking part in the fight, lest by his interference he should diminish the glory of so redoubtable a feat. In the great battle of the following day Randolph commanded in the centre, which bore the main brunt of the English attack.

The high esteem in which Randolph was now held by Bruce was shown by the fact that at the parliament held at Ayr on 26 April 1315 it was provided that if, after the death of Robert Bruce, or of Bruce's brother Edward, or Bruce's daughter Marjory, the heir to the crown should be a minor, Randolph should be guardian of the heir and regent of the kingdom. Shortly after the meeting of parliament, Randolph set out for Ireland along with Edward Bruce, to whom the Irish of Ulster had offered the crown of Ireland. Randolph had the chief command of six thousand troops, sent by King Robert the Bruce to support his brother's claims; and, landing at Carrickfergus on 15 May, stormed Dundalk and other towns, and defeated large combined forces of the English and Irish at Coleraine and Arscoll. Finally, however, the difficulty of obtaining provisions compelled the Scots to retire into Ulster; and in April 1316 Randolph passed over into Scotland for reinforcements. On learning how matters stood, King Robert the Bruce resolved to go in person to his brother's assistance, taking Randolph along with him. During the following campaign Randolph specially distinguished himself, and on its conclusion returned in the end of the year to Scotland with the king. The defeat and death of Edward Bruce in October 1318 put an end to the efforts to wrest Ireland from the English. His death, as well as that of Bruce's daughter, Marjory, also necessitated some new enactments in regard to the succession to the crown; and at a parliament held at Scone in December 1318 it was agreed that, in the event of the succession taking place during the minority of the heir to the kingdom, Randolph should be appointed tutor and guardian of the young prince, and failing him, Sir James Douglas.

In April 1318 Randolph and Sir James Douglas, aided by the secret co-operation of the governor, captured the town of Berwick-on-Tweed by escalade, and with a comparatively small force held it against the governor of the castle until the arrival of Bruce next day with large reinforcements, soon

after which the castle also surrendered. When, in the following year, Edward II with a large army was investing Berwick, Randolph and Sir James Douglas, at the head of fifteen thousand men, entered England with the design of achieving the coup of capturing the queen of England, who had taken up her residence at York. Their design was, however, betrayed to the English by a Scottish prisoner, and, on their arrival before the city, they found that the queen and court had fled south. They were thus baffled in their main purpose, but took advantage of the opportunity to devastate all the neighbouring country; and a force of twenty thousand men, consisting largely of monks and their vassals, which had been hastily assembled to oppose them, they completely routed at Milton, near the Swale, no fewer than four thousand of the English being slain, including three hundred ecclesiastics. The news of the disaster so exasperated the English before Berwick that Edward was constrained to raise the siege, and endeavour to intercept the Scots on their return. This, however, he failed to accomplish, the rapid movements of the Scots, and their knowledge of the passes, enabling them to elude pursuit, and they arrived in Scotland laden with booty, having pillaged no fewer than eighty-four towns and villages. In November Randolph and Douglas again invaded England, and devastated Gillesland. Discouraged by his inability to cope with them and their countrymen, Edward came to terms with them, and agreed to a truce for two years. Meanwhile, emboldened by their success, the Scots resolved in 1320 to send a memorial to the pope, asserting—in the face of previous papal denunciations—the independence of Scotland. Randolph's name appeared second in the list of signatures.

It was mainly through the private diplomacy of Randolph that the Earl of Lancaster was induced in 1321 to take up arms against Edward II, it being agreed that the Scots should make a diversion in his favour by an invasion of England; but before the Scots could come to his assistance, Lancaster was defeated and taken prisoner near Pontefract. After an abortive invasion of Scotland in 1322, Edward, having collected the remains of his army, which had been weakened by famine and sorely distressed during its retreat by the attacks of Randolph and Douglas, encamped them at Byland Abbey, Yorkshire. The Scots had, however, been watching their opportunity for revenge, and, suddenly appearing in strong force, succeeded, mainly by the valour of Randoph and Douglas in forcing a narrow pass which permitted access to the enemy's position, in inflicting on the English an overwhelming defeat, Edward with the utmost difficulty making his escape to Bridlington. Thereafter the Scots continued to pursue their ravages in Yorkshire without molestation, and Edward, disheartened by their successes and by the internal dissensions with which he was threatened, agreed to negotiations for peace. Randolph was one of the three ambassadors on the Scottish side, and on 5 May 1323 a truce was concluded with England for fifteen years. Shortly afterwards, Randolph was sent on a special embassy to the pope at Avignon, and was so successful in neutralising the previous representations of the English as to obtain from the pope the acknowledgment of Bruce's independent dignity as king of Scotland. On his return journey he also visited the court of France, and arranged for the renewal of the ancient league between France and Scotland. Subsequently he took part in negotiations for a permanent peace between England and Scotland, but on the renewal of Edward's intrigues at the papal court they were broken off. In 1326 Randolph concluded at Corbeil an alliance offensive and defensive between France and Scotland, which bound each party to help the other against England; Scotland, however, not being required to carry out the engagement until the truce with England expired or was broken by England. After the deposition of Edward II, proposals were made to Scotland for a renewal of the truce, but as in the proposals Bruce's title of king was ostentatiously ignored, Bruce deemed himself absolved from the former agreement with England. Accordingly, in June 1327, Randolph and Sir James Douglas—Bruce being then incapacitated by sickness—entered the northern counties of England by Carlisle, and passed through Northumberland, burning and devastating. With the determination to overwhelm them, Edward III collected a finely equipped force of sixty thousand men; but the elaborate character of his preparations defeated his purpose. Slow and unwieldy in its movements, his formidable army was completely outmanœuvred by the lightly armed Scots, who, according to Froissart, carried no baggage but the iron girdle and bag of oatmeal trussed behind their saddle. If Edward several times succeeded in bringing them to bay, it was always in a position too formidable for attack; and at last, when almost surrounded at a wood near the Wear, called Stanhope Park, the Scots made good their escape at midnight over a morass by means of hurdles, and arrived in Scotland scatheless. So disheartened were the Eng-

lish with the results of the campaign that, on a renewal of hostilities by the Scots, commissioners were sent to the camp of the Scottish king at Norham with proposals for a treaty of peace, and for a marriage between Joanna, princess of England, and David, only son of Robert Bruce. The result was the treaty of peace concluded at Edinburgh on 13 March 1327–8, and ratified at a parliament held at Northampton on 4 July 1328, in which the independent dignity of Robert Bruce as king of Scotland was fully recognised.

By the treaty the chronic warfare between the two countries was for a time suspended, and during Bruce's remaining years of increasing weakness, spent in retirement at Cardross, Randolph was one of his chief companions and counsellors. Much of their time was here occupied in shipbuilding, in which Randolph, as well as Bruce, took a special interest (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i. passim). On the death of Bruce, 7 June 1329, Randolph became regent of the kingdom, and guardian of the young king, David II, whom he led to his coronation at Scone on 24 Nov. 1331. He fully justified his choice as regent. The acts passed during his rule testify to his enlightened love of justice; and, while vigorous in checking the feuds of rival nobles, he kept watchful guard against possible attacks from England. While the English were on the march to invade Scotland, Randolph died, 20 July 1332, according to tradition at Musselburgh. Hector Boece states that he had long suffered from the stone, and died of this disease, but this is not corroborated by the earlier chronicles. Barbour affirms that he was poisoned, Wyntoun that he was poisoned at a feast at Wemyss by the sea, and the Brevis Chronica that he was poisoned, also at Wemyss, by the machinations of Edward Balliol. This would seem to indicate that, in any case, his illness was sudden; and if he was taken ill at Wemyss, and died at Musselburgh, he was probably carried in a small vessel across the Firth of Forth to a spot near Musselburgh. The house in Musselburgh in which tradition places his death stood, until 1809, on the south side of the street, near the east port. Randolph was buried at Dunfermline (*ib.* i. 433).

By his wife, Isabel, only daughter of Sir John Stewart of Bonkle, with whom he obtained the barony of Garlies, Randolph had two sons and a daughter: Thomas, who succeeded him, but was killed at the battle of Dupplin, 12 Aug. 1332; John, third earl [q. v.]; and Agnes, married to Patrick, earl of Dunbar.

[Chronicles of Fordun, Wyntoun, and Froissart; Barbour's Bruce; Cal. State Papers relating to Scotland, vol. iii.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. i.; Acta Parl. Scot. vol. i.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 250–1.]

T. F. H.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS (1523–1590), ambassador, son of Avery Randolph of Badlesmere, Kent, was born in 1523. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, at the time of its foundation, and graduated B.A. in October 1545, and B.C.L. in 1547–8. Shortly afterwards he became a public notary; and in 1549 he was made principal of Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College), Oxford. He continued there until 1553, when the protestant persecutions under Queen Mary compelled him to resign and retire to France. According to his own statement he had from his father, as long as he professed 'the life of a scholar, sufficient for that state;' and, when he 'travelled,' he 'found him somewhat more liberal' (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1561–2, No. 635). Sir James Melville refers to Randolph's indebtedness to him 'during his banishment in France' (*Memoirs*, p. 231). Randolph seems to have mainly resided in Paris, where he was still living as a scholar in April 1557 (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1553–8, p. 299). It was probably during his stay in Paris that he came under the influence of George Buchanan, to whom, in a letter to Peter Young, tutor of James VI, he refers in very eulogistic terms as his 'master' (Buchanan, *Opera Omnia*, vol. ii., App. p. 18). Among his fellow-students and intimates in Paris was Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange [q. v.] (Letter of Randolph, 1 May 1570, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–71, No. 875).

Soon after the accession of Elizabeth, in 1558, Randolph was acting as an agent of the English government in Germany (*ib.* 1558–9, No. 68), but in a few months returned to England; and, probably soon afterwards, 'procured, without his father's charge,' a 'farm in Kent, the house where he was born' (*ib.* 1561–2, No. 635). Doubtless his acquaintance with the Scottish protestants in Paris suggested to Elizabeth the employment of Randolph in the task of bringing Arran, who had been compelled to flee from France, from Geneva to England [see under Hamilton, James, second Lord Hamilton and first Earl of Arran]. Under the name of 'Barnabie,' he was also sent in the autumn of 1559 to secretly conduct Arran into Scotland (*ib.* passim). He left for London on 25 Nov. (*ib.* 1559–60, No. 328), but was again sent to Scotland in March 1560 (*ib.* No. 805), where his representations had considerable

influence in encouraging the protestants against the queen-regent, and in effecting an understanding between them and Elizabeth. The success of his mission suggested his continuance in Scotland as the confidential agent of Elizabeth; but probably, being an ardent protestant, he was the representative rather of Cecil than the queen. Although by no means a match for Maitland of Lethington as a diplomatist, the fact that he possessed the confidence of the protestant party enabled him to exercise no small influence in Scottish politics. His numerous letters, penned frequently with graphic force, are among the most valuable sources of information for this period; but, although they abound in interesting details regarding the Queen of Scots and her court, and the political plots and social intrigues of which it was the hotbed, his more significant statements must, unless otherwise confirmed, be read with caution. It is necessary to make full allowance for his religious and national prejudices, the frequently tainted sources of his information, and the special purposes of Cecil and Elizabeth.

In the autumn of 1562 Randolph accompanied the Queen of Scots, who meanwhile professed for him a warm friendship, in the expedition to the north of Scotland which resulted in the defeat and death of Huntly; and he even took part in the campaign, 'being ashamed to sit still where so many were occupied' (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1562, No. 648). In June 1563 he obtained license to go to England on private business (*ib.* 1563, No. 847); but on 20 April 1563 he was again sent to Scotland with the special aim of entangling the Scottish queen in negotiations for an English marriage. The task committed to him was ungrateful, both because he was in great doubts as to the real purpose of Elizabeth, and because he well knew that it was hopeless to seek to outwit Maitland.

By the direction of Elizabeth, Randolph did his utmost to prevent the marriage of Mary to Darnley, and after the marriage declined to recognise Darnley's authority. His representations and promises were mainly responsible for the rebellion of Moray. In February 1565–6 he was accused by Mary of having assisted Moray and her rebellious subjects with a gift of three thousand crowns, and was required to quit the country within six days (*ib.* 1566–8, No. 107). Ultimately he retired to Berwick, and while there he was, after the murder of Riccio, accused by Mary of having written a book against her, called 'Mr. Randolph's Phantasy' (printed by the Scottish Text Society in *Satirical Poems of the Time of the Reformation*) [see JENYE, THOMAS]. He was recalled to England about June 1566, and apparently it was shortly after his return that he was appointed postmaster-general (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1547–80, p. 286). On 2 Nov. 1567 he obtained from Robert Constable an assignment of the office of constable or keeper of the castle of Queenborough and steward of the lordship or manor of Middleton and Merden in the county of Kent (*ib.* p. 301). In June 1568 he was sent on a special embassy to Russia in behalf of the English merchants trading in that country (Instructions to Thomas Randolph, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, No. 2272); and he succeeded in obtaining from Ivan IV the Terrible a grant of certain privileges to the merchant adventurers (*ib.* Dom. Ser. 1547–1580, p. 338), which led to the formation of the Russian company. Of his embassy an account is published in Hakluyt's 'Voyages.' He returned from Russia in the autumn of 1569 (*ib.* For. Ser. 1569–71, No. 384); and early in 1570 he was again sent to Scotland (*ib.* No. 648), where he remained about a year. Towards the close of 1571 he married Anne Walsingham, sister of Francis Walsingham, and daughter of Thomas Walsingham of Chiselhurst. Before the marriage he received, on 1 Oct. 1571, an assignment from Thomas Walsingham and William Crowner of letters patent of the custody of the manor and hundred of Middleton and Merden in the county of Kent, at the rent of 100*l.* per annum, to be paid to his intended wife (*ib.* Dom. Ser. 1547–1580, p. 424).

In October 1573 and April 1576 he went on special embassies to France (*ib.* 1572–4 No. 1206, 1575–7 No. 719). He was sent to Scotland in February 1577–8, but too late to prevent the fall of Morton. After the imprisonment of Morton in 1580 he returned to Scotland to conduct negotiations in his behalf. At a convention of the estates, held on 20 Feb. 1580–1, besides presenting a paper declaring the 'Intention of the Queen's Majesty and her Offers to the King of Scotland' (printed in full in CALDERWOOD'S *History*, iii. 488–95), he, in a speech of two hours' duration, denounced Esmé Stewart, created by the king Duke of Lennox, as an agent of Rome. If anything, however, his bold intervention only helped to seal Morton's fate. Having failed to thwart the purposes of Lennox by a public accusation, he now attempted, with Elizabeth's sanction, to concoct a plot for the seizure of him and the young king; but, the plot having been betrayed, he fled to Berwick, after he had narrowly escaped death from a shot fired into the room he occupied in the provost's house at Edinburgh (see proofs and illustrations in appendix to TYT-

LER'S *History of Scotland*). Randolph was sent on his last mission to Scotland in January 1585–6 with instructions for the negotiation of a treaty between the two kingdoms, to which he succeeded in obtaining the signature of James VI. He held the joint offices of chancellor of the exchequer and postmaster-general till his death, which took place in his house in St. Peter's Hill, near Thames Street, London, on 8 June 1590, when he was in his sixty-seventh year. He was buried in the church of St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf. Randolph, during his embassies, was kept very short of money, and had frequent difficulty in paying his expenses. Nor, important as had been his services, did he receive any reward beyond the not very remunerative offices above mentioned. The statement of Wood that he was knighted in 1571 is not supported by any evidence. Randolph is supposed to have been the author of the original short Latin 'Life of George Buchanan,' but this must be regarded as at least doubtful. He took a special interest in the progress of Buchanan's 'History,' and offered his aid—with money if necessary—towards its completion.

By Anne Walsingham Randolph had a son Thomas, who succeeded him (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1601–3, p. 284). He had also a son (Ambrose) and a daughter (Frances), who married Thomas Fitzgerald. He is said to have married, probably as second wife, Ursula Copinger (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. viii. 13).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 563–5 and Fasti, i. 125 and passim; Archæol. Cantiana, passim; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Buchanani Opera Omnia; Cal. State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, reign of Elizabeth; Cal. Hatfield State Papers.] T. F. H.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS (1605–1635), poet and dramatist, was second son of William Randolph of Hamsey, near Lewes, Sussex, and afterwards of Little Houghton, Northamptonshire, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smith of Newnham-cum-Badby, near Daventry, Northamptonshire. His father was steward to Edward, lord Zouch. Thomas was born at Newnham-cum-Badby in the house of his mother's father; a drawing of it appears in Baker's 'Northamptonshire' (i. 261). He was baptised on 15 June 1605. He showed literary leanings as a child, and at the age of nine or ten wrote in verse the 'History of the Incarnation of our Saviour,' the autograph copy of which was preserved in Anthony à Wood's day. He was educated at Westminster as a king's scholar, and was elected in 1623 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he matriculated on 8 July 1624. James Duport [q. v.], who was his junior by a year, was an admiring friend at both school and college, and subsequently commemorated his literary powers (*Musæ Subsecivæ*, 1696, pp. 469–70). Randolph graduated B.A. in January 1627–8, and was admitted a minor fellow 22 Sept. 1629, and major fellow 23 March 1631–2. He proceeded M.A. in 1632, and was shortly afterwards incorporated in the same degree at Oxford.

While an undergraduate Randolph was fired with the ambition of making the acquaintance of Ben Jonson and other leaders of London literary society. According to a contemporary anecdote of somewhat doubtful authenticity, he shyly made his way on a visit to London into the room in the Devil Tavern, near Temple Bar, where Ben Jonson was entertaining his friends. The party noticed his entrance, and challenged him 'to call for his quart of sack.' But he had spent all his money, and in an improvised stanza confessed that he could only drink with them at their expense. Ben Jonson is said to have sympathised with him in his embarrassment, and to have 'ever after called him his son.' He acknowledged Jonson's kindness in a charming 'gratulatory to Master Ben Johnson for his adopting of him to be his son,' and gave further expression to his admiration for his master in two other poems, entitled respectively 'An Answer to Master Ben Jonson's Ode to persuade him not to leave the Stage' and in 'An Eclogue to Master Jonson.' After he had taken his degree in 1628, his visits to London grew more frequent, and his literary patrons or friends soon included, besides Jonson, Thomas Bancroft, James Shirley the dramatist, Owen Feltham, Sir Aston Cokain, and Sir Kenelm Digby. But until 1632 his time was mainly spent in Cambridge. According to his own account, while he 'contented liv'd by Cham's fair stream,' he was a diligent student of Aristotle (*Poems*, ed. Hazlitt, 609–10). But he became famous in the university for his ingenuity as a writer of English and Latin verse, and was especially energetic in organising dramatic performances by the students of pieces of his own composition. In 1630 he produced his first publication, 'Aristippus, or the Joviall Philosopher. Presented in a priuate Shew. To which is added the Conceited Pedler' (London, for Robert Allot, 1630, 4to; other editions, 1631 and 1635). 'Aristippus,' which is in prose interspersed with verse, is a witty satire in dramatic form on university education, and a rollicking defence of tippling. The phrase in one of Randolph's verses—

'blithe, buxom, and debonair'—was borrowed by Milton in his 'L'Allegro.' 'The Conceited Pedler' is a monologue which would not have discredited Autolycus. In 1632 there was acted with great success before Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria, at Cambridge, by the students of Randolph's college (Trinity), the 'Jealous Lovers,' an admirable comedy, loosely following classical models (cf. Masson, *Milton*, i. 251–4). When published at the Cambridge University press in the same year, it was respectfully dedicated to Thomas Comber, vice-chancellor of the university and master of Trinity. To the book Randolph prefixed verses addressed to his friends Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Christopher (afterwards Viscount) Hatton, Anthony Stafford, and others, while Edward Hide Duport, Francis Meres, and his brother Robert were among those who complimented him on his success as a playwright. The piece, which is in blank verse, is Randolph's most ambitious effort. Other literary works which he produced under academic influences were Latin poems in the university collections celebrating the birth of Princess Mary in 1631, and Charles I's return from Scotland in 1633. A mock-heroic 'oratio prævaricatoria,' delivered before the senate in 1632, was first printed in Mr. Hazlitt's collected edition of his works.

After 1632 Randolph indulged with increasing ardour in the dissipations of London literary life. In two poems he recounted the loss of a finger in an affray which followed a festive meeting (cf. Ashmole MS. 38, No. 34, for a bantering reply by Mr. Hemmings to one of the poems). Thomas Bancroft lamented that 'he drank too greedily of the Muse's spring.' Creditors harassed him, and his health failed. He was attacked by smallpox, and, after staying with his father in 1634 at Little Houghton, Northamptonshire, he paid a visit to his friend William Stafford of Blatherwick. There he died in March 1634–5, within three months of his thirtieth birthday, and on the 17th he was buried in the vault of the Stafford family, in an aisle adjoining the parish church. Subsequently his friend Sir Christopher, lord Hatton, erected a marble monument in the church to his memory, with an English inscription in verse by Peter Hausted.

In 1638 appeared a posthumous volume, 'Poems, with the Muses' Looking-Glasse and Amyntas' (Oxford, by Leonard Lichfield, for Francis Bowman, 4to). A copy of it, bound with Milton's newly issued 'Comus,' was forwarded to Sir Henry Wotton by Milton's and Wotton's 'common friend Mr. R.,' who is variously identified with Randolph's brother Robert, the editor, or with Francis Rous, the Bodleian librarian. Wotton, in a letter to Milton, complimenting him on 'Comus' (printed in Milton's 'Poems,' 1643), assigns the binding up of Randolph's 'Poems' with 'Comus' to a bookseller's hope that the accessory (i.e. 'Comus') 'might help out the principal.' To the volume were prefixed an elegy in English and some verses in Latin by Randolph's brother Robert, as well as elegies by Edmund Gayton, Owen Feltham, and the poet's brother-in-law, Richard West. The poems include translations from Horace and Claudian, and a few Latin verses on Bacon's death, on his friend Shirley's 'Grateful Servant,' and the like; but the majority are original and in English. Separate title-pages introduce 'The Muses' Looking Glasse' and 'Amyntas.' 'The Muses' Looking Glasse by T. R.' resembled in general design the earlier 'Aristippus.' Sir Aston Cokain, in commendatory verses, called it 'the Entertainment,' and it doubtless was acted at Cambridge. In the opening scene in the Blackfriars Theatre two puritans, who are strongly prejudiced against the theatre, are accosted by a third character, Roscius, and the latter undertakes to convert them from the view that plays can only serve an immoral purpose. There follow a disconnected series of witty and effective dialogues between characters representing various vices and virtues; the dialogues seek to show that practicable virtue is a mean between two extremes. In the contrasted portrayal of men's humours Ben Jonson's influence is plainly discernible. The piece was long popular. Jeremy Collier wrote a preface for a new edition of 1706. Some scenes were acted at Covent Garden on 14 March 1748 and 9 March 1749, when Mrs. Ward and Ryan appeared in the cast (Genest, iv. 250–1, 280). The 'Mirrour,' an altered version, was published in 1758.

'Amyntas, or the Fatal Dowry,' a 'Pastoral acted before the King and Queen at Whitehall,' is adapted from the poems of Guarini and Tasso.

The 'Poems,' with their appendices and some additions, including 'The Jealous Lovers,' reappeared in 1640, again at Oxford. A title-page, with a bust of Randolph, was engraved by William Marshall. A third edition is dated London, 1643; a fourth, which adds the 'Aristippus' and 'The Conceited Pedler,' London, 1652; a fifth, 'with several additions corrected and amended,' at Oxford in 1664; and a sixth (misprinted the 'fifth') at Oxford in 1668.

All the pieces named were reissued by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in 1875, together with a few other short poems, and another play tradi-

tionally assigned to Randolph, viz. 'Πλουτοφθαλμία Πλουτογαμία, a pleasant comedie entituled Hey for Honesty, Down with Knavery. Translated out of Aristophanes his Plutus by Tho. Randolph. Augmented and published by F. J[aques ?],' London, 1651, 4to. This is a very free adaptation of Aristophanes, and contains so many allusions to events subsequent to Randolph's death as to render his responsibility for it improbable. Charles Lamb included selections from it in his 'Specimens.' Mr. Hazlitt is doubtless accurate in assigning to Randolph two poems printed together in 1642 as by 'Thomas Randall,' viz. 'Commendation of a Pot of good Ale,' and 'The Battle between the Norfolk Cock and Cock of Wisbech.'

Mr. Hazlitt did not include a witty but indelicate Latin comedy called 'Cornelianum Dolium, comedia lepidissima, auctore T. R. ingeniosissimo hujus ævi Heliconio' (London, 1638, 12mo), which is traditionally assigned to Randolph. There is a curious frontispiece by William Marshall. Mr. Crossley more probably attributed it to Richard Brathwaite (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. xii. 341–342). Another claimant to the authorship is Thomas Riley of Trinity College, Cambridge, a friend of Randolph, to whom the latter inscribes a poem before 'The Jealous Lovers;' but even if Riley's claim be admitted, it is quite possible that Brathwaite had some share in it as editor. On 29 June 1660 a comedy by 'Thomas Randall,' called 'The Prodigal Scholar,' was licensed for publication by the Stationers' Company, but nothing further is known of it.

Randolph achieved a wide reputation in his own day, and was classed by his contemporaries among 'the most pregnant wits of his age.' Fertile in imagination, he could on occasion express himself with rare power and beauty. But his promise, as might be expected from his irregular life and premature death, was greater than his performance. Phillips, in his 'Theatrum Poetarum,' 1675, wrote: 'The quiet conceit and clear poetic fancy discovered in his extant poems seems to promise something extraordinary from him, had not his indulgence to the too liberal converse with the multitude of his applauders drawn him to such an immoderate way of living as, in all probability, shortened his days.'

The younger brother, Robert (1613–1671), who edited the 'Poems,' was also educated at Westminster as a king's scholar, and was elected in 1629 to Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated on 24 Feb. 1631–2, aged 19. He graduated B.A. on 1 June 1633, and M.A. (as Randall) on 3 May 1636. Wood describes him as 'an eminent poet.' He took holy orders, and was vicar successively of Barnetby and of Donnington. He was buried in Donnington church on 7 July 1671 (Wood, *Fasti*, i. 430; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; Welsh, *Alumni Westmonast.* p. 901).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed Bliss, i. 564–7; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum, 24487, ff. 300–4; Baker's Northamptonshire, ii. 280; Madan's Oxford Press, '1468' to 1640, pp. 209, 222; Retrospective Review, vi. 61; Fleay's Biogr. Chron. ii. 164 sq.; Hazlitt's Introduction to his edition of Randolph's Works.] S. L.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS (1701–1783), president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, son of Herbert Randolph, recorder of Canterbury, was born in that city on 30 Aug. 1701, and educated there in the king's school. On 19 Nov. 1715, being then little more than fourteen years of age, he was elected to a Kentish scholarship at Corpus, and on 22 Feb. 1722–3 became probationer fellow. He took the usual degrees, including that of D.D., and in comparatively early life attracted the attention of John Potter [q.v.], then bishop of Oxford and regius professor of divinity, who, on his translation to Canterbury, collated him to the united livings of Petham and Waltham in Kent, and subsequently to the rectory of Saltwood, with the chapelry of Hythe annexed. Through the archbishop's influence he also became deputy to Dr. Rye, Potter's successor in the chair of divinity; but, failing on the vacancy of the chair to obtain the succession, he retired to his livings. The first work which brought Randolph into notice as a theological champion on the orthodox side was a short treatise entitled 'The Christian's Faith, a Rational Assent,' published in 1744, a second part being published in the following year. This work was a reply to a pamphlet entitled 'Christianity not founded on Argument,' &c., by H. Dodwell the younger. On 23 April 1748 Randolph was elected, without his knowledge or any communication from the electors, to the presidency of Corpus, and thenceforth he made Oxford his principal place of residence and the scene of his work. In 1756 he became vice-chancellor, and held that office for three years, during which period there was an important reorganisation of the delegacy of the press. In 1767 Bishop Lowth appointed him to the archdeaconry of Oxford, and in 1768 he was unanimously elected to the Margaret professorship of divinity, to which office a canonry at Worcester was then attached. He died on 24 March 1783, and was buried in the college cloister, where a monument was erected to his memory. He married, on 22 Aug. 1738, Thomazine, sister

of Sir John Honywood. By her, who died on 11 Dec. 1783, aged 75, he had six children, of whom John (1749–1813) [q. v.] became bishop of London.

According to Richard Lovell Edgeworth [q. v.], Randolph was a singularly gentle and indulgent president of his college. His 'good humour made more salutary impression on the young men he governed than has been ever effected by the morose manners of any unrelenting disciplinarian' (Edgeworth, *Memoirs*, 1820). During Randolph's administration, too, the college seems to have shaken off the lethargy which had marked it, in common with the other Oxford colleges, during the early half of the century. The undergraduates included many men—Lord Stowell, Bishop Burgess, Archbishop Lawrence, and others—who subsequently attained eminence.

Randolph was a stout champion of orthodoxy as at that time understood. He engaged in the Trinitarian, Arian, and subscription controversies, and entered the lists against no less than five well-known authors—Gibbon, Bishop Law of Carlisle, Bishop Clayton of Clogher, Theophilus Lindsey, and the younger Dodwell. In addition to the work directed against the last-named author, which has been already noticed, and single sermons, Randolph defended the subscription of undergraduates to the Thirty-nine Articles in pamphlets published at Oxford between 1771 and 1774, in reply, among others, to Edmund Law [q. v.], bishop of Carlisle. His other works include: 1. 'A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet [by Robert Clayton [q. v.], bishop of Clogher] entituled "An Essay on Spirit,"' &c., published at Oxford in 1754. 2. 'A Vindication of the Worship of the Son of God and the Holy Ghost against the Exceptions of Mr. Theophilus Lindsey, Oxford,' 1775. 3. 'A Letter to the Remarker on the Layman's Scriptural Confutation, wherein the Divinity of the Son of God is further vindicated,' Oxford, 1777. 4. 'The Proof of the Christian Religion drawn from its Successful and Speedy Propagation,' &c., in two sermons, Oxford, 1777 (directed against Gibbon's fifteenth chapter on the 'Progress of the Christian Religion).' 5. 'The Prophecies and other Texts cited in the New Testament compared with the Hebrew Original and the Septuagint Version,' &c., Oxford, 1782. 6. A posthumous publication, in two volumes, entitled 'A View of Our Blessed Saviour's Ministry, together with a Charge, Dissertations, Sermons, and Theological Lectures (Prælectiones Theologicæ, xvii.),' Oxford, 1784; the charge and sermons in these volumes had alone been already published.

Prefixed to the two volumes of the posthumous works is a portrait of Randolph (as an old man), painted or drawn by J. Taylor, and engraved by John Keyse Sherwen. A few copies seem to have been struck off separately.

[Fowler's History of Corpus Christi College; Biographical Preface to the two posthumous volumes; Memoirs of R. L. Edgeworth; Corpus Christi Coll. Reg.; Berry's County Genealogies (Kent), pp. 278–9; Hasted's Kent, i.] T. F.

RANDOLPH, WILLIAM (1650–1711), colonist, son of Richard Randolph, who was half-brother of the poet, Thomas Randolph [q. v.], was born in 1650 at Morton Morrell in Warwickshire. In 1674 he emigrated to Virginia, acquired a large plantation on the James river, and devoted himself to planting with much success, for he left seven or more estates at his death. He lived latterly at Turkey Island, below Richmond, Virginia, where he had built himself a splendid mansion. He was also a shipowner, and his ships plied regularly to Bristol.

Randolph rose to the rank of colonel in the colonial militia. He was member of the house of assembly in 1684, and later a member of council. He is said to have been a man of high character, with wide influence. He was a founder and trustee of the William and Mary College, Virginia; but his chief work was directed to the civilisation of the Indians. He died on 11 April 1711 at Turkey Island.

He married Mary Isham, and had seven sons and three daughters. Six of the sons became prominent colonists; one of them, Sir John Randolph of Tazewell Hall, was knighted in 1730 when on a visit to England.

[Virginian Historical Collections; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biogr.] C. A. H.

RANDS, HENRY (*d.* 1551), bishop of Lincoln. [See Holbeach, Henry.]

RANDS, WILLIAM BRIGHTY (1823–1882), 'the laureate of the nursery,' writing under the pseudonyms of Henry Holbeach and Matthew Browne, son of a small shopkeeper, was born in Keppel Street, Chelsea, on 24 Dec. 1823. He received a very limited education, and derived much of what he knew from a habit of reading at the second-hand bookstalls. He had a varied career, was for some years in a warehouse, then on the stage, and then a clerk in an attorney's office. Having taught himself stenography, he in May 1857 entered the employment of Messrs. Gurney & Co., and was soon appointed a reporter in the committee-rooms

of the House of Commons. Here he proved very efficient, and after attending, during a session of the house, a committee on the merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth ordnance, he received a vote of thanks from the committee. Ill-health occasioned his resignation in August 1875.

When parliament was not sitting he spent his time in literary work by special arrangement with his employers, and wrote much in verse and prose. At an early period he became a member of the staff of the 'Illustrated Times,' and from 13 Oct. 1855 to 24 June 1871 furnished the greater part of a weekly article on men and manners, entitled 'The Literary Lounger.' In the meantime he commenced writing for Cassell's 'Boy's Paper,' 'St. Paul's Magazine,' 'Good Words,' 'Good Words for the Young,' and 'The Peep Show.' To 'The Argosy' (vols. iii. and iv.), in 1867, he contributed, under the name of Henry Holbeach, a tale entitled 'Shoemakers' Village.' For the 'Contemporary Review' he wrote very many articles under the pseudonyms of Henry Holbeach and Matthew Browne; the earliest, called 'Moral Criteria and Moral Codes,' appeared in December 1869 (pp. 584–600). To the 'Saturday Journal,' published by Alexander Strahan between April 1874 and April 1875, he furnished twelve four-leaf 'Monthly Supplements of Notes, Literary, Social, and Scientific;' and to Tait's 'Edinburgh Magazine' a number of articles entitled 'Reading Raids.' He was a reviewer in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' in its early years, and in his later days wrote many articles in the 'Spectator.' In 1878 he aided in founding the 'Citizen' newspaper in the city of London.

He died at Luton Villa, Ondine Road, East Dulwich, Surrey, on 23 April 1882, and was buried in Forest Hill cemetery, leaving four children.

Rands was in many ways an eccentric character. His domestic life was somewhat irregular; but he was for some time a regular preacher in a chapel at Brixton, and composed hymns of great force and originality. One, commencing 'One Lord there is all lords above,' which appeared originally in his 'Lilliput Lectures' (1872), has been included in Horder's 'Congregational Hymns' (1884), and in the 'Congregational Church Hymnal' (1887) (Julian, *Hymnology*, 1892, p. 951). As a poet he showed a keen love of nature and a sense of the music of words. His first book, brought out in 1857, and one of the few to which his name is attached, was called 'Chain of Lilies and other Poems.' In after years he regarded it as crude and unsatisfactory. It is as a writer of verse for children that his position was most secure. Mr. James Payn called him, in 'Chambers's Journal,' the 'laureate of the nursery,' and had he done no more than write the lyric 'Beautiful World,' in his 'Lilliput Lectures' (1871), he would have claimed remembrance. His fairy tales, of which he published one every Christmas for many years, combined much delicate fancy with well-contrived allegory; the chief of them were reprinted in 'Lilliput Legends.' His elaborate book on Chaucer's 'England,' 1869 (2 vols.), under the pseudonym of 'Matthew Browne,' is an admirable piece of work.

Besides the works noticed, he wrote: 1. 'Tangled Talk, an Essayist's Holiday' (by T. Talker), 1864. 2. 'The Frost upon the Pane; a Christmas Story,' 1854 (anon.) 3. 'Lilliput Levee,' 1864; 3rd edit. 1868 (anon.) 4. 'Lilliput Revels,' 1871 (anon.) 5. 'Lilliput Legends,' 1872 (anon.) 6. 'Henry Holbeach, Student in Life and Philosophy: a Narrative and a Discussion,' 1865 (by 'Henry Holbeach'), 2 vols.; 2nd edit. 1866. 7. 'Shoemakers' Village' (by 'Henry Holbeach'), 1871, 2 vols. 8. 'Verses and Opinions' (by 'Matthew Browne'), 1866.

[Daily News, 26 April 1882, p. 2; Pictorial World, 17 June 1882, pp. 371–2 (with portrait); Contemporary Review, November 1869, pp. 398–412; Miles's Poets of the Century, 1893, v. 115–130; information from W. H. Gurney Salter, esq., Paul W. Rands, esq., and Alexander Strahan, esq.] G. C. B.

RANDULF, called Le Meschin, Earl of Chester (*d.* 1129?), was the son and heir of Randulf, called 'de Brichessart' (from Briquessart, his family seat), hereditary vicomte of the Bessin in Normandy, by Maud, sister of Hugh 'of Avranches,' earl of Chester [q. v.] He is chiefly remarkable for the confusion that has prevailed as to his name, his titles, and his wife. Though he is very generally termed 'de Meschines' (de Micenis), he bore the name 'Meschin' only. According to Dugdale, he came over with the Conqueror, and received the city of Carlisle, of which he became earl. Freeman asserted that he became earl of Cumberland; but, as Mr. Eyton rightly points out (*Addit. MS.* 31930, f. 171), Randulf was never 'earl,' but merely 'lord' of the district. All this confusion can be traced through Dugdale to Matthew of Westminster (see an excellent note by Mr. Luard in Matt. Paris, *Chronica Majora*, ii. 8), and to the documents of Wetherall Priory, printed in the 'Monasticon' (iii. 583–4), and including the so-called 'Chronicon Cumbriæ,' a special source of error. The documents, however, there numbered iii, v, and xv, are probably

genuine in substance, and prove that Randulf held the castle (and barony) of Appleby, together with the 'potestas' (as he terms it) of Carlisle. Henry I, in these documents, speaks of the latter as an 'honour' which Randulf had held; and an inquisition in the 'Testa de Nevill' (p. 379) speaks of him as 'quondam dominus Cumbriæ.' An interesting charter of King David of Scotland refers to Randulf holding Carlisle and his 'terra de Cumberland' (*Cott. Chart.* xviii. 45). There is nothing to show how he obtained, or how he lost, this position.

Another important fief came to Randulf by his marriage with Lucy, widow of Roger FitzGerold (de Roumare), a great heiress, and he thereby became the largest landowner in Lindsey, as is shown by 'The Lindsey Survey' (*Cott. MS. Claudius*, c. 5), drawn up about the middle of the reign of Henry I. Hearne's edition of this record in his 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' placed the words 'Comes Lincolniæ' after Randulf's name, which has led Stapleton and other authorities, down to Mr. Chester Waters (*Survey of Lindsey*, p. 12), to believe that he held that title; but Mr. Greenstreet's facsimile edition proves that the words were an interlineation by a much later hand. A series of nine writs, however, from Henry I (*Mon. Angl.* vol. vi. 1272–1275) prove that he was addressed as the principal layman in the county. The parentage of Randulf's wife, Lucy, has been and is still hotly disputed. The old-fashioned view, found in Dugdale (*Baronage*, i. 10), and largely based on the pseudo-Ingulf and his continuator 'Peter of Blois,' was that she was daughter and heiress of Ælfgar, earl of Mericia, and wife successively to Yvo Tailbois, Roger FitzGerold, and Randulf 'Meschin.' As this was seen to be physically impossible, modern genealogists, such as Mr. J. G. Nichols, Mr. Stapleton, and Mr. Hinde, held that there were really two Lucys, mother and daughter, of whom the former was wife of Yvo, and the latter of Roger and Randulf. This view was first advanced in the 'Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey' (1835, pp. 65–79), and was emphatically accepted by Mr. Freeman (*Norman Conquest*, 2nd edit. iii. 778–9, iv. [1871], 472). The whole controversy is summed up by the writer of this article in the 'Academy,' 17 Dec. 1887 (cf. 19 Nov., 26 Nov., and 3 Dec. 1887). In a subsequent series of papers on 'The Countess Lucy' (*Genealogist* [new ser.], vol. v.), Mr. R. E. G. Kirk advanced the theory that there was but one Lucy, who was daughter to Thorold, the sheriff, and wife of the above three husbands. It can only be said that her parentage is not yet proved, but that she was a great heiress, who was certainly widow of Roger, and probably of Yvo previously, when Randulf married her.

Orderic, who styles Randulf 'Baiocensis,' states that he (unless it was his father) supported Henry I in 1106 (*Hist. Eccl.* iv. 226), and led the van at the battle of Tinchebrai (*ib.* p. 229). He adhered to the king again in the struggle of 1119 (*ib.* p. 346), and, later in the reign, being entrusted with the castle of Evreux, took part on Henry's behalf in the fight at Borg-Théroude on 26 March 1124 (*ib.* pp. 453, 456). Meanwhile, on the death of his cousin Richard, earl of Chester, who was drowned in the White ship in 1120, he obtained the succession to his earldom, giving the crown the lands of his stepson, William de Roumare (*ib.* p. 442). His first appearance, probably, as earl was at the Epiphany council of 1121 (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 429). Mr. Luard points out in his instructive footnote (Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* ii. 8) that the statement as to Randulf obtaining the earldom of Chester in exchange for that of Carlisle, though adopted by Dugdale and those who follow him from Matthew of Westminster, can be traced to a mere marginal note on one of the manuscripts which has proved a fertile source of error. His career as Earl of Chester seems to have been uneventful, save that in 1123 he was sent over with the Earl of Gloucester to secure the safety of Normandy, then threatened by Fulk of Anjou (Sym. Dunelm. ii. 267). He is said by Dugdale to have died in 1129, and he was certainly dead before the pipe roll of 31 Henry I (Mich. 1130).

Besides his son and heir Randulf [q. v.], he had a daughter Alice, wife of Richard FitzGilbert (de Clare), and mother of Gilbert, first earl of Hertford (*Gesta Stephani*, p. 13). He had also a younger brother, William Meschin, who appears in the 'Lindsey Survey' by that name, and who had received a fief there out of forfeited estates (Waters, p. 12). He had also been enfeoffed in Cumberland by Randulf, and acquired the honour of Skipton in Yorkshire by his marriage with Cecilia, daughter of Robert de Reumilly (Stapleton, p. 34). He had witnessed, with his brother Randulf, a charter of Earl Richard (*d.* 1120) to St. Werburgh of Chester, and he also witnessed Randulf's own charter to that house (*Monasticon*, ii. 387). He occurs in the pipe roll of 1130, but was probably dead in or before 1138 (Stapleton). Stapleton asserts that he was made Earl of Cambridge by Stephen (*ib.*), but this is an error (Round, *Feudal England*, p. 186).

Hugh FitzRanulf, who also figures in the 'Lindsey Survey,' was perhaps a younger brother (*ib.* pp. 184–5)—not a younger son, as alleged (WATERS, p. 12)—of the Earl of Chester, in which case he was named after his uncle, Earl Hugh.

[Hinde's Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, &c.; Freeman's Norman Conquest and William Rufus; Archæological Journal; Stapleton's Holy Trinity Priory (in York volume of Arch. Institute); Ordericus Vitalis (ed. Société de l'Histoire de France); Matt. Paris's Chronica Majora, Gesta Stephani (ed. Howlett), and Symeon of Durham (Rolls Ser.); Testa de Nevill, and Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I (Record Comm.); Dugdale's Baronage; Monasticon Anglicanum; Waters's Survey of Lindsey; Greenstreet's Survey of Lindsey (facsimile); Round's Geoffrey de Mandeville and Feudal England; Sitwell's Barons of Pulford, pp. 62, 97; Eyton's MSS. and Cotton Charters (British Museum).] J. H. R.

RANDULF, called DE GERNONS, EARL OF CHESTER (*d.* 1153), was son and heir of Randulf 'Meschin,' earl of Chester [q. v.], whom he succeeded shortly before 1130. He is found in the pipe roll of that year indebted to the crown for large sums (p. 110), including 1,000*l.* which his father had died owing for the fief of his kinsman the Earl of Chester. His mother also is entered as paying considerable amounts, implying that her husband was lately dead. In the following year (8 Sept. 1131) Randulf attended a great council of the realm at Northampton (ROUND, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 265), but took no active part in affairs under Henry I.

It was with the accession of Stephen that the earl became an important factor in English politics. His power was by no means limited to the county which formed his earldom. In Lincolnshire he inherited the great fief of his father, Randulf Meschin, with that of their kinsman and predecessor, Earl Richard. In the same county his half-brother and staunch ally, William de Roumare, was in possession of their mother's large estates, while, through her, they claimed rights over Lincoln Castle. In the north, Carlisle, with its honour, which his father had once held, was a special object of the earl's desire. The springs of his policy, therefore, are found in Lincoln and Carlisle. To pacify the Scottish king and his son, Stephen granted Carlisle to the latter at the very beginning of his reign (RIC. HEX. p. 146). Henry of Scotland, coming south, attended his Easter court in 1136, when the special honour shown him raised the earl's jealousy (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 265; SYM. DUNELM. ii. 287). He is found, however, as a witness at Oxford to Stephen's charter of liberties after Easter (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 263). He seems to have then withdrawn to his dominions, and invaded Wales, but with ill-success (SYM. DUNELM. ii. 287). He stood completely aloof till 1140, when he endeavoured to intercept his rival, Henry, returning to Scotland (*ib.* ii. 306). Discontented at not obtaining as much as he wanted from Stephen, he succeeded, on the king's departure from Lincolnshire towards the close of the year, in gaining possession by a trick of the keep of Lincoln Castle (ORD. VIT. v. 125; WILL. NEWB. i. 39; WILL. MALM. ii. 569). Stephen hurried back after Christmas, and closely besieged him with his half-brother and their wives in the castle. The earl, who was 'the younger and more daring of the two,' contrived to slip out, and strained every nerve to gather forces for the relief of the besieged. Besides his own followers and Welsh allies, he secured the assistance of Robert, earl of Gloucester [q. v.], whose daughter he had married before the death of Henry I (WILL. MALM. ii. 569), and he made his way to the Empress Maud to offer his allegiance in return for help (*ib.* p. 570; ORD. VIT. v. 126; WILL. NEWB. i. 40). With his father-in-law and the forces they had gathered, he reached Lincoln on 2 Feb. 1141, and, in the battle beneath its walls, took a foremost part, charging the king in person (HEN. HUNT. pp. 268-74; GERVASE, p. 117). Entering the city in triumph, on the defeat of the enemy, he allowed his Welsh troops to sack it (ORD. VIT. v. 129).

Having gained his immediate object, the earl again stood aloof, and is not found at the court of the empress. Conan, earl of Richmond, who had fled at Lincoln, tried to waylay and seize him, but was himself captured, thrown into prison, and forced to do homage to Earl Randulf and become his man (SYM. DUNELM. ii. 308; *Gesta Stephani*, p. 72). In August 1141, however, the crisis caused by the siege of Winchester drew him south, and he joined the queen's forces (SYM. DUNELM. ii. 310), but he went over to the empress (*ib.*; *Gesta*, p. 79), though 'tardily and to no purpose' (WILL. MALM. ii. 581). Early in 1142, when Stephen was on his way to York, Randulph, with his half-brother William, now Earl of Lincoln, met the king at Stamford (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 159; *Engl. Hist. Rev.* x. 88). The king and he swore 'that neither should prove traitor to the other, and Earl William received the royal manor of Kirton and was confirmed in possession of Gainsborough with its bridge over the Trent (*Great*

Coucher, vol. ii. f. 445). Stephen clearly had to bide his time, but in 1144 felt strong enough to make an attack on Lincoln, which, however, was defeated (Hen. Hunt. p. 277; Will. Newb. i. 48). Meanwhile, Randulf had been vigorously assailed by Robert Marmion (who was on Stephen's side) from Coventry, but Robert was slain there in a sally against Randulf's attack (Will. Newb. i. 47). Harrying the king's supporters (*Gesta*, p. 107), and seizing on crown property (*ib.* p. 118), he practically ruled over 'a third part of the realm' (*ib.* p. 117), represented by a triangle, with its apex at Chester and its bases at Coventry and Lincoln. Alarmed, however, in 1146 at the growing power of Stephen, he suddenly renewed friendship with him, joined vigorously in the siege of Bedford, and, on its fall, assisted the king with three hundred knights in pushing the siege of Wallingford (*ib.*; Hen. Hunt. p. 279; Will. Newb. i. 49). But the firm hold he kept on his castles, and his proved instability, alarmed the king and his advisers (*Gesta*, p. 118). The earl seems to have incurred the suspicion of treachery by urging the king to join him in repelling the inroads of the Welsh (*ib.* pp. 123–4); and, while in the king's court at Northampton, he was suddenly accused, arrested, and thrown into prison unscrupulously enough (*ib.* p. 125; Hen. Hunt. p. 279; Will. Newb. i. 49). He was released, as in similar cases, only at the cost of surrendering his castles. He also swore to keep the peace, and gave hostages (*Gesta*, p. 126), his nephew, the Earl of Hertford, also pledging himself and his castles for his uncle's good behaviour (*ib.* p. 127). Stephen, proud of his questionable triumph, kept his Christmas court in 1146 at Lincoln (Hen. Hunt. p. 279).

Panting for revenge, and heedless alike of the oaths he had sworn and the safety of his hostages, Randulf flung himself against Lincoln as soon as Stephen had left it, only to be driven back by the burgesses of that populous and wealthy city, with the assistance of Stephen's garrison (Gervase, i. 132; *Gesta*, p. 126; Hen. Hunt. p. 279). He then laid siege to Coventry, but Stephen, hurrying thither, relieved it, and engaged the earl's forces, unsuccessfully at first, but finally with better fortune, Randulf narrowly escaping death (*Gesta*, pp. 126–7). The king then pursued his advantage, attacking the earl's strongholds (*ib.*) He had already seized his nephew, the Earl of Hertford, and extorted from him his castles (*ib.* pp. 127–8).

Randulf's only hope of revenge lay now in the empress and her son; but they had left England in despair. Henry, however, returned at length in the spring of 1149, and the earl hastened to join him (Gervase, i. 140; Sym. Dunelm. ii. 235). On 22 May 1149 Henry was knighted at Carlisle, and the earl, who was present, agreed to abandon his old claim in favour of the Scottish prince, receiving the honour of Lancaster instead (Sym. Dunelm. ii. 323). A powerful triple alliance was formed by this compromise, and the earl agreed to confirm it by a marriage between his son and a daughter of Henry of Scotland (*ib.* p. 323). He failed, however, to join his allies at the promised time, and so brought the whole enterprise to naught (*ib.* p. 323). It is probable (*Engl. Hist. Rev.* x. 91) that Stephen, whom the scheme had seriously alarmed, had detached the earl on this occasion by granting the remarkable charter (*Dep.-Keeper Publ. Rec.* 31st Rep. p. 2) of which an English paraphrase is given by Dugdale (*Baronage*, i. 39). By this charter Lincoln was to be restored to him under certain elaborate conditions, and he was to receive large grants of escheated and crown lands, including the land 'between Mersey and Ribble,' together with Belvoir Castle and its appendant estates. Besides lands in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, he obtained Torksey and Grimsby in Lincolnshire, his dominion thus practically extending from sea to sea, with a port on both coasts. Meanwhile he was assisting Madog, son of Maradoc, to rise against Owain of Gwynedd, but his auxiliaries were defeated at Counsylth pass (*Brut*, p. 179).

When Duke Henry landed in England in January 1153 he saw the necessity of gaining over so powerful a noble at any cost. Hence his charter granted at Devizes (*Cott. Chart.* xvii. 2; Dugdale, i. 39), which outbid even the enormous concessions of Stephen. As Duke of Normandy he was able to add power and possessions over-sea, while the grant of Staffordshire to be annexed to Cheshire firmly connected the earl's dominions on the west and the east of England. Such concessions, extorted by necessity, would doubtless have been resumed later, but they served their purpose in gaining the earl (Gervase, i. 155), who is found with the duke at Wallingford (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 419). He died, however, before the close of the year (Rob. Tor. p. 177; Sym. Dunelm.), on 16 Dec. (Dugdale, i. 40), poisoned, it was believed, by William Peverell [q. v.] of Nottingham (Gervase, i. 155), whose lands had been granted him by Henry. He was buried near his father, in St. Werburg's Abbey, Chester (*Monast. Angl.* ii. 218), though Dugdale has a story that he

died excommunicate (*Baronage*, i. 40). His benefactions to religious houses in Cheshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, and other counties are collected in Dugdale's 'Baronage' (i. 40). There is ground for assigning his foundation of Trentham Priory and his confirmation to St. Werburg's Abbey (*Monast. Angl.* vi. 397, ii. 388) to his last days at Gresley Castle, where he is believed to have died (SITWELL, *Barons of Pulford*, pp. 62, 63).

Dugdale also has printed an English version (*Baronage*, i. 38) of an elaborate treaty (VINCENT, *Discovery*, p. 301) between Earl Randulf and the Earl of Leicester, his rival in the midlands, which throws light on the extent of his rule.

The earl is always spoken of as a gallant and daring warrior, but instability and faithlessness are laid to his charge. It is probable, however, that his policy was not so erratic as it seems, for it eventually secured him the ends he had in view. He fought only for his own hand.

By Maud, daughter of Robert, earl of Gloucester, he left a son and successor, Hugh [q. v.] The countess, who appears as a widow in 1186 (*Rot. de Dom.* p. 8), founded the priory of Repton in Derbyshire (*Monast. Angl.* vi. 428, 430). She is said in its annals to have died in July 1189 (*ib.*)

[Authorities cited; Ordericus Vitalis (ed. Société de l'Histoire de France); Symeon of Durham, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Gesta Stephani, Richard of Hexham, William of Newburgh (these three in Howlett's 'Chronicles'), Gervase of Canterbury, Brut y Tywysogion (all in Rolls Ser.); Vincent's Discovery of Brooke's Errors; Dugdale's Baronage; Monasticon Anglicanum; Round's Geoffrey de Mandeville; Grimaldi's Rotulus de Dominatus; Reports of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records; Great Coucher of the Duchy of Lancaster (Public Record Office); Cotton Charters (British Museum).] J. H. R.

RANELAGH, third VISCOUNT and first EARL OF (1636?–1712). [See JONES, RICHARD.]

RANEW, NATHANAEL (1602?–1678), ejected minister, was admitted sizar at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on 10 June 1617, and graduated B.A. 1621, M.A. 1624. He was incorporated at Oxford on 10 July 1627. Upon leaving the university he became minister of St. Andrew Hubbard, Little Eastcheap, London, a rectory which had been sequestrated from Richard Chambers. There Ranew remained (cf. CALAMY, *Continuation*, i. 37) until 29 Feb. 1647, when he was instituted under a parliamentary order to the vicarage of Felsted, Essex. One of the patrons, Robert, second earl of Warwick, and his wife, who lived at Leighs Priory, within two miles of Felsted, bestowed 20*l.* a year on Ranew during his lifetime.

Ranew soon took a prominent place among Essex nonconformists. On the division of the county into classes by the committee of the lords and commons and the standing committee of the county in 1648, he was placed in the eleventh, or East Hinckford classis. He subscribed the 'Testimony of Essex Ministers in the Province of Essex,' &c., issued in the same year, and the 'Essex Watchmen's Watchword,' London, 1649, the reply of the Essex ministers to the 'agreement' presented by the army to parliament. Ranew was reported to the triers or commissioners in 1650 as an able, godly minister. Newcourt (*Repert. Eccles.* ii. 160) says, improbably, that he was appointed by Charles, earl of Warwick, to Coggeshall, Essex, on 1 March 1660.

He was ejected from Felsted upon the passing of the Act of Conformity, and settled in Billericay, where he was buried on 17 March 1678. Calamy calls him 'a judicious divine, generally esteemed and valued.'

Ranew was author of 'Solitude improved by Divine Meditation; or, a Treatise proving the Duty, and demonstrating the Necessity, Excellency, Usefulness, Natures, Kinds, and Requisites of Divine Meditation. First intended for a person of honour, and now published for General Use,' London, 1670. This was written for, and dedicated to, Mary, countess of Warwick, daughter of the first Earl of Cork, who lived in pious seclusion at Leighs Priory. The book attained a high reputation, and was reprinted by the Religious Tract Society, London, 1839.

Nathanael Ranew, bookseller and stationer, of the King's Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard, who published Ranew's book, was apparently son of the divine. Richard Ranew, who graduated M.A. from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1660, was possibly another son.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Graduati Cantabr. p. 388; Calamy and Palmer's Memorial, ii. 199; Calamy's Abridgment of Baxter's Life and Times, ii. 300; Davids's Annals of Evangel. Nonconform. Essex, p. 389; Dale's Annals of Coggeshall, p. 176; Essex Watchmen's Watchword, p. 13; Kennett's Register, pp. 789, 890; Test. of Essex Ministers, p. 5; Division of the County into Classes, p. 16; Harl. Soc. publications, xxx. 215; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. i. 311; information from the master of Emmanuel College, and the burial register of Billericay with Great Burstead, per the Rev. E. G. Darby.] C. F. S.

RANKEILLOR, Lord (1639–1706). [See under Hope, Sir John, Lord Craighall.]

RANKEN, ALEXANDER (1755–1827), author, was born in Edinburgh on 28 Feb. 1755. At the age of fifteen he entered the university of his native town, and, after graduating in arts, began to study divinity in 1775. On 28 April 1779 he was licensed to preach, and in the same year became assistant to the pastor of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. Here he remained two years, when he was appointed minister of the parish of Cambusnethen, Lanarkshire. On the invitation of the provost and magistrates of Glasgow he removed to the church of St. David in that city in July 1785, and there he remained until his death on 23 Feb. 1827. 'His style in preaching was distinguished by the utmost perspicuity, chasteness, and simplicity.' In April 1801 Glasgow University gave him the degree of D.D., and in 1811 he was appointed moderator of the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He married in 1782 Euphemia Thomson, who predeceased him, leaving a son and daughter.

Ranken's chief work was 'The History of France from the Time of its Conquest by Clovis to the Death of Louis XVI,' London, 1802–22, in 9 vols. The work is inaccurate and badly arranged, and the first three volumes drew a vigorous criticism from Hallam in the 'Edinburgh Review,' April 1805. His other published works include: 'The Importance of Religious Establishments,' Glasgow, 1799, and 'Institutes of Theology,' Glasgow, 1822.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Ecclesia, ii. 26, &c.; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.; Funeral Sermon by the Rev. J. Marshall.] J. R. M.

RANKEN, GEORGE (1828–1856), major, royal engineers, was born in London on 4 Jan. 1828. After being educated at private schools, he in 1844 passed into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the royal engineers on 1 Oct. 1847, went through the usual course of professional instruction at Chatham, and was promoted to be first lieutenant on 29 Dec. 1849. On 6 April 1850 Ranken embarked for Canada, arriving in Montreal early in May; he proceeded to Quebec, where he remained for two years, returning to Montreal in March 1852. In July he took a prominent part in endeavouring to extinguish the great fire at Montreal, when over ten thousand persons were rendered houseless. In February and March 1853 Ranken travelled through the United States of America and to the West Indies. During the tour he made the acquaintance of William Makepeace Thackeray, who was engaged in lecturing, and travelled with him. Ranken's journal of his travels was edited by his brother, and published as 'Canada and the Crimea, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life,' in 1862 (London, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1863). In the summer of 1853 Ranken was again at Quebec, and during the visitation of cholera he exerted himself to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. He advocated in the local press the formation of a society for the relief and assistance of distressed immigrants. In 1854 he distinguished himself in extinguishing the fire which destroyed the parliament buildings at Quebec, and received the thanks of the Canadian legislature for his share in saving the valuable library of the Literary and Historical Society.

Ranken returned to England early in 1855, and was quartered at first at Edinburgh, and then at Fort George, near Inverness. At this time he contributed letters on military topics to the 'Morning Post,' under the signature 'Delta.' He urged an increase of the pay of the soldiers serving in the Crimea, so as to induce the militia to volunteer for the line, a suggestion adopted by Lord Panmure [see Maule, Fox, second Baron Panmure]. He proposed the formation, since carried out, of camps of instruction; and also the reorganisation of the royal artillery and of the royal engineers.

While at Fort George Ranken volunteered for active service, and was at once ordered to the Crimea, arriving at Balaklava on 12 Aug. 1855. He was regularly employed on duty in the trenches. On 8 Sept. the British assault on the Redan took place. Ranken advanced in charge of the ladder party immediately after the skirmishers had been thrown out. He exhibited a rare zeal and courage in the operations, and thus raised the reputation of his corps. Although skilfully and obstinately contested, the assault proved unsuccessful; nevertheless by compelling the enemy to divide his forces, it enabled the French to establish themselves securely in the Malakoff, and the Russians, having lost the key of the position, evacuated the south side the same night. On the 10th Ranken rode into Sebastopol to see the ruins of the burning city.

The siege being over, Ranken was placed in charge of the waterworks for the supply of the army. He was promoted second captain on 25 Sept. 1855, and brevet major on 2 Nov. the same year for distinguished service in the field. On 28 Feb. 1856 he was accidentally killed while employed under Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd, R.E., on the demolition

of the extensive range of barracks in the Karabelnaia, in Sebastopol, known as the White Buildings. General Codrington in his despatch wrote that 'this excellent and gallant officer. . . lost his life from eagerness to complete the work entrusted to him.' Ranken was buried on 2 March 1856, at the Right Attack burial-ground of the royal engineers, where eleven of his brother officers had been buried. A stained-glass window has been placed to his memory in the church of Valcartier, north of Quebec, a church towards the building of which he had largely contributed. A monument has also been erected in the cathedral of Quebec.

Ranken was unmarried. He kept a journal when in the Crimea, from which extracts were selected by his brother, W. B. Ranken, and published in 1857 under the title of 'Six months at Sebastopol' (London, 12mo). This volume contains an engraved portrait of Ranken from a photograph.

[War Office Records; Despatches; Porter's Hist. of the Corps of Royal Engineers; Ranken's Journals as above.] R. H. V.

RANKIN, THOMAS (1738–1810), methodist divine, and friend of John Wesley, was born in Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, in 1738. His early home training gave his mind a religious bent, but, on the death of his father in 1754, he grew dissipated. Shortly afterwards a troop of dragoons, some of whom had come under the influence of methodist preachers, came to Dunbar, and held religious meetings in the morning and evening. The strangeness of the proceeding brought crowds to the services, and Rankin was greatly influenced by them. Removing to Leith, he heard Whitefield preach his farewell sermon at Orphan-house Yard, Edinburgh, and finally decided to become a preacher. Circumstances delayed the fulfilment of his design. After spending a few months in Charlestown, South Carolina, as agent for a firm of Edinburgh merchants, he was induced by a Wesleyan itinerant preacher in 1759 to visit some methodist societies in the north of England, and during this tour Rankin preached his first sermons. For two years he endured much mental trouble and uncertainty, and at Morpeth, in 1761, sought the counsel of Wesley. After another interview with Wesley in London, Rankin's doubts were removed, and in that year he was appointed to the Sussex circuit. For twelve years he moved through the country, at times accompanying Wesley himself (1769–70). Between the two a close friendship arose, Wesley in his letters always addressing Rankin as 'My dear Tommy.'

Meanwhile Wesley had become dissatisfied with the conduct of his friends in America, and on 9 April 1773 Rankin left England, specially chosen and commissioned by his chief to reform American methodism. As 'general assistant and superintendent,' he called the first conference of American methodist societies in Philadelphia on 4 July 1773. But the jealousy of those whom he had supplanted and his own brusque manners rendered him unpopular, and after the disputes with the American colonies had begun, and there was considerable ill-feeling stirred against Englishmen, he prudently returned to England in October 1777.

In England he resumed his old labours until 1783, when he retired from active work, and was appointed supernumerary of the London district. He was one of those who, after considerable dispute, and with some hesitation on Wesley's part, received ordination at the hands of Wesley in 1789. His uncompromising character again brought him into conflict with some of the methodist leaders, including Charles Wesley, but his sterling honesty was always recognised, if his defective education was never forgotten. The last years of his life were spent in London, where he died, 17 May 1810. He was buried near to Wesley in the City Road Chapel.

[M'Clintock and Strong's Cyclop. Bibl. Lit. viii. 907; 'Autobiography,' Armenian Magazine, 1779; Gorrie's Episcopal Methodism; Tyerman's Life and Times of John Wesley.] J. R. M.

RANKINE, WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN (1820–1872), civil engineer, son of David Rankine (*d.* 1870), engineer, by Barbara, daughter of Archibald Grahame, banker, of Glasgow, was born in Edinburgh on 5 July 1820. He was educated at Ayr academy in 1828–9, and at the high school of Glasgow in 1830. From 1836 to 1838 he was a student in the university of Edinburgh, where he gained the gold medal for 'An Essay on the Undulatory Theory of Light,' and the extra prize for 'An Essay on Methods in Physical Investigation.' After assisting his father, who was superintendent of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, he in 1838 became a pupil of John Benjamin (afterwards Sir John) MacNeill [q. v.], surveyor of the north of Ireland under the railway commission. For four years Rankine was employed on surveys and schemes for river improvements, waterworks and harbour works, and on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. While thus engaged he contrived a method of 'setting out curves' by chaining and angles at the circumference, since known as 'Rankine's method.' His

pupilage ended, he returned to Edinburgh and wrote his 'Experimental Inquiry into the Advantages attending the Use of Cylindrical Wheels on Railways.' These wheels, although an obvious improvement, never came into use. In 1842–3 he sent various papers to the Institution of Civil Engineers, for which prizes were given. There was one on 'The Fracture of Axles,' the conclusions of which led to new methods of construction. In 1844–5 and afterwards until 1848 he was employed under Locke and Errington on various railway projects promoted by the Caledonian Railway Company, of which his father had become secretary.

About 1848 he commenced the series of researches on molecular physics which occupied him at intervals during the rest of his life, and which constitute his chief claim to distinction in the domain of pure science. His first paper on the subject, with the title 'On an Equation between the Temperature and the Maximum Elasticity of Steam and other Vapours,' appeared in the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' (1849, xlvii. 28–42), and at the end of that year he sent to the Royal Society of Edinburgh (*Journal*, xlvii. 235–9) his great paper 'On a formula for calculating the expansion of liquids by heat.' He was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1849, and awarded the Keith medal in 1854. In July 1850 he read to the British Association at Edinburgh (*Report*, 1851, pt. ii. pp. 3–6) another paper on a closely connected subject, 'Elasticity and Heat.'

In 1853 one of his most characteristic papers, 'On the General Law of the Transformation of Energy,' was read by him to the Glasgow Philosophical Society (*Proceedings*, iii. 276–80). In the same year, with James Robert Napier, he projected and patented a new form of air-engine, but the patent was afterwards abandoned. On 2 June 1853 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and sent to that body a great paper on thermo-dynamics, entitled 'On the Geometrical Representation of the expansive Action of Heat' (*Phil. Trans.* 1854, pp. 115–176). From January to April 1855 he lectured in Glasgow University as deputy for Professor Lewis Gordon, on whose resignation he was appointed to the chair of civil engineering and mechanics, 7 Nov. 1855. In 1856 he was created LL.D. of the university of Dublin. In 1856 the preparation of his course of lectures led him to the invention of some remarkable methods connected with 'Transformation of Structures.' These are based on the discovery of 'reciprocal diagrams' of frames and force, since greatly extended and simplified by Clerk-Maxwell. In 1857 he resigned the associateship of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and shortly afterwards, on the establishment of the Institute of Engineers in Scotland, he was elected the first president. In July 1859 he received a commission as captain in the Glasgow University rifle volunteers, and in 1860, when senior major, commanded the second battalion at the review held by the queen in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh. In 1865 he was appointed consulting engineer to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and also became a contributor to the 'Engineer.' He communicated valuable matter to the proceedings of the 'Committee on Designs for Ships of War' which was appointed after the loss of the Captain, and for the committee calculated the 'stability of unmasted ships of low freeboard' and the 'stability of ships under canvas.' In May 1872 the value of his professorship was increased by a donation from Mrs. John Elder; but his health was already failing, and he died at 59 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on 24 Dec. 1872.

Besides writing in various newspapers, he contributed upwards of one hundred and fifty papers to scientific journals, many of them exhaustive essays on mathematical or physical questions, and genuine contributions to the advancement of science (*Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, 1871, v. 93–6). The application of the doctrine, that 'heat and work are convertible,' to the discovery of new relations among the properties of bodies was made about the same time by three scientific men, William Thomson (afterwards Lord Kelvin), Rankine, and Clausius. Lord Kelvin cleared the way by his account of Carnot's work on the 'Motive Power of Heat,' and pointed out the error of Carnot's assumption that heat is a substance and therefore indestructible. Rankine in 1849, and Clausius in 1850, showed the nature of the further modifications which Carnot's theory required. Lord Kelvin in 1851 put the foundations of the theory in the form they have since retained.

Rankine was the author of: 1. 'On the Means of improving the Water Supply of Glasgow,' 1852. 2. 'Mechanical Laws, Formulæ, and Tables,' 1856, pt. i. (no more published). 3. 'A Manual of Applied Mechanics,' 1858; 11th edit. 1885. 4. 'A Manual of the Steam Engine and other Prime Movers,' 1859; 13th edit. 1891. 5. 'A Manual of Civil Engineering,' 1862; 15th edit. 1885. 6. 'Useful Rules and Tables relating to Mensuration, Engineering, Structures, and Machines,' 1866; 7th edit. 1889. 7. 'Mechanics (Applied),' 1868. 8. 'The

Cyclopædia of Machine and Hand Tools,' 1869. 9. 'A Manual of Machinery and Millwork,' 1869; 5th edit. 1883. 10. 'A Memoir of J. Elder,' 1871. 11. 'A Mechanical Textbook,' 1873. 12. 'Songs and Fables,' 1874. With Professor J. Eadie and others he was one of the conductors of 'The Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography,' 1857–63, 3 vols., and he was the corresponding and general editor of 'Shipbuilding, Theoretical and Practical,' 1866.

[Miscellaneous and Scientific Papers, by W. J. M. Rankine (1880), with a memoir by Professor P. G. Tait, pp. xix–xxxvi, and a portrait; Proceedings of Royal Society, 1873, xxi. 1–4; Proceedings of Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1875, viii. 296–306; Nature, 1878, xvii. 257–8; Glasgow Herald, 26 Dec. 1872, p. 4, 28 Dec. p. 4.] G. C. B.

RANKINS, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1587), author, published in 1587 a venomous attack on the theatre, resembling the earlier diatribes of Stephen Gosson, Northbrooke, and Philip Stubbes. It was entitled 'Mirrour of Monsters, wherein is plainly described the manifold vices and spotted enormities that are caused by the infectious sight of Playes,' &c., London, 1587 (British Museum and Bodleian; cf. Collier, *Poetical Decameron*, pp. 246–8). Some years later Rankins proved false to his own professions of hostility to the stage by turning playwright. On 3 Oct. 1598, Philip Henslowe, the theatrical manager, paid 3*l.* for a play by Rankins called 'Mulmutius Dunwallow,' which was probably an adaptation of another's work (Henslowe, *Diary*, p. 135). Subsequently he joined with Richard Hathway in writing for Henslowe a piece called 'Hannibal and Scipio.' Thomas Nabbes printed in 1637 a tragedy of the same name, which may have been indebted to the earlier effort. Between January and April 1600–1 Henslowe lent Hathway and Rankins many small sums on account of two pieces, in one of which the jesters Scogan and Skelton were leading characters (*ib.* pp. 97, 174–5); the other was called 'The Conquest of Spain by John of Gaunt.' None of these plays are extant.

There seems little doubt that Rankins was also author of 'The English Ape, the Italian imitation, the Foote-steppes of Fraunce. Wherein is explaned the wilfull blindnesse of subtill mischiefe, the striuing for Starres, the catching of Mooneshine, and the Secrete Sounde of many hollowe heartes. By W. R.,' London, by Robert Robinson, 1588, 4to (Huth and Bodl. Libr.) In the dedication to Sir Christopher Hatton, the author mentions an earlier work, entitled 'My Roughcast Conceit of Hell,' which he had inscribed to the same patron. 'The English Ape' is a strenuous denunciation of the Englishman's habit of imitating foreign fashions in dress and the like (Collier, *Bibliographical Catalogue*, i. 27–8).

Rankins secured a somewhat more stable reputation by publishing, in 1598, 'Seaven Satyres applyed to the weeke, including the worlds ridiculous follyes. True felicity described in the Phœnix. *Maulgre.* Whereunto is annexed the wandring Satyre. By W. Rankins, Gent. Imprinted at London by Edw. Allde,' &c. 1598; 'dedicated to his noble-minded friend John Salisbury of Llewenni, Esq.' (Bridgwater Library). 'True felicity described in the Phœnix' is a pious poem. The seven satires, which are in seven-line stanzas, are not impressive, and are respectively entitled 'Contra Lunatistum,' 'Contra Martialistam,' 'Contra Mercurialistam,' 'Contra Jovialistam,' 'Contra Venereum,' 'Contra Saturnistam,' 'Contra Sollistam.' Meres, in his 'Palladis Tamia' (1598), names Rankins with Joseph Hall and John Marston as the three satirists of the age. Prefixed to the 'Belvedere' (1600) by John Bodenham are three seven-line stanzas called 'A Sonnet to the Muse's Garden,' and signed 'W. Rankins, Gent.'

[Collier's Bibliographical Catalogue, ii. 227 sq.; Hazlitt's Handbook.] S. L.

RANKLEY, ALFRED (1819–1872), painter, was born in 1819. He received his art training in the schools of the Royal Academy, and began to exhibit there in 1841, when he sent a scene from Shakespeare's 'Macbeth.' This was followed in 1842 by 'Palamon and Lavinia,' exhibited at the Society of British Artists. In 1843 he sent to the Royal Academy a portrait, in 1844 a scene from 'Othello,' and in 1845 a subject from Crabbe's poems. Another portrait and 'Paul and Virginia' were his contributions to the exhibition of 1846, in which year he sent to the Society of British Artists 'Edith and the Monks finding the Body of Harold,' and 'The Fortune-Teller.' In 1847 he had at the British Institution 'Cordelia,' and at the Royal Academy 'The Village Church.' From this time onwards until 1867 he was a regular exhibitor at the academy, always sending one picture, but never more than two. His exhibited works included 'The Ruined Spendthrift,' 1848; 'Love in Humble Life' and 'Innocence and Guilt,' 1849; 'The Sunday School,' 1850; 'The Pharisee and Publican,' 1851; 'Dr. Watts visiting some of his Little Friends,' 1853; 'The Village School,' 1856; 'The Welcome Guest' and 'The Lonely Hearth,' 1857, the latter en-

graved by Frederick Bacon; 'The Return of the Prodigal,' 1858; 'The Farewell Sermon,' 1859, engraved by W. H. Simmons; 'The Day is done,' 1860; 'The Gipsy at the Gate,' 1862; 'A Sower went forth to sow,' 1863; 'The Doctor's coming,' 1864, his best work, representing a scene in a gipsy encampment; 'After Work,' 1865; ''Tis Home where the Heart is,' 1866; 'Follow my Leader,' 1867; 'Following the Trail' and 'The Hearth of his Home,' 1870; and 'The Benediction,' 1871. All his pictures were carefully finished, and were directed to awaken sympathy in favour of that which is kindly in feeling and of good report. Most of them were of a domestic character, and many became deservedly popular. 'The Parish Beauty' and 'The Pastor's Pet' were engraved by Robert Mitchell; 'Reading the Litany,' 'Sunday Afternoon,' and 'The Sunday School,' by James Scott; 'Refreshment, Sir?' by W. H. Egleton; and 'The Scoffers,' by H. T. Ryall.

Rankley died at his residence, Clifton Villa, Campden Hill, Kensington, on 7 Dec. 1872, aged 52, and was buried in the St. Marylebone cemetery, Finchley.

[Art Journal, 1873, p. 44; Athenæum, 1872, ii. 776; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1841–71.] R. E. G.

RANNULF FLAMBARD (*d.* 1128), minister of William Rufus. [See FLAMBARD.]

RANSFORD, EDWIN (1805–1876), vocalist and actor, was born at Bourton-on-the-Water, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, on 13 March 1805. He first appeared on the stage as an 'extra' in the opening chorus at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, and was afterwards engaged in the chorus at Covent Garden. During Charles Kemble's management of Covent Garden he was heard as a baritone in Don Cæsar in the 'Castle of Andalusia' on 27 May 1829, and was engaged soon afterwards by Samuel James Arnold for the English Opera House (now the Lyceum). In the autumns of 1829 and 1830 he was at Covent Garden. In 1831 he played leading characters under R. W. Elliston at the Surrey Theatre, where he won great popularity. In 1832 he was with Joe Grimaldi at Sadler's Wells, playing Tom Tuck in Andrew V. Campbell's nautical drama 'The Battle of Trafalgar,' in which he made a great hit with S. C. Neukomm's song 'The Sea.' At this theatre in 1831 he sustained the part of Captain Cannonade in John Barnett's opera, 'The Pet of the Petticoats.' On 3 Nov. 1831 he played, at Drury Lane, Giacomo in Auber's 'Fra Diavolo,' then first produced in England. He afterwards fulfilled important engagements at Drury Lane, the Lyceum, and Covent Garden. At Covent Garden he played the Doge of Venice in 'Othello' on 25 March 1833, when Edmund Kean made his last appearance on the stage; and Sir Harry in the 'School for Scandal' on Charles Kemble's last appearance as Charles Surface. His final theatrical engagement was with Macready at Covent Garden in 1837–8.

After his retirement from the stage Ransford for a time sang at concerts, and then, from 1845 onwards, produced a series of popular musical entertainments, in which he was the chief performer. Among these ventures were 'Illustrations of Gipsy Life and Character' (with the words to the songs by Eliza Cook), 'Tales of the Sea,' and 'Songs of Dibdin.' Ransford was also well known as a composer of songs and glees, and between 1835 and 1876 upwards of fifty published pieces bear his name. For some years he was also in business as a music publisher at Charles Street, Soho Square, and at 2 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, London. He died at 59 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London, on 11 July 1876, and was buried at Bourton-on-the-Water on 15 July. In March 1825 he married Hannah, who died on 22 Nov. 1876, aged 71. Among his published songs, in which the words as well as the music were by himself, were: 'Come, gang awa' wi' me,' 1840, and 'Summer is nigh,' 1842. Under the name of 'Aquila' he composed thirteen 'Sacred Ballads' (1862–9), and wrote the words of the well-known song, 'In the Days when we went gipsying.' He was the author of 'Jottings—Music in Verse,' 1863.

[Grove's Dictionary of Music, 1883, iii. 75; Era, 16 July 1876, p. 10.] G. C. B.

RANSOME, ROBERT (1753–1830), agricultural-implement maker, born at Wells, Norfolk, in 1753, was son of Richard Ransome, a schoolmaster there. His grandfather, Richard Ransome, was a miller of North Walsham, Norfolk, and an early quaker who suffered frequent imprisonment while on preaching journeys in various parts of England, Ireland, and Holland. He died at Bristol on 8 Nov. 1716.

On leaving school Robert was apprenticed to an ironmonger, and commenced business for himself at Norwich with a small brass-foundry, which afterwards expanded into an iron-foundry. He possessed inventive skill, and as early as 1783 took out a patent for cast-iron roofing plates, and published 'Directions for Laying Ransome's Patent Cast-iron Coverings,' printed for the patentees,

1784, 4to. On 18 March 1785 he took out his first patent for tempering cast-iron ploughshares by wetting the mould with salt water. This was followed in 1803 by the most important invention ever made in connection with ploughs—viz. the chilling of the under side of ploughshares by casting them on an iron mould, the upper part of the mould being of sand. In this manner the under side of the share was chilled and made harder than steel, while the upper part remained soft and tough. The upper part wearing away faster than the lower, a sharp cutting edge was thus maintained, and less draught required. By the use of these shares the necessity of continually laying and sharpening of wrought-iron shares was avoided. This invention was at once adopted, has never been superseded, and is in universal use at the present day. In 1789 Ransome removed to Ipswich, and there laid the foundation of the now extensive and well-known Orwell Works, in which fifteen hundred men are employed. He took out a further patent on 30 May 1808 for improvements in the wheel and swing ploughs.

Ransome was joined in business by his two sons, and the firm, known as Ransome & Sons, was one of the earliest to build cast-iron bridges, the Stoke Bridge at Ipswich being constructed by them in 1819.

Upon retiring from business in 1825, Ransome learned copperplate engraving as an amusement, and constructed a telescope for his own use, for which he ground the speculum himself. The later years of his life were spent at Woodbridge in Suffolk, where he died on 7 March 1830.

Of his two sons the younger, Robert (1795–1864), became a partner in 1819, and was widely known in Ipswich as a philanthropist; he left two sons, Robert Charles (*d.* 1886) and James Edward, the present head of the firm (*Suffolk Chronicle*, 15 Nov. 1864).

The original Robert's elder son, James Ransome (1782–1849), entered his father's business in 1795. He, with his brother, took out several patents for improvements in ploughs. Threshing-machines, scarifiers, and other agricultural implements were also improved by his firm. James and his brother Robert were among the earliest members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was founded in 1838, and they gained in later years many of the society's chief medals and prizes (see *Farmers' Magazine*, 1857, vol. xi.) Upon the introduction of the railway system the Ransomes became the largest manufacturers of railway chairs, for the casting of which a patent was secured. A patent was also taken out for compressed wood keys and treenails for securing the chairs and rails, and many millions of these were turned out. James Ransome died at Rushmere, Ipswich, on 22 Nov. 1849, his wife Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hunton of Southwold, having predeceased him on 8 Dec. 1826. He left a numerous family, of whom

James Allen Ransome (1806–1875), the eldest son, born in 1806, was, after being educated at Colchester, apprenticed to the firm of Ransome & Sons; he became a partner in 1829. For several years from that date he resided at Yoxford, Suffolk, where a branch of the business was established. He started a farmers' club there which was the precursor of many similar institutions, notably the Farmers' Club of London, of which Ransome was one of the founders. In 1839 he moved permanently to Ipswich, and under his direction the business assumed huge proportions. In 1843 he published an excellent history of 'The Implements of Agriculture,' part of which had been prepared as a prize essay for the Royal Agricultural Society. He had joined the society in 1838, served on its council, and was one of the most popular figures at its annual shows (cf. *Farmers' Magazine*, 1857, with portrait). He was alderman of Ipswich from 1865 until his death, which took place on 29 April 1875 at his house in Carr Street, Ipswich. By his wife Catherine (*d.* 17 April 1868), daughter of James Neave of Fordingbridge, Hampshire, whom he married on 4 Sept. 1829, he left two sons, Robert James and Allen Ransome, and three daughters, one of whom married J. R. Jefferies, an active member of the present firm (*Suffolk Chronicle* for 1 and 8 May 1875; *Journals of Royal Agricultural Society*, 1st ser. passim, 3rd ser. vol. v. (1894); *Annual Monitor*, 1869 p. 147, 1876 p. 146).

[Bacon's Agriculture of Norfolk, 1844; Biographical Cat. of Portraits at Devonshire House, pp. 545–58; J. Allen Ransome's Implements of Agriculture, p. 17; J. E. Ransome's Ploughs and Ploughing, publ. in 'Practice with Science,' a series of agricultural papers, 1867, pp. 54, 55, 59; Ransome and May's Catalogue, 1848, p. 5; Bennet Woodcroft's Titles of Patents of Invention, 1617–1852, 15 and 16 Vict. cap. 83, sec. xxxii. pp. 256, 270, 564, 712; Journals of the Royal Agric. Soc. i. 145; Suffolk Chronicle, 13 March 1830; Raynbird's Agriculture of Suffolk, pp. 188, 198; Annual Monitor for 1828 p. 28, 1851 p. 51, 1865 p. 149, 1866 p. 148; Registers at Devonshire House; useful information has been kindly supplied by Mr. Ernest Clarke, secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society.]

C. F. S.

RANSON, THOMAS FRAZER (1784–1828), line engraver, son of Thomas and Mary Ranson, was born at Sunderland, 19 June 1784. He learnt his art at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in 1814 gained a Society of Arts medal for an engraving. His plates, which are admirably executed, include a portrait of George IV, after E. Scott; a whole-length portrait of Hugh, duke of Northumberland, after T. Phillips, 1820; and 'Duncan Gray,' after Sir D. Wilkie, 1822. Ranson was one of the engravers employed upon the official publication, 'Ancient Marbles in the British Museum.' In 1818 he was prosecuted by the bank of England for having in his possession a forged note, but was acquitted, it being proved to be genuine; to commemorate the incident, he engraved and published a plate representing himself seated in a cell in Cold Bath Fields prison. Ranson died in 1828.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Sunderland parish register; list of members of the Artists' Annuity Fund.] F. M. O'D.

RANULF. [See RALPH and RANDULF.]

RANULF DE GLANVILLE (*d.* 1190), chief justiciar of England. [See GLANVILLE.]

RANULF or RANDULPH DE BLUNDEVILL, EARL OF CHESTER (*d.* 1232). [See BLUNDEVILL.]

RANULPH BRITO or LE BRETON (*d.* 1246), canon of St. Paul's. [See BRITO.]

RANYARD, ARTHUR COWPER (1845–1894), astronomer, born at Swanscombe, Kent, was son of Benjamin Ranyard by his wife Ellen Henrietta, who is separately noticed. Ranyard attended University College school, London, from 1857 to 1860, afterwards proceeding to University College. Here the influence of Professor De Morgan led him to concentrate his attention on mathematics and astronomy, and he formed an intimate friendship with the professor's son George. In 1864 the two friends formed the plan for a society for the special study of mathematics, and issued a circular inviting attendance at the first meeting of 'the University College Mathematical Society' on 7 Nov. 1864. The first meeting mentioned in the minutes of the society, however, was held on 16 Jan. 1865, when Professor De Morgan was elected president, and Messrs. Cozens-Hardy and H. M. Bompas secretaries. After the president's inaugural address Ranyard read the first paper, 'On Determinants.' The new association received the support of eminent mathematicians, and ultimately developed into the present London Mathematical Society.

Proceeding to Cambridge, Ranyard entered Pembroke College in October 1865, and graduated M.A. in 1868. Adopting the law as his profession, he was called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1871; but his tastes lay in the direction of science, and his means enabled him to devote much of his time to astronomy. He became a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1863, was a member of the council (1872–88 and 1892–4), and was secretary (1874–80). He was assistant secretary of the expedition for observing the total solar eclipse of 1870, and made a successful series of polariscopic observations at Villasmunda in Sicily (*Memoirs Royal Astr. Soc.* vol. xli.) In 1878 he went to Colorado to view the solar eclipse of that year, which he observed and photographed at a station near Denver (*ib.* xlvi. 213). In 1882 he observed and photographed the total solar eclipse at Sohag in Upper Egypt. His most extensive work in astronomy was the eclipse volume of the Royal Astronomical Society (*ib.* vol. xli.), in which are systematised and discussed the observations of all solar eclipses down to 1878. It was originally commenced in conjunction with Sir George Airy, but soon devolved upon Ranyard alone. Commenced in 1871, it was completed in 1879.

In 1888 his friend Richard Anthony Proctor [q. v.] died, leaving his great work, 'Old and New Astronomy,' incomplete, and Ranyard generously undertook to finish it for the benefit of the author's family. The chapters which are entirely by Ranyard are those on the universe of stars, the construction of the milky way, and the distribution of nebulæ, which he discussed with much ability and thoroughness. He also succeeded Proctor as editor of 'Knowledge,' to which he contributed a long series of articles upon the sun and moon, the milky way, the stellar universe, star-clusters, the density of nebulæ, &c. These papers give his mature views upon many intricate problems. His most important investigations were those upon nebulæ, the density of which he concluded to be extremely low, even as compared with the earth's atmosphere, and upon star-clusters, which he regarded as showing evidence of the ejection of matter from a centre, and not gradual condensation, as supposed by Laplace (*Knowledge*, vols. xvi. xvii.)

Although mainly engaged in scientific pursuits, he took much interest in public affairs, and in 1892 was elected a member of the London County Council, where he did important work, especially in connection with the new (London) Building Act, which passed into law in the summer of 1894.

In 1872 he made, in conjunction with Lord

Lindsay (now the Earl of Crawford), a series of experiments on photographic irradiation (*Monthly Notices Royal Astr. Soc.* xxxii. 313), and in 1886 he investigated the relation between brightness of object, time of exposure, and intensity of photographic action (*ib.* xlvi. 305).

Ranyard, who was unmarried, lived a somewhat retired life of laborious industry. He was a man of generous spirit, extremely conscientious, and completely devoted to duty. He died of cancer, at his house in Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, on 14 Dec. 1894. A portrait is given in 'Knowledge' for February 1895.

[Men of the Time; Life of A. De Morgan, p. 281; Knowledge, vols. xii.–xvii.; Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers, vol. viii.]

W. H. W.

RANYARD, ELLEN HENRIETTA (1810–1879), founder of the female bible mission, born in the district of Nine Elms, London, on 9 Jan. 1810, was eldest daughter of John Bazley White, cement maker. At the age of sixteen she and a friend, Elizabeth Saunders, caught a fever while visiting the sick poor. Her friend died, and from that time Miss White regularly visited the poor, collected pence for supplying them with bibles, and interested herself in the bible society. After her family removed to Swanscombe in Kent, she married there, on 10 Jan. 1839, Benjamin Ranyard. In 1852 she wrote 'The Book and its Story, a Narrative for the Young, on occasion of the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. By L. N. R., with an Introductory Preface by the Rev. Thomas Phillips, Jubilee Secretary.' The book proved extraordinarily popular. In 1857, with her husband and family, she took up her residence at 13 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, London. Soon afterwards she founded, in Seven Dials, a missionary society for the supply of bibles, and described her labours in a periodical, which she supported, called 'The Book and its Missions, past and present' (vols. i. to ix. 1856–64). From 1865 the magazine was wholly devoted to furthering her mission, and was renamed 'The Missing Link Magazine, or Bible Work at Home and Abroad' (1865–79). In 1879 upwards of 170 bible women were employed in the work of the mission. In 1868 Mrs. Ranyard commenced training nurses, and eighty were ultimately engaged in attending on sick poor in the poorest districts of London. She died, of bronchitis, at 13 Hunter Street, London, on 11 Feb. 1879. Mrs. Ranyard's work was continued as the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, whose doings are chronicled in 'Bible Work at Home and Abroad,' vol. i. 1884. Her husband died a month later, on 10 March 1879, aged 86. Both were buried in Norwood cemetery. Her son, Arthur Cowper Ranyard, is noticed separately.

Under the signature of L. N. R., besides tracts and short stories, Mrs. Ranyard wrote: 1. 'Nineveh and its Relics in the British Museum,' 1852. 2. 'The Bible Collectors, or Principles in Practice,' 1854. 3. 'Leaves from Life,' 1855. 4. 'The Missing Link, or Bible Women in the Homes of the London Poor,' 1859. 5. 'Life Work, or the Link and the Rivet,' 1861. 6. 'The True Institution of Sisterhood, or a Message and its Messengers,' 1862. 7. 'Stones crying out and Rock-Witness to the Narratives of the Bible concerning the Times of the Jews,' 1865; 2nd edit. 1865. 8. 'London and Ten Years Work in it,' 1868. 9. 'The Missing Link Tracts Series,' 1871, a set of seven tracts. 10. 'The Border Land, and other Poems,' 1876.

[The World's Workers, 1885, memoir of E. H. Ranyard, pp. 99–128, with portrait; Woman's Work, 1879, viii. 103–7; Watchman, 19 Feb. 1879, p. 60; information from the late Arthur Cowper Ranyard, esq., barrister-at-law.]

G. C. B.

RAPER, HENRY (1767–1845), admiral, born in 1767, entered the navy in February 1780, on board the Berwick, which in July joined the flag of Sir George Rodney in the West Indies. Returning in 1781, he took part in the battle on the Doggerbank on 5 Aug. Raper afterwards served in the Cambridge, and in her was at the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe in October 1782. He then joined the Marquis de Seignelay, with Commander John Hunter (1738–1821) [q. v.], his former shipmate in the Berwick, and remained in her till 1785. From 1785 to 1788 he was in the Salisbury, the flagship of Rear-admiral John Elliot [q. v.], at Newfoundland, and afterwards in the Impregnable and Queen Charlotte in the Channel till 22 Nov. 1790, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Through 1791 he served in the Vesuvius bomb, and in October 1793 was appointed to the Queen Charlotte, flagship of Earl Howe, to whom he acted as signal lieutenant in May and on 1 June 1794. On 4 July he was promoted to be commander, and in September, on the recommendation of Howe, was appointed signal officer on the staff of Vice-admiral de Valle, of the Portuguese squadron acting in conjunction with Howe. On resigning this post in December, he was presented with a diamond-hilted sword. In November 1795 he commanded the Racoon

in the Thames; and on 1 Feb. 1796 was posted to the Champion, a small frigate employed on the coast of Ireland and afterwards in the North Sea. In January 1798 he assisted in the seizure of a Swedish convoy, which was brought into the Downs (Schomberg, *Naval Chronology*, iii. 264); and in the following May took part in the attempt to destroy the locks and sluice-gates of the Bruges-Ostend Canal [see Popham, Sir Home Riggs].

From January 1799 to September 1802 he commanded the Aimable in the West Indies (James, *Nav. Hist.* ii. 416). In 1810 he declined an offer of the rank of vice-admiral in the Portuguese service; and was in November appointed to the Mars, which he commanded till February 1813, on the Lisbon station and in the Baltic. Notwithstanding repeated applications he had no further employment; but was promoted in due course to be rear-admiral on 12 Aug. 1819, vice-admiral on 22 July 1830, and admiral on 23 Nov. 1841. He died in London on 5 April 1845, aged 78 (*Gent. Mag.*) He was the author of 'A New System of Signals, by which Colours may be wholly dispensed with,' 1828, 4to. He married, in 1798, Miss Craig, by whom he left issue. His eldest son, Henry, is separately noticed.

[O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. ii. (vol. i. pt. ii.) 714; Gent. Mag. 1845, i. 649; Service Book in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

RAPER, HENRY (1799–1859), lieutenant in the navy and writer on navigation, born in 1799, was eldest son of Admiral Henry Raper [q. v.] He entered the navy in November 1811 on board the Mars, then commanded by his father. When the Mars was paid off he was sent to the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, whence he passed with distinction, obtaining the silver medal for proficiency in mathematics. After a short time in the Nymphen frigate he was appointed, in October 1815, to the Alceste with Captain Murray Maxwell [q. v.] In her he made the voyage to China, experienced shipwreck in Gaspar Straits, and took part in the encampment on the island of Pulo Leat. He was afterwards in the Tyne and the Seringapatam; and in January 1821, by his father's interest, joined the Adventure sloop with Commander William Henry Smyth [q. v.] With Smyth he served in the Mediterranean, was placed in charge of the chronometers, and had exceptional opportunities for the scientific study of navigation, nautical astronomy, and surveying. On 17 May 1823 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was appointed to the Euryalus, from which he was shortly after moved to the Dispatch brig. In January 1825, when Captain Frederick William Beechey [q. v.] commissioned the Blossom for a voyage round Cape Horn and to Behring Strait, he placed the filling up of three vacancies in the hands of Smyth, and on his nomination offered Raper the post of first lieutenant. Raper, however, imagined that his father had been undeservedly slighted by the admiralty, and declined Beechey's offer, thus virtually retiring from active service.

From that time he devoted himself to nautical science. He became a fellow of the Royal Geographical and Royal Astronomical Societies, repeatedly served on their councils, and was for many years secretary of the latter. In 1832 he was appointed by the admiralty on a committee to consider the method of measuring the tonnage of ships, and the report was drawn up principally by him. In 1840 he published his 'Practice of Navigation,' which was at once recognised as the best work on the subject, a position which it still holds in the opinion of practical navigators, although at the Royal Naval College the preference has always been given to the work of Dr. James Inman [q. v.] or later modifications of it. For this valuable work Raper was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society; and in 1850 Smyth, then president of the society, called special attention to the third edition 'as well, generally, for the useful additions engrafted on its pages, as, particularly, for its admirable and well-organised table of geographical positions,' to the number of eight thousand eight hundred. Raper always intended to publish a second volume, treating of the theory of the practical rules contained in the first; but the work grew under his hands, and his failing health prevented his completing it. He died at Torquay on 6 Jan. 1859, leaving a widow.

[Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xxix. p. ccxxvi; Gent. Mag. 1859, i. 221.] J. K. L.

RAPIN, PAUL DE (1661–1725), historian, generally styled 'Rapin-Thoyras,' was born at Castres on 25 March 1661. His father, Jacques de Rapin, seigneur de Thoyras, was an advocate practising in the chamber of the edict of Castres, one of the courts of judicature erected in pursuance of the edict of Nantes, for the benefit of the Huguenots. His mother, Jeanne de Pélisson, was daughter of a councillor in that court, and sister of Paul de Pélisson-Fontanier, the historian of the Académie Française (Cazenove, *Rapin-Thoyras*, pp. 85,

118). Rapin was educated at the academies of Puylaurens and Saumur. He showed more inclination for arms than letters, but, at his father's desire, adopted the study of the law, and was received as an advocate in 1679. In the same year the abolition of the courts of the edict obliged his father to remove to Toulouse, whither Rapin accompanied his family. He is stated to have pleaded only one cause as an advocate, and devoted his time to mathematics, music, and belles-lettres.

In 1685 the elder Rapin died, and two months after his death the edict of Nantes was revoked. The Rapin family retired into the country to avoid persecution. Paul, with his younger brother Salomon, made his way in March 1686 to London, where, thanks to the influence of his uncle Pélisson, he was favourably received by Barillon, the French ambassador. Rapin saw no prospect of employment under James II unless he became a catholic, and found himself harassed by the attempts of his uncle's friends to bring about the necessary conversion. To escape their urgency he went over to Holland and enlisted in a company of French refugees at Utrecht, commanded by his cousin, Daniel de Rapin. The company formed part of the army with which William of Orange landed in England in November 1688, and Rapin's account of the prince's expedition is therefore one of the most valuable parts of his history (*ib.* p. 143; *History of England*, translated by Tindal, ed. 1743, ii. 777). In 1689 he was made ensign in Lord Kingston's regiment of foot, which formed part of the force sent to Ireland under Schomberg. He distinguished himself at the siege of Carrickfergus, and was a few months later given a lieutenancy. Rapin fought at the battle of the Boyne, and was wounded at the unsuccessful assault on Limerick (27 Aug. 1690). Lieutenant-general Douglas, who became his patron, employed him temporarily as quartermaster-general, wished to take him to Flanders as aide-de-camp, and procured for him a company first in Kingston's regiment and afterwards in the Scots guards. Rapin took part in the capture of Athlone (30 June 1691), but was not present at the battle of Aughrim. In 1693 he was recalled to England, and was offered, at the Earl of Galway's recommendation, the post of governor to the Earl of Portland's eldest son, Lord Woodstock (Cazenove, p. 191). Rapin travelled with his pupil in Germany and Italy, and accompanied the Earl of Portland on his embassy to the court of Versailles in 1698 (*ib.* pp. 196–8). He resided also for some time at the Hague, where, in 1699, he married Marie Anne Testart, of a Huguenot family from St. Quentin, which had sought refuge in Holland. In June 1704 his pupil also married, and then, if not earlier, his employment as governor came to an end. Rapin was now stranded. On 1 Jan. 1700 William had granted him a pension of eleven hundred florins a year until he should obtain some office of greater value, but he never received any such appointment, and the pension ceased on the king's death (*ib.* p. 204). At the Hague Rapin enjoyed the company of men of learning (such as Beauval de Basnage and Jean Rou), and he was one of the leading members of a literary society called 'La Féauté,' which met at his house; but in 1707 his straitened circumstances obliged him to remove to Wesel. At Wesel he spent the rest of his life, which he devoted entirely to the study of history. In 1717 he was offered a post in the supreme court at Berlin, but refused on the ground of his insufficient knowledge of law; what little he knew he confessed he had forgotten in the thirty-two years which had passed since he abandoned his legal studies (*ib.* App. p. xvii). The first volumes of his history of England—in French—were published in 1723; the last two appeared and were completed in 1725, just before his death. 'Though he was of a very strong constitution, yet a seventeen years' constant application to compose his history entirely ruined his health. About three years before his death he found himself quite spent, and frequently seized with violent pains in his stomach. He might have recovered if he would have relinquished his work, and unbent his mind for a time. Of this he was sensible, but could not resolve it as he ought. All he indulged himself in was not to rise before six o'clock, after which it was impossible for him to sleep or lie in his bed. As to his diversions, of which walking was the most usual, he was quickly tired of them, and, if his indisposition permitted, returned to his work, which was the cause of his illness and properly his sole delight ('Some particulars of the Life of M. de Rapin,' in *History of England*, ed. 1743, i. p. x). He died on 25 May 1725 at the age of sixty-four, and was buried at Wesel (Cazenove, pp. 326, 334).

Rapin left several daughters and a son, who became a Prussian official, was director of the colonies of French refugees at Stettin and Stargardt, and earned the praise of Frederick the Great. A great-grandson, Philippe de Rapin-Thoyras, fought in the German war of liberation, and became colonel of cuirassiers in the Prussian army.

Rapin's earliest historical work was a 'Dissertation sur l'Origine du Gouverne-

ment de l'Angleterre et sur la Naissance, le Progrès, les Vues, les Forces, les Intérêts et les Caractères des deux Partis des Whigs et des Torys.' This lucid explanation of English politics, written for the instruction of foreigners, was printed at the Hague in 1717, and was immediately translated into German, Dutch, Danish, and English. It is reprinted in the English translations of his history (ed. 1743, ii. 796). Rapin's 'History of England,' which was also written for foreigners rather than for Englishmen, met with equal success. Six editions were published in French—the first, in 10 vols. 4to between 1723 and 1727; the sixth and best, edited by Lefébvre de Saint-Marc, in 1749, 16 vols. 4to (for a bibliography see Cazenove, pp. 261–76). Of the English translation and its different continuations, four editions in octavo and three in folio were published (*ib.* p. 270; Lowndes, *Bibliographer's Manual*, ed. Bohn, p. 2047). Rapin's 'History' begins with the landing of Julius Cæsar and ends with the accession of William and Mary. It was continued in French by David Durand (*d.* 1763), a Huguenot refugee, who was minister of the French churches in St. Martin's Lane and the Savoy. He added to Rapin's 'History' vols. xi. and xii. treating the reign of William III, published at the Hague in 1734–5. A thirteenth volume, attributed to a certain Dupard, appeared in 1736 (Cazenove, pp. 261–6). Thomas Lediard [q. v.] brought out in 1737 'The History of the Reigns of William III, Mary, and Anne, in continuation of the History of England by Rapin de Thoyras' (folio). This ends with the accession of George II. Nicholas Tindal, whose translation of Rapin had been published in 1726–31 (15 vols. 8vo), added to it an account of the reigns of William, Anne, and George I (13 vols. 8vo, 1745–7). Tindal's translation became the standard version of Rapin for the English public, and was frequently reprinted. In 1736 a series of illustrations, consisting of portraits, monuments, and medals, was published to accompany it ('The Heads of the Kings of England proper for Rapin and Tindal's "History of England,"' engraved by George Vertue, 1736, fol.) A list of the illustrations in the folio edition of 1743, reputed the best, is given by Lowndes. Thanks to these embellishments and to its own very considerable merits, Rapin's 'History' remained, until the publication of Hume's, the standard history of England. Voltaire, who styles the author 'the exact and judicious Rapin,' says: 'L'Angleterre lui fut longtemps redevable de la seule bonne histoire complète que l'on eût faite de cette royaume, et la seule impartiale qu'on eût d'un pays où l'on n'écrivoit que par l'esprit de parti: c'étoit même la seule histoire qu'on pût citer en Europe comme approchant de la perfection qu'on exige de ces ouvrages' (*Siècle de Louis Quatorze*, ii. 393, ed. 1822; cf. Cazenove, p. 318). The history certainly shows throughout extensive researches, combined with a strenuous endeavour to be impartial and to arrive at the truth. Rapin's narrative is clear though rarely animated. He inserts occasional dissertations on controverted questions or points of interest, as, for instance, on the government of the Anglo-Saxons, the nature of the Salic law, and the history of Joan of Arc (i. 147, 446, 589, ed. 1743). He discusses the relative value of Camden, Buchanan, and other contemporary writers on the events of Elizabeth's reign, and criticises the authorities for the history of the civil war (*ib.* ii. 79, 347). Rapin also interrupts his narrative by inserting historical documents at length, such as the articles of accusation against Richard II, and the manifestos of Charles I and the parliament. He reprints Magna Charta and other charters of liberties, and gives a number of papers concerning the Spanish match and the impeachment of the Earl of Bristol in 1625. The publication of Rymer's 'Fœdera,' of which he makes great and constant use, supplied him with much important material, which previous historians had not used. To this he modestly attributed whatever merit his history possessed (Cazenove, p. 247). As each volume of Rymer appeared Rapin published in Le Clerc's 'Bibliothèque Choisie' an abridgment of its contents. These summaries were translated by Stephen Whatley and published under the title of 'Acta Regia' (4 vols. 8vo, 1726–7).

Rapin's work is severely criticised by Carte in the 'Proposals' for his own history of England, on the ground that Rapin omitted to consult the manuscripts in the state paper office, the journals of parliament, and other sources, which his residence in Germany made it impossible for him to utilise (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 479, 486; see also viii. 266). Other criticisms are embodied in 'A Defence of English History against the Misrepresentations of M. Rapin de Thoyras,' 8vo, 1734. A portrait of Rapin is prefixed to most editions of his history and to Cazenove's 'Rapin-Thoyras.'

[The chief source of information for Rapin's life is the Lettre à M. .... concernant quelques particularités de la vie de M. de Rapin-Thoyras, written by his elder brother, Charles de Rapin Puginier. It appeared in the tenth volume of the History of England (ed. 1727), and is re-

printed as a preface to the English translations (ed. 1743, i. vii.) Manuscript memoirs of the family of Rapin by the same author form the basis of M. Raoul de Cazenove's Rapin-Thoyras, sa Famille, sa Vie, et ses Œuvres,' Paris, 1866, 4to. M. Cazenove also prints a collection of Rapin's letters and specimens of his poetry and criticism.] C. H. F.

RASBOTHAM, DORNING (1730–1791), author, son of Peter Rasbotham and his wife Hannah, daughter of John Dorning of Birch House, Farnworth, in the parish of Dean, Lancashire, was born at Manchester in 1730, and was educated at the Manchester grammar school. He was chairman of the quarter sessions at Manchester for twenty-five years, and high sheriff of Lancashire in 1769. He made extensive collections for a history of his native county, and his manuscripts, partly written in Byrom's shorthand, proved of great use to Baines when compiling his 'History of Lancashire.' In 1774 he wrote 'Codrus, a Tragedy,' in five acts and in verse, which was refused by two London managers, but successfully performed at Manchester in that year. He published it anonymously by way of appealing to the public from the verdict of the managers. It was produced again at Manchester in 1778 for the benefit of Younger the actor, when Kemble, Lewis, and Mrs. Siddons took part in the performance. In 1782 he printed 'Verses originally intended to have been spoken at the Breaking-up of the Free Grammar School in Manchester,' &c., and he is stated to have written, among other minor pieces, 'A Dissuasive from Popular Rioting directed against Mechanical Manufacturing Improvements,' 1779.

Rasbotham died on 7 Nov. 1791, and was buried at the parish church of Dean, where there is a mural tablet to his memory, with an inscription by Thomas Barnes, D.D. He married, in 1754, Sarah, eldest daughter of James Bayley of Withington, near Manchester, and granddaughter of Samuel Peploe [q. v.], bishop of Chester, and had five children, of whom one, the Rev. Dorning Rasbotham, was a fellow of Manchester Collegiate Church.

[Baines's Hist. of Lancashire, orig. ed. ii. 42, with portrait; Manchester School Register, i. 162, 189 (Chetham Soc.); Raines's Fellows of Manchester Collegiate Church, ii. 294 (Chetham Soc.), where he is called 'Ramsbottom;' Baker's Biogr. Dramatica, 1812, iii. 111; Procter's Manchester in Holiday Dress, 1866, p. 68; Scholes's Bolton Bibliography, 1886, p. 59.] C. W. S.

RASHLEIGH, PHILIP (1729–1811), antiquary, eldest son of Jonathan Rashleigh, M.P. for Fowey in Cornwall (*d.* 24 Nov. 1764), who married, on 11 June 1728, Mary, daughter of Sir William Clayton of Marden in Surrey, was born at Aldermanbury, London, 28 Dec. 1729. He matriculated from New College, Oxford, 15 July 1749, and contributed to the poems of the university on the death of Frederick, prince of Wales, a set of English verses, which is reprinted in Nichols's 'Select Collection of Poems' (viii. 201–2); he left Oxford without taking a degree. At the death of his father he was elected member for the family borough of Fowey, on 21 Jan. 1765, and sat continuously, in spite of contests and election petitions, until the dissolution of 1802, when he was known as the 'Father of the House of Commons' (Courtney, *Parl. Rep. Cornwall*, pp. 105, 108–9). His knowledge of Cornish mineralogy procured his election as F.S.A. and F.R.S. in 1788. He died at Menabilly, near Fowey, 26 June 1811, and was buried in the church of Tywardreath, Cornwall. He married his first cousin, Jane (1720–1795), only daughter of the Rev. Carolus Pole and granddaughter of Sir John Pole of Shute, Devonshire. They had no issue, and the family estates passed to a nephew. A portrait of Rashleigh, seated in a chair, was painted by Opie about 1795, and is now in the possession of Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh of Menabilly. It is a 'fine specimen of the painter's best period' (Rogers, *Opie and his Works*, p. 150).

Rashleigh's collection of minerals was remarkable for its various specimens of tin. It is still at Menabilly, and its most valuable portions are described in two volumes of 'Specimens of British Minerals' from his cabinet (1797 and 1802). In the same collection are models in glass of the hailstones that fell on 20 Oct. 1791, particulars of which, with the figured representations, are given, on Rashleigh's information, in King's 'Remarks on Stones fallen from the Clouds,' pp. 18–20. He contributed antiquarian papers to the 'Archæologia,' ix. 187–8, xi. 83–4, xii. 414, but they were derided by Dr. John Whitaker as the work of an 'amateur in antiquarianism' (Nichols, *Lit. Illustrations*, viii. 564); *Numismatic Chronicle*, new ser. vol. viii. 137–57; *Trans. Royal Inst. of Cornwall*, October 1867). A paper by him on certain 'alluvial deposits' at Sandrycock, Cornwall, is in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, ii. 281–4, and a letter from him to E. M. Da Costa, on some English shells, is in the British Museum Addit. MS. 28541, f. 196. He constructed a remarkable grotto at Polridmouth, near the family seat.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 547; Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, iv. 273, 279; C. S. Gilbert's Cornwall, ii. 246, 874–6; Vivian's Visitations of Cornwall; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1811, i. 683; Polwhele's Biogr. Sketches, i. 17–9.] W. P. C.

RASPE, RUDOLF ERIC (1737–1794), author of the original 'Baron Munchausen,' was born in Hanover of obscure parentage in 1737. From 1756 to 1760 he studied successively at the universities of Göttingen and Leipzig, and in 1762 he obtained a post as one of the clerks in the university library at Hanover. During the interval he seems to have acted as tutor to a young nobleman. In 1763 he contributed some Latin verses to the Leipzig 'Nova Acta Eruditorum,' and in the following year he was appointed secretary to the university library at Göttingen. While there, he worked at a translation of Leibnitz's philosophical works, which was issued at Göttingen in 1765. He followed up this laborious work by an ambitious allegorical poem on the age of chivalry, entitled 'Hermin and Gunilde' (1766), which was favourably received. About the same time he translated selections from Ossian, and published a treatise on 'Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry,' which first directed German attention to the rich storehouses of mediæval romance. In 1767 he became professor at the Collegium Carolinum in Cassel and keeper of the landgrave of Hesse's rich collection of antique gems and medals. He was shortly afterwards appointed librarian of Cassel, and in 1771 he married. He began writing on natural science, a subject for which he had shown aptitude while at Leipzig; and in 1769 a paper in the fifty-ninth volume of the 'Philosophical Transactions,' arguing the previous existence of elephants, or mammoths, in the boreal regions of the globe, procured his election as an honorary fellow of the Royal Society in England. In 1772 he translated into German Algarotti's 'Treatise on Architecture, Painting, and Opera Music,' while at the same time he contributed papers on lithography, on musical instruments, and other subjects to learned periodicals in Germany. The variety and facility of Raspe's writing proclaimed him a journalist, and, after a short tour in Westphalia in 1773, he started a periodical called 'The Cassel Spectator,' with Mauvillon as his co-editor. In 1775 he travelled in Italy on a commission to collect articles of vertu for the landgrave. Soon after his return he began abstracting valuable coins from the cabinets entrusted to his care, and he disposed of his thefts for upwards of two thousand rix-dollars. When disclosure became imminent, he fled in the direction of Berlin, an advertisement being issued by the authorities of Cassel for the arrest of 'Councillor Raspe, a long-faced man, with small eyes, crooked nose, red hair under his stumpy periwig, and a jerky gait.' Vain of his personal appearance, he is said to have dressed extravagantly in scarlet and gold. He was captured at Klausthal in the Hartz mountains, but he escaped from the police and fled to Great Britain, where he spent the remaining nineteen years of his life.

He was already an excellent English scholar, so that when he reached London it was not unnatural that he should look to authorship for support. In 1776 he published a volume 'On some German Volcanoes and their Productions' (London, 8vo), and during the next two years he translated into English the then highly esteemed 'Mineralogical Travels of Ferber' in Italy and Hungary (London, 1776, 8vo), and also Baron Born's 'Travels through the Bannat of Temeswar, Transylvania, and Hungary' (London, 1777, 8vo), to which was added as an appendix Ferber's 'Mineralogical History of Bohemia.' In 1780 Horace Walpole wrote of him to Mason: 'There is a Dutch sçavant come over here who is author of several pieces so learned that I do not even know their titles, but he has made a discovery in my way which you may be sure I believe, for it proves what I expected and hinted in my "Anecdotes of Painting," that the use of oil-colours was known long before Van Eyck.' Raspe, he went on to say, had discovered a manuscript of Theophilus, a German monk of the fourth century, who gave receipts for preparing colours with oil. Three months later he wrote: 'Poor Raspe is arrested by his tailor. I have sent him a little money, and he hopes to recover his liberty, but I question whether he will be able to struggle on here.' The essay on the origin of oil-painting, which is 'clear and unpretending,' was published by the good services of Walpole in April 1781. Raspe already spoke English as readily as French. He wrote it, says Walpole, 'surprisingly well,' and in this same year his linguistic attainments are attested by two moderately good prose translations; one of Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,' and the other of Zachariæ's mock heroic, 'Tabby in Elysium.' He formed ambitious plans, but his disguise as a Dutch virtuoso did not prevent the bad name he had earned from dogging him to London. The Royal Society struck him off its rolls, in revenge for which step he is said to have threatened to publish a travesty of its proceedings. In 1785 he projected an archæological expedition into

Egypt, and in the same year was issued at Berlin his 'Reise durch England,' dealing with the arts, manufactures, and industry of his adopted country. He appears in the meantime to have been near starvation, when a remnant of his mineralogical reputation procured him the post of assay master and store-keeper of some mines at Dolcoath in Cornwall in 1782.

While still at Dolcoath Raspe put together a shilling chapbook of forty-nine pages, small 8vo, which appeared in London at the close of 1785, under the title 'Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia.' The 'Critical Review' for December 1785 described the work as a satirical production calculated to throw ridicule on the bold assertions of some parliamentary declaimers. In reality it was a *jeu d'esprit* thrown off with a minimum of satirical purpose. Raspe seems to have compiled his humorous narrative from two sources. First, and most important, his personal reminiscences of Hieronymus von Munchausen (1720–1797), an eccentric old soldier who, for the double purpose of diverting his guests at Bodenwerder, and restraining the boastful garrulity of his huntsman Rosemeyer, had formed a habit of narrating alleged sporting adventures of farcical extravagance, with the dry precision of a man who is speaking the exact truth. Raspe's second source was his commonplace book, which harvested gleanings from collections of *facetiæ* such as Lange's 'Deliciæ Academicæ' (Heilbronn, 1665), a section of which was expressly devoted to *mendacia ridicula*; Von Lauterbach's 'Travels of the Finken Ritter;' and Heinrich Bebel's 'Facetiæ Bebelianæ' (Strassburg, 1508). Raspe probably saw no objection to affixing the baron's own name to an ephemeral production, written in a language that can have been known to few, if any, of the Baron's friends.

The first edition was probably small, and sold badly (no copy is known to be extant); a second edition, with a longer title, but otherwise unaltered, appeared at Oxford in 1786, and met with no better success. Thereupon the bookseller, Smith, to whom Raspe had sold his manuscript, disposed of the copyright to another bookseller, named Kearsley. Kearsley had a chapter prefixed and fourteen chapters added to the original five (ii.–vi. inclusive, of the current modern version). The new chapters, which were not written by Raspe, but by one of Kearsley's own journeymen, contained topical allusions to English institutions and recent books of travel and adventure, such as Drinkwater's 'Siege of Gibraltar' (1783), Mulgrave's 'Voyage towards the North Pole' (1774), Brydone's 'Sicily and Malta' (1773), Baron de Tott's 'Memoirs' (1785), and the narratives of recent balloon ascents by Montgolfier and Blanchard in France, and by Vincenzo Lunardi [q. v.] in England. Some of the new stories were borrowed from Lucian's 'Vera Historia.' The fresh matter, together with the addition by Kearsley of some quaint woodcuts, gave the book a new lease of life, at the enhanced price of two shillings. Four editions followed rapidly. A free translation into German was made by the poet Gottfried August Bürger, from the fifth edition, in the course of 1786. Hence it has been confidently asserted that Bürger was the creator of Munchausen, though the fact was expressly denied by his intimate friend and biographer, Karl von Reinhard (*Berliner Gesellschafter*, November 1824). A seventh edition, with a long supplementary chapter, appeared in 1793. Meanwhile, in 1793, there had been issued a voluminous sequel (now generally printed as a second part or second volume of the book), written as a parody of James Bruce's 'Travels to discover the Source of the Nile' (1790).

So composite was the structure of a work which soon acquired a world-wide popularity, and has probably been translated into more languages than any English book, with the exception of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and 'Gulliver's Travels.' The bantering comment on passing events, with which the booksellers' hacks animated their continuations, seems largely responsible for the volume's immediate success. These accretions possess no literary merit. The book's permanent literary interest attaches exclusively to Raspe's original chapters, the spontaneity and dry humour of which can hardly be surpassed. Raspe worked in the spirit of Lucian and Rabelais, and he may almost be said to have recreated the literary type of fantastic mendacity which has been developed with great effect by the authors of 'Colonel Crockett' and 'Sam Slick,' and other modern humorists, especially in America.

Raspe's name was not associated during his lifetime with the work that constitutes his chief title to remembrance. In 1785 he was employed in Edinburgh by James Tassie [q. v.] in cataloguing his unique collection of pastes and impressions from ancient and modern gems. Early in 1786 Raspe produced a brief conspectus of the arrangement and classification of the collection, and this was followed in 1791 by 'A Descriptive Catalogue,' in which over fifteen thousand casts of ancient and modern engraved gems,

cameos, and intaglios were enumerated and described in French and English. The two quarto volumes, with an introduction, dated from Edinburgh on 16 April 1790, are a monument of patient and highly skilled industry. In the autumn of 1791 Raspe went on a tour in the extreme north of Scotland, where he professed to discover signs of vast mineral wealth. To sustain his reputation as a mineralogist he brought out, in 1791, a translation of Baron Inigo Born's new process of amalgamation of gold and silver ores. By plausible manœuvres he inveigled a local magnate, Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, into disbursing large sums for preliminary operations. When the time came for the fruition of his schemes, Raspe disappeared. The incident was crystallised in a tradition which Sir Walter Scott utilised in 'The Antiquary.' For purposes of concealment Raspe betook himself to a remote part of county Donegal; and, still masquerading as a mining expert, was carried off by scarlet fever at Muckross in 1794. A medallion from Tassie's collection is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, and a portrait from the same medallion was engraved in J. M. Gray's 'Life of Tassie' (1895).

[Des Freiherrn von Münchhausen Reisen und Abenteuer (preface by F. Hoffmann). Stuttgart, 1871; Allgemeine Encyclopädie, Ersch and Gruber, s.v. Münchhausen; Meyer's Conversations-Lexicon, s.v. 'Raspe;' Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, s.v. Münchhausen; Biographie Universelle, xxvii. 119; Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature, s.v. 'Raspe' (giving a good account of the wild conjectures that have been made as to the authorship of Munchausen); Gent. Mag. 1856, i. 588–90, 1857 ii. 2; Watt's Bibl. Britannica, s.v. 'Raspe;' Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vii. 343, 660; Memoirs of Living Authors, 1798, ii. 186; Boase and Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornub. ii. 548; Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual (Bohn), 1629; Cushing's Anonyms, 1890, p. 57; Dantes's Dict. Biogr. et Bibliographique, 1875, p. 834; Chambers's Book of Days, ii. 85, 86; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. vols. ii. iii. xi. xii. passim, 3rd ser. v. 397, 468, vi. 505, ix. 153, 514; Henwood's Address at the Royal Instit. of Cornwall, 1869, pp. 16–18; Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, vii. 314–15, 347, 473, 492, viii. 28, 35; Southey's Omniana, 1812, i. 155. For a longer account of Raspe and the evolution of 'Münchhausen,' see the preface by the present writer to the 1895 edition of the Travels.] T. S.

RASTALL, WILLIAM DICKINSON (1756–1822), topographer. [See DICKINSON, WILLIAM.]

RASTELL, JOHN (*d.* 1536), printer and lawyer, is stated by Bale to have been born in London, and by Wood to have been educated at Oxford. He was trained as a lawyer, entered Lincoln's Inn, had for a time an excellent practice, and appeared frequently as counsel against the companies of London. He also interested himself in politics, and represented Dunheved, Cornwall, in the parliament which, sitting from 1529 to 1536, legalised the protestant reformation. As a printer he seems to have begun some time before 1516, as in the preface to his edition of the 'Liber Assisarum' he announces his intention of issuing Fitzherbert's 'Great Abridgement,' a large folio in three volumes, printed probably in partnership with Wynkyn de Worde in that year; in both cases Rastell acted as editor as well as printer. In 1520 he moved his printing office to the 'Mermaid,' a house situated 'at Pollis gate next to Chepesyde,' and belonging to the masters of the 'Bridgehous.' A lawsuit about this house, heard in 1534–5, throws a good deal of light on Rastell's later life. He appears not to have attended closely to his business, but to have passed much of his time at his house in the country, leaving his workmen to attend to the printing. The majority of the books he issued were legal; but besides these are some of great interest, such as 'The Mery Gestys of the Widow Edith,' 1525; 'The Hundred Mery Talys,' 1526; 'Necromantia,' n.d.; and others.

In 1530 Rastell began to take part in the religious controversies of the time, defending the Roman doctrine of purgatory in his work 'A New Boke of Purgatory' (Brit. Mus.) This was answered by John Frith so convincingly as to induce Rastell to become a protestant. Rastell's best-known work was 'The Pastyme of the People, or the Chronicles of Divers Realms and most especially of the Realm of England, briefly compiled and imprinted in Cheapside by John Rastell,' 1530, 4to. Copies are in the British Museum and John Rylands Library, Manchester, and in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow; a fourth copy, pieced and made up, is also in the British Museum (Grenville) Library. It was reprinted by Dibdin in 1811 (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. i. 308–9). The numerous woodcuts that adorn it seem to have been by Rastell himself (REDGRAVE, *Dict. of Artists*).

The last few years of Rastell's life were the reverse of happy. In his letters to Cromwell, written in 1536, he speaks of himself as an old man who had lost almost all his business as well as all his friends, and as oppressed by poverty, 'for wher before I gate by the law in pleading in Westminster Hall forty marks a year, that was twenty nobles a term at least, and printed every year two

or three hundred ream of paper, which was more yearly profit to me than the gains that I got by the law, I assure you I get not now forty shillings a year by the law, nor I printed not a hundred ream of paper this two year' (Ellis, *Orig. Letters*, 3rd ser. ii. 309). In 1536 he attacked the practice of paying tithes, and perhaps for his opinions expressed on this occasion, as well as on account of the suspicion attaching to him as the friend and brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, he was thrown into prison. In spite of his petitions to Cromwell, he was not released, and he probably died in prison in the same year (*Letters and Papers Hen. VIII*, x. No. 248, xi. No. 1487). His will proves that he had become poor, for he leaves to his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John More [q. v.] and sister of Sir Thomas More, only the house he had settled upon her on her marriage. His son William is separately noticed.

Besides the works mentioned above, Rastell compiled 'Exposiciones Terminorum Legum Anglorum,' 1527 (Brit. Mus.), which has also been attributed to his son, who published an English translation in 1567, of which further editions appeared in 1579, 1602, 1641, and 1667. Rastell also wrote a moral play, entitled 'A new Interlude and a Mery of the Nature of the IIII Elements' [1519], 8vo. The only copy known to be extant is in the British Museum, and that is imperfect; it was edited for the Percy Society in 1848 by Halliwell-Phillipps, who describes it as 'the only dramatic piece extant in which science is attempted to be made popular through the medium of theatrical representation.' Dibdin gave the date as 1510, but that is probably too early, and 1519, the date given in manuscript in the British Museum copy, is more likely to be correct. Halliwell-Phillipps considered Rastell's authorship as doubtful, but the 'Interlude,' in which 'Nature Naturate' appears as the second of the dramatis personæ, is obviously identical with the 'Natura Naturata' which Wood attributes to Rastell, and calls 'a large and ingenious comedy.' Wood and Pits also mention several other works by Rastell which are not known to be extant.

[Preface to Dibdin's reprint of the Pastyme, 1811; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, passim; Pits, De Script. Angl.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. i. 101–2; Foxe's Actes and Mon. v. 9, 11; Strype's Works, index; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.; Engl. Cyclop.; Ellis's Orig. Letters, 3rd ser. ii. 308–12; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert, i. 326 sqq.; Bibliographica, pt. viii.; More's Life of Sir Thomas More, 1746, p. 110; Hutton's Life of More, pp. 5, 106.] E. G. D.

RASTELL, JOHN (1532–1577), jesuit, born at Gloucester in 1532, was admitted into Winchester school in 1543 (Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 124); and thence proceeded to New College, Oxford, of which he became a perpetual fellow in 1549. He graduated M.A. 29 July 1555, and about that time was ordained priest (*Oxford Univ. Register*, i. 228). Being unable to comply with the religious changes in Elizabeth's reign, he left his college, 'wherein he had always been accounted an excellent disputant,' and retired to Louvain. He removed to Antwerp in 1564, and subsequently went to Rome, where he entered the jesuit novitiate of St. Andrew 6 April 1568, being, for a short time, fellow-novice with St. Stanislas Kostka. After completing his noviceship, he was English penitentiary for a time at St. Peter's, Rome. He was then sent as confessor and consultor to the house of the jesuits at Hall. Thence he was removed to Augsburg, and finally to Ingoldstadt, where he was appointed vice-rector of the college of his order. He died in the college on 15 or 17 June 1577 (Drews, *Fasti Soc. Jesu*, 1723, p. 227). Wood, Dodd, and Oliver incorrectly state that he died about 1600.

He was a determined antagonist of Bishop Jewell, and published: 1. 'A Confutation of a Sermon pronounced by M. Iuell, at Paules crosse, the second Sondaie before Easter . . . Anno Dñi M.D.L.X.,' Antwerp (Giles Diest) 21 Nov. 1564, 8vo, ff. 176. The latter part of the work is entitled 'A Challenge against the Protestants.' The 'Confutation' was answered in 1579 by Dr. William Fulke [q. v.] 2. 'A Replie against an Answer (falslie intitled) in Defence of the Truth, made by Iohn Rastell: M. of Art and Studient in Diuinite,' Antwerp (Giles Diest), 10 March 1565, 8vo, ff. 205. 3. 'A Copie of a Challenge, taken owt of the Confutation of M. Iuells Sermon,' Antwerp, 1565, 8vo. 4. 'A Treatise intitled, Beware of M. Iewell,' Antwerp,' 1566, 8vo, in three volumes or parts, the last of which is entitled 'The third Book, declaring by examples out of ancient Councels, Fathers, and later Writers, that it is time to beware of M. Jewel.' 5. 'A Briefe Shew of the false Wares packt together in the named Apology of the Church of England,' Louvain (John Fowler), 1567, 8vo. A catalogue of 'English Popish Books,' printed by Strype, includes Rastell's 'Return of Untruths,' which was answered by Jewell (*Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. App. p. 159, fol.)

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert); Bodl. Cat.; De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de

Jésus; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 141; Foley's Records; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gough's Index to Parker Soc. publications; Lansd. MS. 982, f. 281; More's Hist. Missionis Anglicanæ Soc. Jesu, p. 19; Strype's Works; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 701; Wood's Annals (Gutch), ii. 145.] T. C.

RASTELL, WILLIAM (1508?–1565), judge, born about 1508, was elder son of the printer, John Rastell (*d.* 1536) [q. v.], by his wife Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thomas More. In 1525 he went into residence at Oxford, whence, according to Wood, he carried away 'a considerable foundation in logic and philosophy,' but no degree. After plying the printer's craft for some years he was admitted, on 12 Sept. 1532, a student at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1539, and was chosen autumn reader in 1547, and treasurer in 1555.

Like his father, a staunch catholic, Rastell quitted England soon after the accession of Edward VI, and resided at Louvain throughout his reign, suffering in consequence the forfeiture of his estate. He returned on the accession of Mary, was made a serjeant-at-law on 16 Oct. 1555, was joined with the bishops of London and Ely in a commission of inquisition into heresy on 8 Oct. 1556–7, and was advanced to a puisne judgeship in the queen's bench on 27 Oct. 1558. He was continued in office by Elizabeth, resigning office early in 1563.

His last days were spent at Louvain, where, in the church of St. Peter, he had buried in 1553 his wife Winifred, daughter of Dr. John Clement [q. v.] He died on 27 Aug. 1565, and was buried by the side of his wife.

Rastell edited 'The Works of Sir Thomas More, knight, sometyme Lorde Chancellour of England; wrytten by him in the Englysh Tonge,' London (Tottell), 1557, 2 vols. fol. He was credited with a life of Sir Thomas More, but, if written, this was either never published or perished at a very early date.

He also edited (1) Fitzherbert's 'Natura Brevium,' with Littleton's 'Tenures,' a 'Chartuary,' and other matter [see FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY, and LITTLETON, SIR THOMAS, 1402-1481], London (Tottell), 1534, 8vo; and separately in 1553, adding a new table of contents. (2) A translation of his father's 'Expositiones Terminorum Legum Anglorum,' entitled 'An Exposition of certaine Difficult and Obscure Wordes and Termes of the Law,' &c., London (Tottell), 1567, 8vo; reprinted 1579, 1602, and as 'Les Termes de la Ley,' 1641 and 1667. (3) 'A Collection of all the Statutes from the beginning of Magna Carta until the yere of our Lorde 1557, which were before that yere imprinted. Whereunto be addyd the Colleccion of the Statutes made in the fourth and fift yeres of the reign of King Philip and Quene Mary, and also the Statutes made in the fyrst yere of the reyne of our Sovereyne Lady Quene Elizabeth,' London (Tottell), 1559, 4to, a work afterwards continued by Ferdinando Pulton [q. v.] Rastell also compiled 'A Table collected of the yeres of our Lorde God and of the yeres of the Kynges of Englande,' London, 1561, 1564, 8vo; and 'A Colleccion of Entrees, of Declarations, Barres, Replications, Rejoinders, Issues, Verdits, Judgements, Executions, Proces, Contynuances, Essoynes, and divers other matters,' London (Tottell), 1566, fol., 1574, fol. (Yetsweirt), 1596, fol.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 100, 343; Burnet's Reformation, ed. Pococke; Strype's Mem. (fol.), ii. 396, 496; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 149; Records of Engl. Cath. (Knox), ii. 5; Dugdale's Orig. p. 252; Chron. Ser. pp. 89–92; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1547–80, pp. 100–22; Ames's Topogr. Antiq. (Dibdin), iii. 371; Bridgett's Life of Sir Thomas More; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. M. R.

RASTRICK, JOHN (1650–1727), nonconformist minister, son of John and Afling Raistrige, was born at Heckington, Lincolnshire, on 26 March 1650. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1660, M.A. 1674. Having taken orders, he became in 1674 vicar of Kirton, Lincolnshire. His parish was not populous, but wide and scattered, and he applied himself to pastoral work with great assiduity. Acting on puritan principles, he withheld baptism from illegitimate children till there was evidence of the parents' penitence, and restricted the communion to those whom he deemed duly prepared. He allowed the scrupulous to receive the communion sitting, sometimes read the burial service without surplice, and substituted 'honour' for worship in the marriage service. These and some other irregularities were reported by his churchwarden at a visitation, and Rastrick was summoned before the spiritual court at Lincoln. His case came on for trial on 4 April 1687, when James II's declaration for liberty of conscience reached Lincoln, and the court came to no determination. On 27 Nov. 1687 Rastrick resigned his living, intending to profit by the liberty announced in the royal declaration. The same course was taken by four other Lincolnshire incumbents.

Rastrick preached as a nonconformist, first at Spalding, Lincolnshire, then at Rotherham, Yorkshire (1694–1701). In 1701 he became colleague to Anthony Williamson

as pastor of the presbyterian congregation in Spinner Lane, King's Lynn, Norfolk. In this charge he remained till his death, but his situation as a dissenting minister was not altogether happy; he felt himself 'neither fit for church nor meeting.' Tendencies to antinomianism distressed him; he preached on the subject to a ministers' meeting at Nottingham (26 June 1718), and had the warm approval of his brethren; but his congregation was divided on the matter. The disputes at Salters' Hall in 1719 [see BRADBURY, THOMAS] led him to study both sides of the current trinitarian controversy, with the result that he thought James Peirce [q. v.] was in the right. He died on 18 Aug. 1727, aged 78, and was buried in St. Nicholas's Chapel, King's Lynn; his gravestone bears a Latin inscription written by his son William (see below).

Rastrick published 'An Account of the Nonconformity of John Rastrick . . . in a Letter to a Friend,' 1705, 8vo (the friend was Edmund Calamy [q. v.], and the letter is given as an appendix to CALAMY'S *Defence of Moderate Nonconformity*, pt. iii. 1705, 8vo). In the 'Philosophical Transactions,' xxiii. 1702–3, and xxxii. 1722–3, are three letters from Rastrick to Ralph Thoresby [q. v.], giving account of Roman coins and other antiquities found in Lincolnshire. Among Rastrick's unpublished manuscripts the Lynn historian Richards mentions and uses his 'Plain and Easy Principles of Christian Obedience,' and some poetical pieces of no merit (one of these Richards had printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1789). His name is sometimes spelled Raistrick.

WILLIAM RASTRICK (*d.* 1752), the only surviving son, succeeded his father as preacher to the Spinner Lane congregation, King's Lynn. He declined the pastorate, and seems to have been never ordained, exchanging with the Wisbech minister on communion days. He lived a very retired life, with a high reputation for personal excellence. He died early in August 1752, and was buried on 9 Aug. in St. Nicholas's Chapel, King's Lynn. He published a plan of King's Lynn, and views of its principal buildings. In the 'Philosophical Transactions' (xxxv. 1727–8) is a record of his observations of the aurora borealis for four years at King's Lynn. He prepared also an 'Index eorum Theologorum aliorumque n° 2257, qui propter Legem Uniformitatis, Aug. 24 Anno 1662, ab Ecclesia Anglicana secesserunt.' Of this an autograph copy was presented (with a Latin dedication) to Edmund Calamy, D.D., and was lent by Edmund Calamy (1743–1816) to Samuel Palmer (1741–1813) [q. v.] A transcript, in two different hands, dated 1734, was in the possession of William Richards, LL.D. (1749–1819) [q. v.], and is now in St. Margaret's Library, King's Lynn.

[Rastrick's Account of his Nonconformity, 1705; Calamy's Account, 1714, p. 461; Gent. Mag. 1789, ii. 977, 1033; Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, 1802, i. xv. ii. 436 sq.; Richards's History of Lynn, 1812, ii. 1050 sq; Monthly Repository, 1815, pp. 601 sq.; Graduati Cantabrigienses, 1823, p. 388; Miall's Congregationalism in Yorkshire, 1868, p. 341; Browne's Hist. Congr. Norf. and Suff. 1877, p. 345; extracts from Heckington Parish Register, per the Rev. E. G. Allison; information from the Rev. U. V. Herford, Lynn.] A. G.

RASTRICK, JOHN URPETH (1780–1856), civil engineer, eldest son of John Rastrick, engineer and machinist, was born at Morpeth, Northumberland on 26 Jan. 1780, and was at the age of fifteen articled to his father. About 1801 he entered the Ketley ironworks in Shropshire to gain experience in the use of cast iron for machinery. Soon after he became a partner with Mr. Hazeldine of Bridgnorth, as a mechanical engineer, taking special charge of the iron-foundry. During the partnership he continued to practise independently as a civil engineer. In 1814 he took out a patent for a steam engine (No. 3799), and soon engaged in experiments on traction for railways. In 1815–16 he built a cast-iron bridge, with 112-ft. span, over the Wye at Chepstow. On the death of Hazeldine about 1817, he became the managing partner in the firm of Bradley, Foster, Rastrick & Co., ironfounders and manufacturers of machinery at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, taking the principal engineering part in the design and construction of rolling mills, steam-engines, and other large works. At this time he designed ironworks at Chillington, near Wolverhampton, and at Shut End, near Stourbridge. In January 1825 he was engaged by the promoters of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, along with George Stephenson and others, to visit collieries in the north of England and report on their tramroads and engines. In the following April he was the first witness called before the parliamentary committee in support of the railway company, which was opposed by the canal companies. The evidence he gave on the use of locomotive engines helped to secure a favourable report. From that time he was employed to support in parliament a large portion of the principal lines of railway in the United Kingdom. In 1826 and 1827 he constructed a line

about sixteen miles long between Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton-in-the-Marsh, the first line laid with Birkenshaw's patent wrought-iron rails. On 2 June 1829 he completed and opened the Shut End colliery railway from Kingswinford to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, working it with a locomotive engine built under his own superintendence. This engine had three flues in the boiler, and in economy, speed, and accuracy of workmanship excelled any engine previously made.

When the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway offered a premium of 500*l.* for the best locomotive engine, Rastrick was appointed one of the judges. On 6 Oct. 1829 he and his colleagues decided in favour of George Stephenson's Rocket. In 1830, with Stephenson, he surveyed the line from Birmingham to join the Liverpool and Manchester railway, afterwards called the Grand Junction, and marked out a line from Manchester to Crewe. In 1835 the Manchester and Cheshire junction railway was brought forward, with Rastrick as the engineer. This line was opposed by a competing project called the South Union railway. After two years of parliamentary inquiry, the act was obtained for the original line. With Sir John Rennie [q. v.], in 1837, he carried the direct Brighton line against several competing projects. Towards the close of that year the active superintendence of the line, including a branch to Shoreham, was confided to him, and the heavy works, comprising the Merstham, Balcombe, and Clayton tunnels, and the Ouse viaduct of thirty-seven arches at an elevation of one hundred feet, were completed by the autumn of 1840. He afterwards constructed extensions which now form the series of lines known as the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

Of very resolute character, Rastrick always displayed as a witness the greatest shrewdness as well as coolness. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers from 1827, and a fellow of the Royal Society from 1837. With James Walker he published a 'Report on the Comparative Merits of Locomotive and Fixed Engines as a moving Power,' 1829.

He retired from active work in 1847, and died at his residence, Sayes Court, near Chertsey, Surrey, on 1 Nov. 1856; he was buried in the new cemetery at Brighton. A son Henry died at Woking on 1 Nov. 1893.

[Minutes of Proceedings of Institution of Civil Engineers, 1857, xvi. 128–33.] G. C. B.

RATCLIFFE. [See also RADCLIFFE and RADCLYFFE.]

RATCLIFFE, HENRY (1808–1877), vital statistician, born at Tyldesley, Lancashire, on 4 Nov. 1808, joined the Chowbent division of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows in 1833, became provincial grand-master in 1836, then provincial secretary of his district, and finally, in 1848, secretary of the whole order. Ratcliffe soon displayed great financial ability, and with conspicuous success devoted himself to vital statistics, at the time a comparatively new study. In 1850 he brought out his 'Observations of the Rate of Mortality and Sickness existing among Friendly Societies,' which at once became a standard authority. The monetary tables which were appended were thenceforth known as the 'Ratcliffe Tables,' and the data dealing with thirty-one trades proved of permanent value. In 1852 Ratcliffe issued a supplement, giving further financial details, and recommending a quinquennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of all friendly societies—a suggestion which was adopted by government in 1870. In 1862 Ratcliffe republished his actuarial tables, basing them on far wider calculations. In 1871 he undertook a special valuation of his society, which his labours had placed on a sound actuarial basis. He was nominated a public valuer under the Friendly Societies Act of 1870. Ratcliffe, who was a congregationalist, died at the society's offices in Manchester on 25 May 1877, and was buried at Brooklands cemetery, near Sale, where the Manchester Unity erected a monument to his memory.

[Frome-Wilkinson's Mutual Thrift, 1891; information from the Rev. J. Frome-Wilkinson.]

RATCLIFFE, JOHN, *alias* SICKLEMORE (*d.* 1610), president of Virginia. [See SICKLEMORE.]

RATCLIFFE, JOHN (*d.* 1776), book-collector, kept a chandler's shop in the borough of Southwark, where he acquired a competency. Large quantities of books were brought him to wrap the articles of his trade in, and, after yielding to the temptation of reading them, he became an ardent collector. He took to spending whole days in the warehouses of the booksellers, and every Thursday morning the chief print and book collectors, including Askew, Croft, Topham Beauclerk, and James West, came to his house, when, after providing them with coffee and chocolate, he produced his latest purchases. His books were kept at his house in East Lane, Rotherhithe. He died in 1776, after spending thirty years in book-collecting.

His library was sold by Christie in Pall Mall, London, the sale beginning on

27 March 1776, and lasting for nine working days. A priced copy of the catalogue ('Bibliotheca Ratcliffiana') is in the British Museum, and the collection, which comprised many old English black-letter books, thirty Caxtons, and some fine manuscripts, is described as 'the very essence of old Divinity, Poetry, Romances, and Chronicles.' There were only 1,675 articles, but many of them consisted of numerous volumes. Four lots (10 to 13) comprised 155 plays. The last article but one was 'Mr. Ratcliffe's Manuscript Catalogue of the rare old Black Letter and other curious and uncommon Books,' in four volumes, which fetched 7*l.* 15*s.* The entire collection would at the present day have realised more pounds than it actually produced shillings. The Caxtons fetched on an average 9*l.* each.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, iii. 621–2, viii. 456–7; Gent. Mag. 1812, pt. i. p. 114; Dibdin's Bibliomania (ed. 1876), pp. 392–4; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. i. 556.] W. P. C.

RATCLIFFE or **RATLIFFE, THOMAS** (*d.* 1599), divine, matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in June 1573, his christian name being erroneously given as Robert. He migrated to Trinity College, and proceeded B.A. in 1578. He afterwards studied divinity, and was elected in 1585 a chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where he officiated and 'caterkised on the Saboth day afternoon,' at a salary of twenty marks a year (*Vestry Minute-books*). When St. Saviours-with-St. Mary-Overie became the parish church, Ratcliffe continued to act as priest or minister. The preface of his 'Short Svmme of the whole Catechisme wherein the Question is propounded and answered for the greater ease of the common people and children of Saint Saueries in Southwarke,' is dated from Southwark, 22 Oct. 1592. The work is extremely rare. Watt and Ames (*Typogr. Antiq.* ed. Herbert, 1277) both mention an octavo edition published by William Barley, Gracechurch Street, London, 1594, which is presumably the first. The Bodleian Library contains another octavo edition, London, 1619, but the British Museum has only a copy of a later, possibly altered, duodecimo edition printed in London by Edw. Allde in 1620. Ratcliffe died at Southwark, and was buried at St. Saviour's on 6 Feb. 1599.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 580; Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, iii. 580; Hist. and Antiquities of St. Saviour's, Southwark, by the Rev. W. Thompson (pp. 89, 91), who also kindly contributed information from the register and vestry minutes.] C. F. S.

RATHBONE, HANNAH MARY (1798–1878), authoress of 'The Diary of Lady Willoughby,' daughter of Joseph Reynolds by his wife Deborah Dearman, was born near Wellington in Shropshire on 5 July 1798. Her grandfather was Richard Reynolds (1735–1816) [q. v.] In 1817 Hannah Mary Reynolds married her half-cousin, Richard Rathbone, a son of William Rathbone [q. v.] By him she had six children.

Although during the greater part of her married life Mrs. Rathbone's health was delicate, she sedulously cultivated her fine natural faculties. Her early training in drawing and painting she specially applied to minute work, and she excelled in illuminating on vellum from old manuscript designs. She contributed a series of charming designs of small birds to 'The Poetry of Birds' (Liverpool, 1832, 4to), and about the same time published a selection of pen-and-ink drawings from Pinelli's etchings of Italian peasantry. Later in life she took to landscape in water-colours. In 1840 she made her first modest literary venture by publishing a collection of pieces in verse entitled 'Childhood,' some of which were from her own hand; and in 1841 there followed 'Selections from the Poets' (12mo).

'So much of the Diary of Lady Willoughby, as relates to her Domestic History, and to the Eventful Period of the Reign of Charles the First,' the work which gained celebrity for its authoress, was published anonymously in 1844; a second and a third edition following in 1845, and a New York edition in the same year. Influenced by her father's tastes, she had read many histories and memoirs of the Civil war and adjacent periods, and her publisher (Thomas Longman) took great pride in bringing out the 'Diary' as an exact reproduction of a book of the seventeenth century, in which it was supposed to be written. He had a new fount specially cast at the Chiswick Press. In some quarters the 'Diary' was at once accepted as genuine; in others, author and publisher incurred indignant reproof as having conspired in an intentional deception. Readers speculated on the identity of the writer; and Southey, Lord John Manners, and Mr. John Murray were in turn suggested. In the third edition the publishers and author inserted a joint note avowing the real character of the book. In 1847 Mrs. Rathbone issued a sequel under the title 'Some further Portions of the Diary of Lady Willoughby which do relate to her Domestic History and to the Events of the latter Years of the Reign of King Charles the First, the Protectorate,

and the Revolution.' The two parts were in 1848 republished together. The general excellence of Mrs. Rathbone's workmanship, when she is at her best, becomes most clearly evident if 'Lady Willoughby's Diary' is compared with Anne Manning's 'Life of Mary Powell' (1850), which manifestly owed its origin to the success of the earlier work, but is altogether inferior to it.

In 1852 Mrs. Rathbone published the 'Letters of Richard Reynolds,' her paternal grandfather, with an unpretending 'Memoir.' In 1858 she printed a short series of poems called 'The Strawberry Girl, with other Thoughts and Fancies in Verse.' She died at Liverpool on 26 March 1878.

[Private information.] A. W. W.

RATHBONE, JOHN (1750?–1807), artist, born in Cheshire about 1750, practised in Manchester, London, and Preston as a landscape-painter in both oil and watercolour. Although he gained the name of the 'Manchester Wilson' [see WILSON, RICHARD, 1714–1782], his works in oil are opaque, flat, and ineffective. His works in watercolour, though in the light and washed style then practised, are well drawn and interesting. The British Museum possesses three of his watercolour drawings, all of which are landscapes with figures, and there is a cleverly drawn landscape by him in grey faded tints at South Kensington. There is a landscape in oils in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, by Rathbone, and two hang in the Peel Park Art Gallery, Salford. Between 1785 and 1806 Rathbone exhibited forty-eight landscapes at the Royal Academy and two at the Society of Artists. He also exhibited three landscapes at the exhibition of the Society of Artists in Liverpool in August 1774. The catalogue states against his name 'now at Preston.' George Morland [q. v.] and Julius Cæsar Ibbetson [q. v.] were intimate friends, and many of the figures in his pictures are assigned to them. Rathbone died in 1807.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Bryan's Dict. ed. Graves; Exhibition Catalogues; Mayer's Early Art in Liverpool.] A. N.

RATHBONE, WILLIAM (1757–1809), merchant, eldest son of William Rathbone (1726–1789), by his first wife, Rachel (Rutter), was born at Liverpool in 1757. The family came originally from Gawsworth, Cheshire, and founded the firm of William Rathbone & Son at Liverpool in 1746. His father, a member and preacher of the Society of Friends, had taken an active part in the movement for the abolition of slavery initiated by Thomas Clarkson [q. v.] Rathbone, who was well educated and a good classic, became an important public man in Liverpool, advocating with zeal and eloquence a liberal policy in local and national affairs. He was prominent in 1792 in efforts to avert the war with France, and in that year and in 1809 led a movement against the monopoly of the East India Company. He was conspicuous as a promoter of municipal reform. To his exertions was largely due the formation of a body of opinion in Liverpool opposed to the slave trade (abolished 1807); his father seems to have been among his converts. Later he gave evidence before parliament in favour of free trade with the United States. It is worth noting that the first consignment of cotton grown in the States and imported thence (eight bales and three barrels) was made in 1784 to the firm of Rathbone. Previously nearly all cotton had come from the eastern West Indies, and the consignment was seized at the custom house as an evasion of the navigation laws, on the ground that cotton was not grown in America.

Educated as a Friend, Rathbone had always been opposed in some points to the strictness of the society's discipline, objecting especially to the exclusion of members for mixed marriages, and for the voluntary payment of tithe. He held also that a wide latitude in doctrine was compatible with Friends' principles; hence from 1792 he had become a subscriber to the Unitarian Book Society of London. This produced a remonstrance (31 Aug. 1793) from Job Scott, an Irish Friend. About 1795 a doctrinal controversy, turning on the infallibility of scripture, arose among Friends in Ireland, in which Abraham Shackleton [q. v.] took the side of heterodoxy. The difference was fomented by the preaching of Hannah Barnard (*d.* 1828) from New York, and the heterodox party was known (1802) as the 'Barnard schism.' Rathbone published, on 30 March 1804, a 'Narrative' of the proceedings, admitted to be 'correct in regard to documentary facts' (HODGSON). For this publication he was disowned by Hardshaw (St. Helens) monthly meeting at Manchester, on 28 Feb. 1805, on the ground that he had expressed opinions contrary to Friends' doctrine of the immediate teaching of Christ, and the reverence due to the scriptures. He did not appeal, nor did he join any other religious body, though occasionally worshipping with the unitarian congregation at Benn's Garden, Liverpool, under Robert Lewin, of which his intimate friend, William Roscoe [q. v.], the historian, was a member. He died at his residence, Greenbank, near Liverpool, on 11 Feb. 1809, aged 52, and was buried in the

Friends' burying-ground at Liverpool. He married on 17 Aug. 1786, Hannah Mary (*d.* June 1839), only daughter of Richard Reynolds (1735–1816) [q. v.], and left four sons and a daughter. His son William is noticed below; another, Richard, married Hannah Mary Reynolds [see RATHBONE, HANNAH MARY].

He published: 1. 'A Narrative of Events . . . in Ireland among the . . . Quakers,' &c., 1804, 8vo (anon.) 2. 'A Memoir of the proceedings of . . . the Monthly Meeting of Hardshaw . . . in the case of . . . a publication entitled A Narrative,' &c., 1805, 8vo.

WILLIAM RATHBONE (1787–1868), eldest son of the above, was born at Liverpool on 17 June 1787. He was at school at Hackney under Thomas Belsham [q. v.] till 1803, and afterwards at Oxford under a private tutor, Theophilus Houlbroke. He inherited his father's public spirit, and became eminent in Liverpool as an educationist and philanthropist. He was an early advocate for Roman catholic emancipation. On 13 Jan. 1836 a public presentation was made to him in recognition of his services in the cause of parliamentary and municipal reform. He was mayor of Liverpool in 1837. His interest in education was free from party bias; he secured the advantages of the corporation schools on terms satisfactory to all denominations, including the Roman catholics. In 1844 he presided at a meeting held in Liverpool to vindicate the action of Daniel O'Connell. During the Irish famine of 1846–7 he was placed in sole charge of the distribution of the fund for relief (between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.*) contributed by the New England states. This brought about his close intimacy with Theobald Mathew [q. v.] He was a correspondent of Channing. Joseph Blanco White [q. v.] was his guest in his last days, and died under his roof. Few men have exercised a more extensive or a wiser benevolence, and 'his munificence was as delicate as it was widely spread.' A unitarian by conviction, he remained in connection with Friends till his marriage, when he was disowned, but reinstated, and did not finally withdraw till 1829. He retained through life many of the characteristics of the society. Unlike his father, he had a taste for art. He had considerable power of speech, and a quaint humour. He died at Greenbank on 1 Feb. 1868, after an operation for calculus, and was buried in the borough cemetery, Liverpool. A mural monument to his memory was placed in Renshaw Street Chapel, and a public statue erected in Sefton Park, Liverpool. He married, in 1812, Elizabeth (*d.* 24 Oct. 1882, aged 92), eldest child of Samuel Greg, and sister of Robert Hyde Greg [q. v.], Samuel Greg [q. v.], and William Rathbone Greg [q. v.] His eldest child, Elizabeth, married, in 1839, John Paget, the London magistrate, author of 'Paradoxes and Puzzles,' 1874. His second daughter, Hannah Mary (1816–1872), married, 2 Jan. 1838, John Hamilton Thom [q. v.] His eldest son is William Rathbone, at one time M.P. for North Carnarvonshire.

[Memoir (by William Roscoe) in Athenæum, March 1809, pp. 260 sq. (reprinted, with notes, in the Monthly Repository, 1809, pp. 232 sq.); Tribute to the Memory of Mr. William Rathbone, 1809; Brooke's Liverpool 1775–1800, 1853, p. 243; Hodgson's Society of Friends in the Nineteenth Century, 1875, i. 29 sq.; Unitarian Herald, 7 Feb. 1868 pp. 45 sq., 14 Feb. 1868 p. 54; Inquirer, 15 Feb. 1868 pp. 108 sq., 22 Feb. 1868 pp. 123 sq.; Athenæum, 15 Feb. 1868, p. 255; Lawrence's Descendants of Philip Henry, 1844, p. 45; Jones's Heroes of Industry, 1886, p. 37; Evans's Hist. of Renshaw Street Chapel, 1887, pp. 35, 165; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1894, ii. 1686; private information.]

A. G.

RATHBORNE, WILSON (1748–1831), captain in the navy, son of Richard Rathborne, a clergyman, was born near Loughrea, co. Galway, on 16 July 1748. In September 1763 he was entered as an 'able seaman' on board the Niger, with Sir Thomas Adams, on the Newfoundland station. As able seaman and midshipman he served for six years in the Niger. He then followed Adams to the Boston, and ten months later to the Romney, in which he returned to England in 1770. In 1773 he joined the Hunter sloop as able seaman, in which rating he continued for a year. He was then a midshipman for some months, and, seeing no prospect of promotion, accepted a warrant as master of the Hunter. It was not till 1780 that he was allowed to return to England, and, having obtained an introduction to the Earl of Sandwich, passed his examination on 16 March; two days later he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Bedford, with Commodore (afterwards Sir Edmund) Affleck [q. v.] In the Bedford he was present in the actions off the Chesapeake on 16 March and 5 Sept. 1781, at St. Kitts in January, and in the actions under the lee of Dominica on 9 and 12 April 1782. In the summer of 1783 the Bedford returned to England and was paid off. In the armament of 1787 Rathborne was in the Atlas, carrying Affleck's flag, and was afterwards appointed to the Colossus, one of the Channel fleet, in which he remained till 1791. In December 1792 he was appointed to the Captain, in

which in the following year he went out to the Mediterranean, took part in the occupation of Toulon, in the reduction of Corsica, and in the action of 14 March 1795, when he was severely wounded in the right arm, and lost his right eye. He was invalided for the recovery of his health, and on 9 Nov. 1795 was promoted to the rank of commander.

In 1797 he had command of the Good Design armed ship, convoying the trade from Leith to the Elbe, or to Elsinore. In December 1799 he was appointed to the Racoon brig, which he commanded in the Channel, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies, where, on 18 Nov. 1802, he was posted to the Santa Margarita. He returned to England in the course of 1803, and, remaining in the Santa Margarita, was attached to the Channel fleet. On 4 Nov. 1805 he was in company with Sir Richard John Strachan [q. v.], when he fell in with the French ships which, under Dumanoir, had escaped from Trafalgar, but now, hampered by the frigates Santa Margarita and Phœnix, were brought to action and all taken. Rathborne almost immediately afterwards received his appointment to the Foudroyant, much to his disgust, as he conceived that a cruising frigate was likely to give him greater opportunities of distinction and prize-money. He appealed to the admiralty, and Captain John Wentworth Loring [q. v.], who was appointed to succeed him in the Margarita, amiably held back his commission till the pleasure of the admiralty could be known. In the end Loring was appointed to the Niobe, and Rathborne remained in the Santa Margarita till December 1807, when the ship, being quite worn out, was paid off. For the next two years Rathborne commanded the sea fencibles of the Essex coast, and from 1810 to 1813 had charge of the impress service in the Tyne. In 1810 he was granted a pension for the loss of his eye, and this was afterwards increased to 300*l.* a year. In 1815 he was nominated a C.B. In 1822 he was appointed superintendent of the ordinary at Chatham, a post which he held till his death in the summer of 1831. He married, in 1805, a daughter of John French of Loughrea, and left issue. His sister was the mother of John Wilson Croker [q. v.]

[Ralfe's Naval Biogr. iv. 347; Marshall's Royal Naval Biogr. iv. (vol. ii. pt. ii.) 739; Service-book in the Public Record Office.]

J. K. L.

RATSEY, GAMALIEL (*d.* 1605), highwayman, son of Richard Ratsey, a well-to-do inhabitant of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, took to evil courses as a boy, and in 1600 enlisted in the army which accompanied Sir Charles Blount (afterwards Earl of Devonshire) to Ireland. On returning to England about 1603, Ratsey robbed of 40*l.* the landlady of an inn at Spalding, but, when arrested, he escaped from prison, and, stealing a horse of a serving-man on the road, entered into partnership in Northamptonshire with two reckless thieves named respectively Snell and Shorthose. Ratsey's exploits on the highway, which were thenceforth notorious, were equally characterised by daring and rough humour. He usually wore a mask in which the features were made hideously repulsive. Gabriel Harvey referred to him as Gamaliel Hobgoblin. Ben Jonson wrote in his 'Alchemist' (i. 1) of a 'face cut . . . worse than Gamaliel Ratsey's.' In 'Hey for Honesty' (1651), assigned to Thomas Randolph, an ugly woman is similarly described (Randolph, *Works*, ed. Hazlitt, p. 470). On one occasion Ratsey and his friends successfully robbed a large company of nine travellers. Before he relieved a Cambridge scholar of his property, he extorted a learned oration from him. To the poor he showed a generosity which accorded with the best traditions of his profession. But within two years his partners betrayed him to the officers of the law, and he was hanged at Bedford on 26 March 1605.

Some literary interest attaches to his career. He is the hero of several ballads, none of which are now known, and of two pamphlets, each of which is believed to be extant in a unique copy. One, which is in the Malone collection at the Bodleian, was licensed for the press to John Trundle on 2 May 1605. This copy has no title, but it is described in the 'Stationers' Register' as 'The Life and Death of Gamaliel Ratsey, a famous thief of England, executed at Bedford the 26th of March last past.' A portrait of Ratsey, which is no longer accessible, is said to have formed the frontispiece. A poem in Spenserian stanzas, headed 'Ratseys Repentance, which hee wrote with his owne Hand when he was in Newgate,' concludes the tract, and, with some vagueness but with much poetical fervour, relates his adventurous life. The popularity extended to this little volume led another publisher (Valentine Simmes) to obtain, on 31 May, a license for a second part, which he christened 'Ratseis Ghoaste, or the second part of his Madde Prankes and Robberies.' It is a collection of imaginary adventures on the road. The only known copy is in the John Rylands Library at Manchester. The most interesting chapter reports a speech which it is pretended

Ratsey addressed to the leader of an itinerant company of actors who played before him at a country inn. The speaker advises the actor to perform in London, but, as soon as he has secured a competency, to buy 'some place of lordship in the country,' and seek dignity and reputation. The actor promises to follow this advice, which is assumed to be an ironical reflection on Shakespeare and the position he had gained at Stratford-on-Avon.

[Collier's Bibliographical Cat. iii. 231–4; Halliwell-Phillipps's Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare, i. 325–6.] S. L.

RATTEE, JAMES (1820–1855), wood-carver, was born at Funden Hall, Norfolk, in 1820, and apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner of Norwich, named Ollett. In his leisure he frequented the cathedral and other churches in the city and its neighbourhood, and grew interested in ecclesiastical art. At his request his master taught him carving, and he rapidly showed unusual skill and ability. In 1842 he left Norwich and commenced business as a wood-carver in Sidney Street, Cambridge. The Cambridge Camden Society soon discovered his talent, and took him into their service. From Archdeacon Thorp, Dr. Mill, F. A. Paley, and other members of the society, he received much assistance and patronage, and soon erected extensive workshops, plant, and steam power, on the Hills Road, Cambridge. He was associated with Augustus Welby Pugin [q. v.] in restoring the choir of Jesus College chapel; the designs were made principally by Rattee, and submitted to Pugin before execution. In the choir of Ely Cathedral he carried out the designs of George (afterwards Sir George) Gilbert Scott [q. v.], and the oak screen, stalls, organ-case, and restored tomb of Bishop William de Luda or Louth (*d.* 1298) were exquisitely wrought. In 1852, when he travelled abroad for his health, he studied the works of Quentin Matsys and other artists. On his return the dean and chapter of Ely entrusted him with the construction of the reredos. This was composed of choice stone and alabaster, enriched with carving and inlaid with gold and gems; it is one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical art executed in England since the Reformation.

Rattee's work is found in upwards of a thousand churches in all quarters of the world. The most attractive examples of it are in Newfoundland Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Perth Cathedral; Merton College chapel, Oxford; St. Michael's and St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge; Eton College chapel; Magdalene College chapel, Cambridge; Trumpington church; Newton church; Westley Waterless and Comberton churches; Yeling church, Huntingdonshire; and Sundridge church, Kent. He died at his residence, Hills Road, Cambridge, on 29 March 1855, and was buried in the cemetery in Mill Road.

[Gent. Mag. 1855, p. 539; Ecclesiologist, June 1855, p. 174.] G. C. B.

RATTRAY, SYLVESTER (*fl.* 1650–1666), medical writer, a native of Angus, was descended from Sir Sylvester Rattray, of Rattray Castle, Perthshire, who was in 1463 one of the ambassadors sent to London to treat with Edward IV, and exerted great influence at the Scottish court.

Sylvester may have been son of a later Sylvester Rattray who had two sons, David and Sylvester. But the latter is said to have been 'bred to the church,' whereas the Sylvester under notice graduated in medicine at Glasgow University, and practised as a physician in Glasgow. On the title-page of the second book mentioned below he is, however, credited with a theological degree as well as with that of M.D. He was author of 'Aditus novus ad occultas Sympathiæ et Antipathiæ causas inveniendas, per principia philosophiæ naturalis, ex fermentorum artificiosa anatomia hausta, patefactus' (Glasgow, 1658), dedicated to Johannes Scotus. The 'Aditus novus' was reprinted in 'Theatrum Sympatheticum variorum Authorum de Pulvere Sympathetico' (Nuremberg, 1662). Rattray's second book, 'Prognosis medica ad usum Praxeos facili methodo digesta,' was dedicated to Dr. John Wedderburn (Glasgow, 1666).

In May 1652 Rattray married at Cupar, Fifeshire, 'Ingells, King-gask's daughter' (Lamont, *Diary*, 1810, p. 51).

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 738; Rattray's Works; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] G. Le G. N.

RATTRAY, THOMAS, D.D. (1684–1743), Scottish nonjuring bishop, born in 1684, was the eldest son of James Rattray, the head of an ancient family at Craighall, Perthshire, and was served heir to his father on 13 July 1692. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Hay of Megginch. He was a man of learning and took part as a layman in ecclesiastical controversy. Being in London in 1716, he assisted Nathaniel Spinckes [q. v.] in translating into Greek the proposals for a concordat addressed (18 Aug. 1716) by nonjuring bishops to the patriarchs of the oriental churches. Before the receipt of a reply, which was not despatched till

16 Aug. 1721, a schism took place (1718) among the English nonjurors on the subject of the 'usages' advocated by Jeremy Collier [q. v.] Both parties appealed for advice to the Scottish bishops, Alexander Rose or Ross [q. v.] and John Falconer, who employed Rattray in drawing up a paper designed to heal the schism. In 1723 he appeared as a controversialist in opposition to an injunction against certain of the 'usages,' especially the mixed chalice and prayers for the dead, issued (12 Feb. 1723) by a majority of the Scottish episcopal college (six bishops resident in Edinburgh). Rattray protested against government by a college of bishops (a plan adopted for political reasons), and maintained the need of diocesan episcopacy [see GADDERAR, JAMES]. At what date he took orders is unknown, but it was in mature life, and certainly not later than 1724.

On 25 July 1724 Robert Norrie was consecrated a bishop, and it was proposed by the college to appoint him to the superintendence of the district of Angus and Mearns and part of Perthshire, subject to the consent of the episcopal clergy and laity within those bounds. A majority of the clergy and a considerable proportion of the gentry opposed the appointment of Norrie, wishing to have Rattray as their bishop. At a meeting of the episcopal college, held late in 1724, Rattray appeared as representative of the remonstrant clergy; Harry Maule, titular earl of Panmure [q. v.], representing the remonstrant laity. An altercation took place between Maule and George Lockhart (1673–1731) [q. v.] of Carnwath, agent for the Jacobite succession, the latter pleading that the right of nominating bishops lay with James III. Gadderar and Rattray supported Maule in the contention that the approbation of the laity was essential to an episcopal appointment. Ultimately Norrie was appointed by a majority of the episcopal college, who disallowed the votes of some of the remonstrant clergy. Rattray protested, and many of the clergy and laity disowned Norrie's authority. The dissension alarmed the Jacobites; James intimated to John Fullarton, bishop of Edinburgh and primus, that in future he should be consulted through his agents before the appointment of bishops.

Norrie died in March 1727, whereupon the clergy of his district chose Rattray as their ordinary. Fullarton's death (April 1727) produced an open rupture between the 'collegers' and 'usagers.' The Edinburgh clergy elected Arthur Millar, one of the episcopal college (consecrated 22 Oct. 1718), as their bishop, and he was acknowledged as primus and metropolitan by Gadderar, bishop of Aberdeen, and Andrew Cant, another of the college. The remaining four college bishops held aloof, ignored the election, and continued to act together. Rattray was consecrated at Edinburgh on 4 June 1727 by Millar, Gadderar, and Cant, and took the title of bishop of Brechin. On 18 June he joined Millar and Gadderar in consecrating William Dunbar (*d.* 1746), elected by the clergy of Moray and Ross, and Robert Keith (1681–1757) [q. v.], appointed coadjutor to Millar. Immediately afterwards, Millar, Gadderar, Rattray, and Dunbar held an episcopal synod at Edinburgh, and agreed upon six canons, which form 'the groundwork of the code by which the Scottish episcopal church is still governed' (GRUB). These canons forbid, save in urgent necessity, the consecrating of 'bishops at large;' they give great authority to the bishop of Edinburgh as metropolitan, and it is remarkable, considering the previous attitude of Rattray and Gadderar, that they entirely ignore the voice of the laity in episcopal appointments.

The diocesan bishops now addressed to the episcopal college a proposal for accommodation. They were willing to admit 'bishops at large' to give advice in their synods; but not to vote, until regularly put in charge of dioceses. The college replied by pronouncing the elections of Millar, Rattray, and Dunbar null and void; Millar they suspended, the two latter they declared to be no bishops of the Scottish church, as being uncanonically consecrated, nor to be sustained in their functions until they renounced the 'usages.' On 22 June they consecrated John Gillan and Robert Ranken as additions to the episcopal college. Millar died on 9 Oct. 1727; Andrew Lumsden (*d.* June 1733) was elected his successor on 19 Oct., and consecrated at Edinburgh on 2 Nov. by Rattray, Cant, and Keith. Lumsden tried to mediate between parties; he declined on the day after his consecration to sign the canons of June, being unwilling to offend the college bishops by the assumption of metropolitan powers. At length an understanding was arrived at by conferences between Keith and Gillan. In December 1731 'articles of agreement' were drawn up, the obnoxious 'usages' were to be forborne, the office of metropolitan was dropped, a primus was to be elected 'for convocating and presiding only,' David Freebairn was to be primus; to each bishop was assigned a diocese. On 22 May 1732 these articles were signed by all the bishops, Lumsden excepting from his signature the articles relating to the primus. James rati-

fied the agreement, but stipulated that the see of Edinburgh should not be filled without his consent. Under the new diocesan arrangement Rattray became bishop of Dunkeld.

In spite of the agreement, there were complaints of attempts by Rattray and Gillan to introduce the 'usages.' On Gillan's death (3 Jan. 1735) the clergy of Dumblane elected Robert White as his successor. The primate refused his mandate; nevertheless White was consecrated on 24 June 1735 at Carsebank, near Forfar, by Rattray, Dunbar, and Keith. The rupture culminated at an episcopal synod in Edinburgh, in July 1739, from which the primus and John Octerlonie, bishop of Brechin, withdrew, on the admission of Robert Lyon to act as proxy for Dunbar. Freebairn was accordingly superseded as primus by the election of Rattray. Freebairn, who had succeeded Lumsden as bishop of Edinburgh, died on 24 Dec. 1739. Complications arose; the Edinburgh clergy would not recognise Rattray as primus, and asked a mandate from the body of bishops. No mandate was given, for James declined to sanction any appointment to Edinburgh, nor was the see filled till 1776. In February 1743 the Edinburgh clergy applied to Rattray to take temporary charge of the diocese. He returned a favourable answer, but proposed to take the advice of an episcopal synod. For this purpose he went to Edinburgh, where he fell ill, and died on Ascension Day, 12 May 1743, in his sixtieth year. Memorial poems in Latin and English, by T. Drummond, D.D., and another by an unknown hand, were published at Edinburgh, 1743, 4to. Keith preached his funeral sermon and succeeded him as primus. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Galloway, second baron Dunkeld, and had two sons and three daughters. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married, in 1720, John Clerk, M.D., the ancestor of the family of Clerk-Rattray of Craighall.

An important part of Rattray's work was posthumous. The synod assembled at Edinburgh on 19 Aug. 1743, on occasion of the consecration of John Alexander as Rattray's successor. Sixteen canons were passed, and of these the first ten, with the preamble, had been drawn by Rattray. They defined the authority of the primus, revived the office of dean, and gave the bishops a veto on episcopal elections. These canons, which remained in force till 1811, were resisted by the Edinburgh clergy, who raised the claim of presbyters to a legislative voice in synods.

Posthumous also was Rattray's chief publication, 'The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of Jerusalem,' &c., 1744, 8vo. This work, undertaken at Lyon's instance, contains in Greek a restored text of the anaphora of the liturgy of St. James, with passages, in parallel columns, from those of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, St. Mark, and the Clementine. Neale (*Hist. Holy Eastern Church*, 1850, i. 464 sq.) criticises Rattray's restorations. In an appendix is an English version, with insertions from the Scottish communion office and other sources, and modern rubrics; this is reprinted in Hall's 'Fragmenta Liturgica' (Bath, 1848, i. 151 sq.)

Among his other works were: 'An Essay on the Nature of the Church,' Edinburgh, 1728, and another posthumous publication, 'Some Particular Instructions concerning the Christian Covenant . . . and an Essay on the Nature of Man,' 1748.

[Keith's Hist. Cat. (Russel), 1824, pp. 537 sq.; Lathbury's Hist. of the Nonjurors, 1845, p. 358; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland, 1860, iii. 388 sq. iv. 1 sq.; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1872, iii. 734; information from Lieut.-gen. James Clerk-Rattray.] A. G.

RAULSTON, JOHN (*d.* 1452), bishop of Dunkeld. [See RALSTON.]

RAUZZINI, VENANZIO (1747–1810), singer, musical composer, and teacher, was born in 1747 at Rome, where he studied music under a member of the papal choir. At the age of eighteen he made his operatic début at the Teatro della Valle in Rome, in a female part, women being at that time prohibited from acting on the Roman stage. In 1767 he appeared in Vienna, and subsequently was engaged for the elector of Bavaria's Italian opera at Munich, where he remained seven years, and produced four operas. He left owing to the discovery of an intrigue with a lady of the court (KELLY, *Reminiscences*, i. 10). Coming to England, he appeared in November 1774 in Corri's opera, 'Alessandro nell' Indie.' After three years' highly successful operatic career, Rauzzini retired in order to devote himself to teaching. In 1787 he produced his opera, 'La Vestale,' at the King's Theatre, London, but its total failure led him to quit London and settle in Bath, where he passed the remainder of his days, teaching and conducting concerts. He died in Bath, 8 April 1810, and was buried in the abbey church, Braham being a chief mourner. In 1811 Selina Storace and Braham erected a tablet to his memory in Bath Abbey.

Burney declares Rauzzini to have been an excellent musician, both as singer and com-

poser. His voice (tenor) was sweet, clear, flexible, and extensive; he played the harpsichord neatly. His 'taste, fancy, and delicacy, together with his beautiful person and spirited and intelligent manner of acting, gained him general approbation' (cf. BURNEY, *History*, iv. 501, 527). Among his pupils were Braham, Mrs. Billington, Selina Storace, and Incledon.

Rauzzini's operas were: 'Piramo e Tisbe' (1769), in which he himself sang the rôle of Piramo, 'L'Ali d'Amore' (1770), 'L'Eroe cinese' (1770), 'Astarto' (1772), all of which were played at Munich; 'La Regina di Golconda' (1775), 'Armida' (1778), 'Creusa in Delfo' (1782), 'La Vestale' (1787), which were produced in London. Besides these operas, he wrote a pianoforte quartett, op. 1 (OFFENBACH, n.d.); string quartetts opp. 2, 5, 7 (London); sonatas for violin and pianoforte; a requiem mass; and a number of Italian and English songs, arias, exercises, and solfeggi.

MATTEO RAUZZINI (1754–1791), brother of the foregoing, was also a singer. He was born in Rome in 1754, and came to England with Venanzio. He settled in Dublin as a professor of singing, and produced there an opera, 'Il Re pastore,' in 1784. He died in Dublin, 1791.

[Hogarth's Memoirs of the Music Drama, ii. 174; Harmonicon, 1831–2, pp. 132, 147; Parke's Musical Memoirs, i. 245–6, 306; Kelly's Reminiscences, i. 9, ii. 106; Burney's Journal of a Tour through Germany, &c.; Gent. Mag. 1810, ii. 397, 490; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians, passim (in iv. 191 is an account of Haydn's composition of a round on the death of 'Turk,' Rauzzini's dog, at Rauzzini's house in Bath); Pohl's Haydn in London, p. 276.] R. H. L.

RAVEN, JOHN SAMUEL (1829–1877), landscape-painter, born on 21 Aug. 1829 at Preston, Lancashire, was a son of Thomas Raven, minister of Holy Trinity Church in that town, and himself a clever watercolour painter, examples of whose skill are in the South Kensington Museum. The son received no professional training, but formed his first style by studying the works of Crome and Constable, and from 1849 was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institution, chiefly of views in the vicinity of St. Leonards, where he resided until 1856. The 'pre-Raphaelite' movement strongly influenced Raven, producing a complete change in his aim and method, and his later works are characterised by great elaboration of detail, an original and striking scheme of colour, and strong poetic feeling. His best pictures of this class are 'Midsummer, Moonlight, Dew Rising,' 1866; 'Lago Maggiore from Stresa,' 1871; 'Fresh fallen Snow on the Matterhorn,' 1872; 'The lesser Light to rule the Night,' 1873; 'Twilight in the Wood' (engraved by C. Cousen for the 'Art Journal,' 1874); 'The Heavens declare the Glory of God,' 1875; and his last exhibited work, 'Barff—Lord's Seat from the Slopes of Skiddaw,' 1877. He was drowned while bathing at Harlech in North Wales, being seized with paralysis of the heart, on 13 June 1877. Raven worked chiefly in oils, but occasionally also in water-colours, and executed many fine studies in black and white. He married, in 1869, Margaret Sinclair Dunbar, now Mrs. William B. Morris. An exhibition of Raven's collected works was held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1878.

[Burlington Fine Arts Club Catalogue; Athenæum, 21 July 1877; Art Journal, 1877; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; information from Mrs. Morris.] F. M. O'D.

RAVENET, SIMON FRANÇOIS (1721?–1774), engraver, born in Paris about 1721 (or, according to other accounts, in 1706), studied engraving in the excellent school of Jacques-Philippe Le Bas, and engraved numerous pictures of importance after Titian, Paolo Veronese, D. Feti, Charles Coypel, A. Watteau, and others. Ravenet came to London about 1750, and was associated with F. Vivares, V. M. Picot, and other French engravers in founding an important school of line-engraving in London. In these engravings the ground outline was strongly etched, and then finished with the engraver. Ravenet was largely employed by Alderman John Boydell, for whom he engraved important plates after C. Cignani, Luca Giordano, Guido Reni, N. Poussin, Salvator Rosa, and others. He was associated with J. M. Delâtre in engraving Hogarth's 'Good Samaritan,' and with Picot in Hogarth's 'Pool of Bethesda,' both of which engravings were published in 1772. Ravenet was also largely employed in making designs for the porcelain manufactory at Chelsea. He engraved several portraits, including Lord Camden after Sir Joshua Reynolds, George II after D. Morier, and others. Ravenet died in London on 2 April 1774. A portrait of him, by Zoffany, was engraved by himself in 1763. He left a son, Simon François Ravenet the younger, born in London about 1755, who learnt engraving under his father, but returned to Paris, where he engraved many plates after Boucher, Correggio, and others.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Beraldi et Portalis's Graveurs du 18me Siècle; Smith's Nollekens and his Times.] L. C.

RAVENSCROFT, EDWARD (*fl.* 1671–1697), dramatist, was descended from an ancient family at one time settled in Flintshire, where a kinsman was high sheriff (Dedication of *The Anatomist*). In 1671 he was a member of the Middle Temple, where he beguiled 'a fortnight's sickness' with the composition of his first play, and 'after that spent some idle time' after a similar fashion (Prologue to *Mamamouchi*, 'spoke at the Middle Temple'). His career as a writer of plays extended over more than a quarter of a century, but he seems to have died comparatively young. He is not known to have produced any play after 1697.

His first play, 'Mamamouchi, or the Citizen turned Gentleman,' was produced at Dorset Garden in 1671, and printed in 1675, with a dedication to Prince Rupert. It was taken, as the sub-title avowed, from Molière's 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' which had been produced in the preceding year. The character of Sir Simon Softhead was borrowed from 'Monsieur de Pourceaugnac,' first acted in 1670. The play pleased the king and court, and ran for nine nights with full houses; it was acted not less than thirty times before it was printed. In the original prologue the author had, with the audacity of youth, indulged in a couple of sarcasms against Dryden's

> plays of rhyme and noise, with wondrous show.

Dryden retorted first with a passing hit in the prologue to 'Marriage à la Mode' (1673), and then with one of his swashing blows in the prologue to the 'Assignation' (1673), where he tells the public, in allusion to 'Mamamouchi,'

> Grimace and habit sent you pleased away;
> You damned the poet, and cried up the play.

Unfortunately, Dryden's 'Assignation' itself proved a failure, and Ravenscroft was thus enabled, in the doggerel prologue to his next play, 'The Careless Lovers' (acted at Dorset Garden and printed 1673), to turn the tables upon Dryden, maliciously insinuating that the 'Assignation' might in charity have been spared, as the first in which Dryden had ventured to be original (see Scott's *Dryden*, revised by Saintsbury, iv. 255, 366–8). In the same prologue he asserts that in the 'Careless Lovers' there is nothing but what is '*extempore* wit'—a boast contradicted by the fact that two coarse but amusing scenes (act ii. sc. 8 and 9) are taken direct from 'Monsieur de Pourceaugnac.'

'The Wrangling Lovers, or the Invisible Mistress' (acted at Dorset Garden and printed 1676), marks a considerable step in advance. Langbaine found its origin in a forgotten Spanish romance, but it was more probably taken from Thomas Corneille's 'Les Engagemens du Hasard.' The resemblance to Molière's 'Le Dépit Amoureux' is not close. On the other hand, Mrs. Centlivre is held to be indebted to the 'Wrangling Lovers' in her celebrated comedy of 'The Wonder,' and the quarrels and reconciliations of Don Diego and Octavia may have also suggested the humours of Falkland and Julia in the 'Rivals.' In any case, Ravenscroft's play is both in construction and dialogue a favourable example of the English adaptations of the Spanish comedy of intrigue. He displayed his versatility afresh in producing at the Theatre Royal, in 1677, 'Scaramouch a Philosopher, Harlequin a Schoolboy Bravo, Merchant and Musician,' a comic piece in the Italian manner, founded upon the old *commedia dell' arte*. In the prologue Ravenscroft complains that, owing to the dilatoriness of the actors, he was forestalled in his novel design by the production of Otway's version of 'Scapin' at the duke's house. He may have been doubly annoyed because his own play, which is very deftly put together, though chiefly based upon Molière's 'Le Mariage Forcé,' was also indebted to 'Les Fourberies de Scapin.'

Ravenscroft's tragi-comedy, 'King Edgar and Alfreda,' and his English adaptation of Ruggle's famous Latin comedy, 'Ignoramus,' were acted at the Theatre Royal and printed in 1677 and 1678 respectively. The former is considered by Langbaine to be inferior to Thomas Rymer's effort on the same theme, which afterwards employed the pens of Aaron Hill and Mason. 'The English Lawyer' is charitably conjectured by the same authority to have been taken more from an earlier English version, published in 1662 by R. C. (supposed to be Robert Codrington), than from the original. 'Ignoramus' does not lend itself to translation; but Ravenscroft, says Genest, attempted 'rather to adapt it to the English stage . . . and this he has done very judiciously' (*Hist. of Engl. Stage*, i. 232). In 1678 was also acted at the Theatre Royal, though it was not printed till 1687, 'Titus Andronicus, or the Rape of Lavinia,' altered by Ravenscroft from the original, attributed to Shakespeare. The adapter boasted that none of his author's works 'ever received greater alterations or additions,' and that not only had the language been 'refined,' but that many scenes were 'entirely new, besides most of the principal characters heightened and the plot much increased' (see Shadwell's Preface to his *Sullen Lovers*, where Ravenscroft is

vehemently attacked; cf. LANGBAINE, p. 465). In his edition of Shakespeare Steevens furnished some specimens of Ravenscroft's embellishments (*Biographica Dramatica*, iii. 241). Genest (i. 232–6) agrees in condemning the additions, but approves of some of the alterations.

Ravenscroft was fully himself again in the outrageous farce which, under the title of 'The London Cuckolds' (first acted at Dorset Garden in 1782, and printed in the following year), delighted the public in a long series of representations, which it ultimately became customary to give regularly on Lord Mayor's Day (see *Tatler*, No. 8). In 1751 Garrick had the courage to lay it aside at Drury Lane, and it was discontinued at Covent Garden from 9 Nov. 1754, when George II had ordered the 'Provoked Husband' in its stead. Having been revived in a reduced shape in 1782 (for Quick's benefit), it was finally banished from the stage, of which, in Dibdin's opinion, it had constituted 'the greatest disgrace' (*History of the Stage*, iv. 204; see, per contra, Genest's liberal judgment, i. 365–6). The piece is laughable, and although its principal situations are, as Langbaine duly points out, borrowed from at least half a dozen sources, it possesses the merits of rapidity and perspicuity. In 1683 there followed the comedy of 'Dame Dobson, or the Cunning Woman' (printed in 1684), which in the prologue Ravenscroft calls his 'Recantation' play, professing to have made it 'dull and civil' of set purpose. It failed, although its French original had been successful; the farcical use made in it of the tradition of Friar Bacon's Brazen Head has survived on the stage. The epilogue is directed against the whigs of the city.

After an interval of several years, Ravenscroft brought out at the Theatre Royal in 1694 a comedy called 'The Canterbury Guests, or the Bargain Broken' (printed in 1695), which he had furbished up with some scenes from earlier pieces of his own, and which appears to have deservedly 'met with only a very indifferent success' (*Biographia Dramatica*, ii. 80; cf. GENEST, ii. 517–8). On the other hand, his comedy, or farce, of 'The Anatomist, or the Sham Doctor,' was greatly applauded at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1697 (printed in the same year, and again in 1722), there being incorporated with it a musical masque or 'opera, as the world goes now;' prologue written by Motteux, and called 'The Loves of Mars and Venus.' The farce itself, which is briskly written, was revised in 1743, having been compressed into two acts, and the doctor having been turned into a French 'Monsieur le Médecin,' in which assumption Blakes was considered inimitable (GENEST, iv. 59; WHINCOP, p. 279). In this shape it was repeatedly reproduced, for the last time apparently in 1801. In the same year, 1697, Ravenscroft's tragedy, 'The Italian Husband' (printed 1698), was performed at Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is said in the 'Biographia Dramatica' to be founded upon a horrible tale in a collection by Thomas Wright of Peterhouse, 'The Glory of God's Revenge against Murther and Adultery' (1685).

To Ravenscroft has also been ascribed the authorship of 'Tom Essence, or the Modish Wife' (acted at Dorset Garden in 1676 and printed in 1677), but this comedy is not altogether in his manner, and is with greater probability attributed to Thomas Rawlins [q. v.]

Genest (ii. 122) perhaps goes rather far in saying that Ravenscroft's 'merit as a dramatic writer has been vastly underrated;' but he certainly had few if any superiors among his contemporaries in farce, and in general possessed, together with much skill in construction, an unusual fluency and ease as a writer of dialogue. His quarrel with Dryden, which he coolly treated as an ordinary disagreement between 'two of a trade,' has obtained for him a greater posthumous notoriety than might otherwise have fallen to his lot, but has also caused him to be designated a 'miserable scribbler' by Dryden's editor, Sir Walter Scott (see Introductory Note to 'The Assignation,' SCOTT, *Dryden*, revised by Saintsbury, iv. 367). Ravenscroft was assuredly not one of the 'great wits,' who (as he says in the Prologue to 'Scaramouch') 'oft'ner write to please themselves than the public.' He borrowed so freely that Laingbaine's stricture that 'this rickety poet (though of so many years) cannot go without others assistance,' and Dibdin's opinion that Ravenscroft's plays are 'a series of thefts from beginning to end,' are not easy to controvert. Yet, to a certain extent (though far less than Dryden), he redeemed his character as a plagiary by his skill and cleverness in adaptation.

[The life of Ravenscroft in vol. iii. of the Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland, purporting to be by Mr. [Theophilus] Cibber, and other hands, contains no biographical data. See also Thomas Whincop's List of Dramatic Authors, &c., 1747, pp. 278–9; Genest's Account of the English Stage, 1832, vols. i. and ii.; Langbaine's Account of the English Dramatic Poets, 1691; Dibdin's History of the Stage,

vol. iv.; Baker's Biographia Dramatica, ed. 1812; Scott's Dryden, revised by Saintsbury, vols. i. and iv. 1882 and 1883.] A. W. W.

RAVENSCROFT, THOMAS (1592?–1635?), musician, was born about 1592. He was a chorister of St. Paul's Cathedral under Edward Piers, and he afterwards attended the music lectures at Gresham College. He graduated Mus. Bac. of Cambridge in 1607.

In 1609, in his infancy, as he subsequently apologised (Pref. to *Discourse*), Ravenscroft published 'Pammelia, Musick's Miscellany.' It is said to be the earliest collection of rounds, catches, and canons printed in England. A few numbers were Ravenscroft's own composition, and others were ancient; all were excellent in their musical science. Several examples from this miscellany were reprinted by Burney (*History*, iii. 347). A second impression of 'Pammelia' appeared in 1618. In the meantime a supplementary collection was published by Ravenscroft, 'Deuteromelia' or the Second Part of Musick's Miscellany, or Melodious Musicke of Pleasant Roundelaies; K.H. mirth or Freemen's songs, and such Delightful Catches.' It bore the motto 'Qui canere potest canat,' and contained catches generally for three voices, a version of 'Three Blind Mice' among them. In 1611 followed 'Melismata, Musicall Phansies fitting the Court, Cittie, and Country Humours, to three, four, and five voyces. To all delightful except to the Spiteful; to none offensive except to the Pensive.' The book was dedicated by Ravenscroft to his kinsmen Thomas and William Ravenscroft, esquires.

In 1614 Ravenscroft brought out 'A Briefe Discourse of the true (but neglected) use of charact'rising the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Measurable Musicke, against the common Practise and Custom of these Times.' Much of the material of the 'Discourse,' together with a history of the gamut and account of the scale, is found in the thirty-eight pages of a manuscript 'Treatise of Musicke' by Ravenscroft, probably autograph, in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 19758. His advocacy of a system which had only recently been discarded, and other strong opinions on matters of musical controversy, placed the author in opposition to Thomas Morley [q. v.], whose 'Introduction' was an accepted authority.

In 1621 appeared Ravenscroft's most famous publication, 'The Whole Book of Psalms, with the Hymnes Evangellical and Songs Spirituall, composed into four parts by sundry Authors, to such several Tunes as have been and are usually sung in England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Italy, France, and the Netherlands, never as yet in one volume published.' About one hundred and fifty psalm-tunes were thus supplied with treble, alto, and bass parts by the greater composers of the past and current periods, Ravenscroft contributing forty-eight settings. Certain melodies were for the first time named after cities said by local tradition to have given them birth. The collection by its great merit superseded all others, went through many editions, and, at last becoming scarce, was succeeded in popular favour by Playford's compilation under the same title. So recently as 1844 a reprint of Ravenscroft's 'Psalms' was published by Canon Havergal. Ravenscroft is said to have died in 1635.

In 1822 'Selections from the Works of Thomas Ravenscroft' was issued to members of the Roxburghe Club. The words only are given in many cases. The musical notation, where supplied, was modernised by Bartleman, who died before completing the work.

[Hawkins's History, pp. 557, 567; Burney's History, iii. 57, 260, 347; Grove's Dictionary, iii. 78, iv. 762; Ravenscroft's Works; authorities cited.] L. M. M.

RAVENSER, RICHARD DE (*d.* 1386), clerk in chancery and archdeacon of Lincoln, was the elder son of William Bakester of Ravenser-Odd, Yorkshire; he was born at Ravenser, whence he took his name. He probably owed preferment to Sir William de la Pole (*d.* 1366) [q.v.], a native of the neighbouring Kingston-on-Hull. In 1357 Ravenser was made keeper of the hanaper, and in 1358 was appointed to administer the goods of the deceased Queen Isabella. In the same year he received the prebend of Welton Brinkhall in Lincoln Cathedral, and on 20 June 1359 was made archdeacon of Norfolk. In 1361 the king presented him to the prebends of Wellington in Hereford Cathedral and Hoxton in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and in the following year he was made one of the twelve superior clerks in chancery. On 29 Oct. 1363 he received the prebend of Empingham, Lincoln Cathedral, and in 1365 was made master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York. Before 1367 he became provost of Beverley (*Chron. de Melsa*, iii. 142). In 1368 he was made archdeacon of Lincoln, and in 1369 he was rich enough to lend the king 200*l.*, which was repaid in the following year. On 25 Sept. 1371 he was presented to the prebend of Knaresborough in York Cathedral; in the same year he was one of the receivers of petitions in parliament, an office he held in successive parliaments until his death. Ravenser had temporary charge of the great seal in May–June 1377, and again in February–March 1386,

during the absence of the chancellor, William de la Pole. He was frequently employed in business connected with the inquisitions post mortem. In 1384 he became prebendary of Castor in Lincoln Cathedral. He died in May 1386, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. His will is printed in the 'History and Antiquities of Lincoln,' published by the Archæological Institute in 1848. A younger brother, John, was also keeper of the hanaper, and died in 1393; and another, Stephen, held a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges, iv. 78–9; Testamenta Eboracensia, vol. iii. (Surtees Soc.) passim; Rolls of Parl. vols. ii. and iii. and Cal. Inq. post mortem, passim; Cal. Doc. relating to Scotland, iv. 104, 244; Rymer's Fœdera; Brantingham's Issue Rolls, p. 190; Cal. Patent Rolls, 1377–81, passim; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, i. 531, ii. 44, 126, 146, 328, 398, 483, iii. 196; Oliver's Beverley.] A. F. P.

RAVENSWORTH, first Earl of. [See Liddell, Henry Thomas, 1797–1878.]

RAVIS, RAVIUS, or RAUE, CHRISTIAN (1613–1677), orientalist and theologian, son of John Raue, deacon of the church of St. Nicholas at Berlin, was born on 25 Jan. 1613 at Berlin, where he went to school at the royal gymnasium of the Grey Friars (Zum Grauen Kloster). In 1630 he began the study of theology and oriental languages at Wittenberg, where he graduated M.A. in 1636. The same year he visited Stockholm, where he made the acquaintance of Peter, son of Hugo Grotius, and in 1637 Hamburg, Upsala, Copenhagen, Leyden, and Amsterdam. Crossing to England in 1638, he fixed his quarters at Oxford, and corresponded with Archbishop Ussher, who made him an allowance of 24*l.* a year towards the expenses of a projected journey to the Levant in quest of manuscripts. He left England in 1639, and, passing through Paris, was introduced by Grotius to Richelieu, whose offer of a post in the French diplomatic service he declined. At Smyrna he lodged with the British consul, Edward Stringer, while he rapidly acquired a competent knowledge of the languages spoken in the Levant. He then proceeded to Constantinople, where Edward Pococke (1604–1691) [q. v.] procured him free quarters at the British embassy. He returned to Europe in 1642 with a rich collection of oriental manuscripts, and lectured at London (1642), at Utrecht (1643), Amsterdam (1645), and Oxford, where he took the covenant, and was elected fellow of Magdalen (1648); but, failing to obtain the chair of Arabic at Oxford, he accepted that of oriental languages at Upsala in 1650, and afterwards lectured on oriental languages at Kiel. In 1672 the Great Elector procured him a chair at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he died on 21 June 1677, and was buried in the Oberkirche. He left voluminous manuscript collections. His portrait is prefixed to his 'General Grammer for the ready attaining of the Ebrew, Samaritan, Calde, Syriac, Arabic, and the Ethiopic Languages,' London, 1649–50, 8vo (cf. Corser, *Collect. Anglo-Poet.* i. 310, ii. 469, v. 403). A list of his other printed works, chiefly on oriental philology, written in Latin and published abroad, is given in Wood's 'Athenæ.' He is to be distinguished from his brother, John Raue or Ravis (1610–1679). The latter, a disciple of Comenius, sought to carry out an improved system of education in Brandenburg, under the patronage of the Great Elector. He published a number of works in Latin, but was too hampered by lack of funds to give effect to his 'methodus informandi,' and died at Berlin in 1679 (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 1133; *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*).

[Moller's Cimbria Literata, ii. 680; Scheffer's Suecia Literata, p. 301; Jöcher's Allg. Gelehrt. Lexikon, iii. 1925; Allg. deutsche Biographie; Van der Aa's Biogr. Woordenb. der Nederland.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 1130; Ussher's Works, ed. Elkington, i. 234, xvi. 52; Reg. Vis. Univ. Oxf. (Camden Soc.), p. 518; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1650, p. 564; Twells's Life of Pocock, pp. 60, 134; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Rose's Biogr. Dict.] J. M. R.

RAVIS, THOMAS (1560?–1609), bishop of London and a translator of the bible, born at Old Malden in Surrey, probably in 1560, was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected, on the recommendation of Lord Burghley, to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1575. But the dean and chapter declined to admit him on the ground that there was no room, until Burghley addressed a strong remonstrance to the college authorities (Strype, *Annals*, II. i. 554; *State Papers*, Dom. Addenda, Eliz. xxiv. 32). He graduated B.A. on 12 Nov. 1578, and M.A. on 3 March 1581–2, proceeding B.D. in 1589 and D.D. in 1595. He took holy orders in 1582, 'and preached in and near Oxford for some time with great liking' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ii. 849). On 17 April 1588 he was elected one of the proctors, and in July 1596 and again in July 1597 was chosen vice-chancellor. In 1591 he was admitted to the rectory of Merstham, Surrey, and from 27 Dec. of the same year till May 1598 was vicar of Allhallows Barking (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 242). From February 1592–1593 till 1607 he was prebendary of West-

minster, and from 1596 till 1605 dean of Christ Church. In the last capacity he arbitrarily compelled the members of the college to forego 'their allowance of commons' in exchange for two shillings a week. Some of those who resisted the innovation he expelled; others he sent before the council, and others he imprisoned (*State Papers*, Dom. Eliz. cclxii. 40). On 7 July 1598 he became vicar of Islip, and in the following October vicar of Wittenham Abbas, Berkshire. He was one of the six deans who attended the Hampton Court conference in 1604, and supplied notes for Barlow's account of the conference (Barlow, *Sum and Substance of the Conference*, Epistle to Reader). In 1604 he was appointed one of the Oxford committee deputed to translate part of the New Testament, and in the convocation of the same year was elected prolocutor of the lower house.

In October 1604 Ravis was appointed bishop of Gloucester, and was consecrated on 17 March 1604–5. On 15 Feb. 1605 he received a grant to hold *in commendam* with his bishopric the deanery of Christ Church, his Westminster prebend, and the parsonages of Islip and Wittenham. 'He proved a great benefactor to the episcopal palaces and the vineyard house, near Gloucester city, made conduits to bring water to the palace, and paved it, and built much of it anew, and spent a great deal there in hospitality' (Willis, *Cathedrals*, p. 713). (*State Papers*, Dom. James I, xii.) On 18 May 1607 Ravis was translated to the see of London, and installed on 2 June. Like his predecessor, Bancroft, 'as soon as seated he began to persecute nonconformists;' and declared, '"by the help of Jesus, I will not leave one preacher in my diocese who doth not subscribe and conform"' (Brook, *Puritans*, ii. 232–3; *State Papers*, Dom. James I, xlvii. 24). Ravis died on 14 Dec. 1609, and was buried in the north aisle of St. Paul's (Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 55).

[Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 28, 242, 926; Le Neve's Fasti; Camden's Annals of James I; Will in Prerogative Court; Strype's Annals, II. i. 554, iv. 552, Whitgift, ii. 350, 492; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Welch's Alumni Westmonast.; Lansd. MS. 983, f. 149; Oxf. Univ. Registers, ed. Clark; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 849; Willis's Cathedrals; State Papers, Dom.] W. A. S.

RAWDON, CHRISTOPHER (1780–1858), unitarian benefactor, elder son of Christopher Rawdon (*d.* February 1822), was born at Halifax on 13 April 1780. His father, sixth in succession of both his names, owned mills at Underbank, near Todmorden, Yorkshire. Rawdon was educated in Switzerland, and at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. In 1793 his father met, at Falmouth, a Portuguese correspondent, and, in view of linguistic advantages, they agreed to exchange sons for a year. The elder Rawdon despatched home the following letter: 'Dear Wife,—Deliver to the bearer thy first-born. Christopher Rawdon.' After a year at Lisbon, and further schooling at Mansfield, Rawdon in 1797 became manager at Underbank. In 1807 he removed to Portugal as representative of his father's firm, and held this position till 1822, when he settled in Liverpool. He was a successful man of business, a member of the Liverpool town council for three years, and a borough and county magistrate. In politics he was an active liberal, in religion a unitarian. The removal of unitarians from the Hewley trust [see Hewley, Sarah] had deprived their congregation in the north of England of pecuniary grants. Rawdon projected a new fund, which he started in June 1853 by a donation of 1,000*l.*, his brother James (*d.* 1855, aged 73) giving a like sum; both contributions were afterwards doubled. An appeal by circular, of 20 Jan. 1854, raised the fund to 18,820*l.*, which was put in trust in 1856 under the name of 'ministers' stipend augmentation fund,' otherwise known as the Rawdon Fund. It now amounts to 48,000*l.* besides an annual subscription list of 150*l.* The application of the fund is limited to congregations north of the Trent. Rawdon died at Elm House, Anfield, Liverpool, on 22 Oct. 1858, and was buried at Toxteth Park Chapel, Liverpool. There is a monument to his memory in Renshaw Street Chapel, Liverpool. He married, on 23 Oct. 1821, Charlotte, daughter of Rawdon Briggs, banker, of Halifax.

[Christian Reformer, 1856, pp. 570 sq., 1858, pp. 711, 737 sq.; Davis's Ancient Chapel of Toxteth Park, 1884, p. 55; Evans's Hist. of Renshaw Street Chapel, 1887, p. 161; Essex Hall Year Book, 1896, p. 63.] A. G.

RAWDON, Sir GEORGE (1604–1684), first Baronet of Moira, born in November 1604, was the only son of Francis Rawdon (1581?–1668) of Rawdon Hall, near Leeds. His mother, Dorothy, daughter of William Aldborough, was married in 1603 and died in 1660. George went to court at the end of James I's or the beginning of Charles I's reign, and became private secretary to Secretary Conway. In 1625 he was sent to the Hague on business connected with Charles's promised subsidy to the protestant allies. After Conway's death, in 1631, Rawdon was attached to Conway's son, the second Viscount Conway, who had a large estate in Down.

As Lord Conway's secretary or agent, he generally lived in his house near St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, but paid frequent visits to his employer's country seats and to his Irish property. When in Ireland he lived in one of Conway's houses at Brookhill, five miles north-west of Lisburn, commanded a company of soldiers there in 1635, and sat in the Irish parliament of 1639 as member for Belfast.

When the Irish rebellion broke out on 23 Oct. 1641, Rawdon was in London. He posted down to Scotland, crossed to Bangor, and reached Lisburn on 27 Nov. He found the town held by Sir Arthur Tyringham, with Lord Conway's troop and some badly armed raw levies. Sir Phelim O'Neill came next morning, but was twice beaten off with great loss. In their retreat the Irish burned Brookhill with Conway's library in it and much property belonging to Rawdon, who was wounded and had a horse shot under him (*Ulster Journal*, i. 242; *Warr of Ireland*, p. 13). Rawdon was one of those to whom Sir Phelim some weeks later wrote letters with the signature 'Tyrone,' after his mock investiture at Tullaghoge (Hickson, i. 227). Conway's troop of horse was expanded into a regiment, the officers being appointed by the English parliament, and Rawdon became major.

In June 1642 Rawdon served under Monck in the neighbourhood of Armagh, and again had a horse shot under him in a skirmish with Sir Phelim O'Neill (Benn, p. 686). Rawdon employed his men in reaping the Irish harvest of 1643, and endeavoured to maintain the September armistice. He was in Belfast when it was surprised by Monro in May 1644. In the following July he took part in the indecisive affair with Castlehaven near Dromore (*Warr of Ireland*, p. 40). In 1645 he was major of Colonel Hill's regiment of horse, and continued to serve in Ulster till 1649, being often in command of the cavalry. He retired from military service soon after the death of Charles I. Monck, who was his intimate friend, thought he would have been wiser 'to continue in command and keep all right' (*Rawdon Papers*, p. 77). He was a commissioner of revenue for the Belfast district during the Commonwealth, but refused to serve under Monck in Scotland. After the Protector's death he was active in preparing for the Restoration, and in June 1659 he made a journey to Scotland to consult Monck. He was made one of the commissioners for executing Charles II's declaration of 30 Nov. 1660 as incorporated in the Act of Settlement (*Irish Statutes*, 14 & 15 Car. II, cap. ii.), sat as member for Carlingford in the Irish parliament of 1661, and was made a privy councillor. In May 1665 he was created a baronet, and in the following year received large grants of land, especially the forfeited estate of the O'Laverys in Down, and other property in Dublin, Louth, and Meath. These rewards were for service done before June 1649. He built the town of Moira in co. Down, which was created a manor and filled it with 'conformable protestants.' About this time Rawdon was active in obtaining the help of Valentine Greatrakes [q. v.] for his invalid sister-in-law, Lady Conway (*Rawdon Papers*, p. 212.) In the following year he was employed in organising the Ulster militia (*ib.* p. 217), and this engaged his attention as late as 1681 (*ib.* p. 273). He was generally occupied in improving his own property as well as Lord Conway's, and is called the 'best highwayman in Ireland,' all the roads in his district being very good (Dobbs). He was intimate with Jeremy Taylor both before and after his elevation to the bishopric of Down, and was always hostile to the presbyterians. Rawdon was generally consulted by Ormonde and others in all matters affecting the peace of Ulster. He died in August 1684, and was buried with much pomp at Lisburn.

Rawdon married, in 1635, Ursula, daughter of Sir Francis Stafford, and widow of Francis Hill, but she and her only child died in the following year. On 4 Sept. 1654 he married at Arrow church, Warwickshire, Dorothy, eldest daughter of the second Lord Conway, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. His portrait was engraved by R. White (Bromley). His third but eldest surviving son, Arthur (*d.* 1695), was grandfather of John Rawdon, fourth baronet and first earl of Moira (1720–1793). He was educated at Dublin University, was elected F.R.S., and in 1750 created Baron Rawdon of Moira in the peerage of Ireland. In 1761 he was advanced to the earldom of Moira, and died on 20 Jan. 1793, being succeeded by his eldest son [see Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira].

[Foster's Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families; Berwick's Rawdon Papers; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1631–7, and 1670–1, which contain many letters from Rawdon; Ulster Journal of Archæology, vol. i.; Hist. of the Warr of Ireland by a British officer in Sir John Clotworthy's regiment; Strafford Letters; Gilbert's Contemp. Hist. of Affairs in Ireland; Ireland in the Seventeenth Century, ed. Hickson; Hill's Montgomery MSS.; Reid's Presbyterian Church, ed. Killen, vol. ii.; Dobbs's Brief Description of Antrim, in Hill's Macdonnells of Antrim, App. ii.; Heber's Life

of Jeremy Taylor; Lodge's Irish Peerage, ed. Archdall, vol. iii.; Benn's Hist. of Belfast; Young's Town Book of Belfast; Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis; Camden's Britannia, ed. Gough, iii. 43.] R. B–L.

RAWDON, MARMADUKE (1610–1669), traveller and antiquary, was descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Rawdon, or Rawden, which was seated at a place of that name in the parish of Guiseley, Yorkshire. He was the youngest son of Laurence Rawdon, merchant and alderman of York, by Margery, daughter of William Barton, esq., of Cawton, Yorkshire. He was baptised in the church of St. Crux, York, on 17 March 1609–10, and received his education in the grammar school of St. Peter in that city. On the death of his father in 1624 he was adopted by his uncle, Marmaduke (afterwards Sir Marmaduke) Rawdon, who had risen to eminence as a London merchant. In 1627 he was sent to Holland as supercargo of a small merchant vessel, and during great part of that and the two following years he was stationed at Bordeaux. In 1631 he was entrusted with the management of his uncle's affairs in the island of Teneriffe, and he was absent in the Canary Islands, with brief intervals, for over twenty years. One of his boldest exploits during his long residence at La Laguna in the Grand Canary was his ascent of the Peak of Teneriffe. The route he took to the summit of the volcano was the same as that followed by George Glas [q. v.] a century later, and by Humboldt and other travellers of modern times.

In 1656, in consequence of England's rupture with Spain, Rawdon returned to England, and during most of the remainder of his life he resided with his kinsman, Marmaduke Rawdon, at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. He died, unmarried, at Hoddesdon, on 7 Feb. 1668–9, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Broxbourne. By his will he left to the corporation of York the gold 'poculum caritatis' or loving-cup, and money to purchase the gold chain which is still worn by every lady mayoress of York.

Rawdon, whose 'name will take a respectable place in the scanty list of early British tourists who have left any record of their travels,' made extensive manuscript collections, compiled a 'brief history of cathedrals,' and prepared for the press a genealogical memoir of his family. Nearly half a century after his death his manuscripts were in the possession of Samuel Bagnall, esq., of London, whose wife was the granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Rawdon, the eldest son of Sir Marmaduke. In 1712 Ralph Thoresby [q. v.] was permitted to inspect the collection, and his extracts from some of the manuscripts are made use of in the 'Ducatus Leodiensis,' and in the notice of Sir George Rawdon which Bishop Gibson introduced into his edition of Camden's 'Britannia.' When the editor of Wotton's 'Baronetage' (1741) was collecting materials for that work, the Rawdon manuscripts were still in Bagnall's possession, but their subsequent history is unknown.

Mr. Robert Davies, F.S.A., edited for the Camden Society 'The Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York, or Marmaduke Rawdon, the second of that name. Now first printed from the original MS. in the possession of Robert Cooke, esq., F.R.G.S.,' London, 1868, 4to. This memoir presents a series of vivid and truthful sketches of social and domestic life and manners, both in town and country, during the seventeenth century. The original manuscript is now in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 34206). Rawdon's portrait was engraved by R. White.

[Life, cited above; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits; Gent. Mag. 1863, pt. ii. p. 702; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), Suppl. p. 47; Thoresby's Diary, ii. 154.] T. C.

RAWDON-HASTINGS, FRANCIS, first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira (1754–1826). [See Hastings, Francis Rawdon-.]

RAWES, HENRY AUGUSTUS, D.D. (1826–1885), catholic divine, born at Easington, near Durham, on 11 Dec. 1826, was educated at Houghton-le-Spring grammar school, under his father, the headmaster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and M.A. in 1852. He became curate of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in June 1851; curate of St. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, in June 1853; and warden of the House of Charity, Soho, in May 1854. In March 1856 he was received into the Roman communion by Father Grant, S. J., at Edinburgh (Browne, *Annals of the Tractarian Movement*, pp. 345, 545). He at once joined Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Manning, who about that time was forming the congregation of the oblates of St. Charles under the auspices of Cardinal Wiseman. On being ordained priest in November 1857 he had the charge of the Notting Hill district, where he built the church of St. Francis. He was appointed prefect of studies in St. Charles's College in 1870; was created D.D. by Pius IX in 1875; and was elected superior of the Oblate Fathers at Bayswater in 1879. For twenty-eight years he was well known in London as a preacher and writer; he was

founder of the society of the Servants of the Holy Ghost, which was erected into an Archconfraternity by Leo XIII in 1879, and has affiliated branches in Ireland, the United States, and France. He died at Brighton on 24 April 1885, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Mary Magdalen at Mortlake.

He was author of many devotional works; the chief are: 1. 'The Lost Sheep, and other Poems,' London, 1856, 8vo. 2. 'Sursum; or Sparks flying Upward,' London, 1864, 12mo. 3. 'Septem; or Seven Ways of hearing Mass,' 3rd edit., London [1869], 16mo. 4. 'Great Truths in Little Words,' 3rd edit., London [1872], 8vo. 5. 'Homeward,' 2nd edit. London, 1873, 8vo. 6. 'Little Books of the Holy Ghost,' London, 1880, &c., 16mo. 7. 'Foregleams of the Desired: Sacred Verses, Hymns, and Translations,' 3rd edit., London, 1881, 16mo.

[Men of the Time, 1884; Tablet, 2 May 1885, p. 703.] T. C.

RAWLE, FRANCIS (1660–1727), colonist, born in England in 1660, was son of Francis Rawle, and came of an old Cornish family of some wealth and standing, settled at one time near St. Juliot, and later in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. Both father and son were quakers, and were persecuted for their religious belief, being imprisoned together at Exeter in 1683 (Besse, *Sufferings of the Quakers*, i. 163). On this account they obtained a grant from William Penn, left Plymouth in the Desire, and arrived at Philadelphia on 23 June 1686.

Rawle first settled on 2,500 acres in New Plymouth, where he founded the society known as the Plymouth Friends. Subsequently he removed to Philadelphia. His substance and talents soon brought him into note. In 1688 he became a justice of the peace and judge of the court of common pleas; under the charter of 1691 he was one of six aldermen of Philadelphia; in 1692 he became deputy registrar of wills, and in 1694 commissioner of property. He entered the assembly in 1704, and sat till 1708; again after an interval he was a member from 1719 till 1726, and while a member sat upon most of the important committees of the house, such as that on currency (1725). On 6 May 1724 he was appointed to the provincial council by Sir William Keith. He died at Philadelphia on 5 March 1727.

Rawle married, in 1689, Martha, daughter and heiress of Robert Turner, Penn's intimate friend, and left children, from whom sprang a leading family in the United States. Rawle seems to have been better educated and broader-minded than most of his colleagues. He was opposed to the action of the proprietary party in the colony. He is credited with two economic pamphlets, which created some stir in the colony on their first publication. 1. 'Some Remedies proposed for restoring the Sunk Credit of the Province of Pennsylvania, with some Remarks on its Trade,' Philadelphia, 1721 (Appleton seems to be in error in stating that this pamphlet was the first printed by Franklin, the printer summoned before the assembly for its publication being Andrew Bradford). 2. 'Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to grow Rich,' 1725.

[Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. and Biogr. iii. 119; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biogr.] C. A. H.

RAWLE, RICHARD (1812–1889), divine, born at Plymouth, 27 Feb. 1812, was a son of Francis Rawle (1778–1854), an attorney at Liskeard, who, on abandoning practice, settled at Plymouth; his mother, Amelia (Millett), died 6 Oct. 1814. Richard was educated at Plymouth new grammar school, and on 7 Feb. 1831 was admitted pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, under the tutorship of Dr. Whewell. On 19 April 1833 he obtained a scholarship at his college, and in 1835 he graduated B.A., being third wrangler and fourth classic. He was elected minor fellow of Trinity College, 3 Oct. 1836, and major fellow 3 July 1838, in which year he proceeded M.A. and became sub-lector tertius; he acted as assistant-tutor from 1836 to 1839. In 1839 he was ordained both deacon and priest, and accepted the rectory of Cheadle in Staffordshire. From 1847, when he resigned Cheadle, to 1864, he was principal of Codrington College at Barbados, and about 1859 he declined the offer of the bishopric of Antigua.

In 1864 Rawle returned to England, and, after refusing the offer of an honorary canonry in Ely Cathedral, and acting as vicar of Tamworth from 1869 to 1872, was on 29 June 1872 consecrated in Lichfield Cathedral as bishop of Trinidad, where he worked with great energy until 1888. He then resigned the see, but reaccepted the post of principal and professor of divinity at Codrington College, Barbados. He died at Codrington College on 10 May 1889, and was buried next day in the college burial-ground.

Rawle married at Cheadle parish church, on 14 Jan. 1851, Susan Anne Blagg, daughter of John Michael Blagg, of Rosehill in that parish. She died at Bournemouth on 1 March 1888, and was buried in Cheadle churchyard on 5 March.

Rawle was the last male representative of

the family of Rawle owning the barton-house of Hennett and other property in the parish of St. Juliot, on the north coast of Cornwall, and his generosity raised the income of the benefice, restored the church, and built new schools.

[Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, ii. 283–5 ; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 550; Boase's Collectanea Cornub. pp. 786, 1819; information from Dr. W. Aldis Wright, Trinity College.] W. P. C.

RAWLE, SAMUEL (1771–1860), topographical engraver and draughtsman, was born in 1771, and practised in London. Commencing in 1798, he engraved many plates for the 'European' and 'Gentleman's' magazines, and later was employed upon some of the most important topographical publications of the time, such as Murphy's 'Arabian Antiquities of Spain,' 1816; Surtees's 'Durham,' 1816; Wilkinson's 'Londinia Illustrata,' 1819; Hakewill's 'Tour in Italy,' 1820; Dibdin's 'Tour in France and Germany,' 1821; and Whitaker's 'Richmondshire,' 1823. Rawle exhibited landscapes at the Royal Academy in 1801 and 1806. He died in 1860.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues; list of members of the Artists' Annuity Fund.] F. M. O'D.

RAWLET, JOHN (1642–1686), divine, baptised at Tamworth in Warwickshire on 28 March 1642, was religiously inclined from youth. He was educated at Cambridge, matriculating from Pembroke Hall on 15 Dec. 1659. He was prevented by poverty from proceeding to an ordinary degree, but obtained the degree of bachelor of divinity on 23 June 1676, in consequence of a royal mandate of Charles II (notes from J. Willis Clark, esq.; Luard, *Grad. Cantabr.*) After taking holy orders, and engaging in clerical work in London, he was before 1671 settled in the north (cf. *Poetick Miscellanies*, pp. 86, 90), acting for a short while as chaplain to the bishop of Chester. On 14 Sept. 1671 Oliver Heywood heard him preach in Bolton, Lancashire (Heywood, *Diaries*, i. 282). In 1679 he describes himself as minister of Kirby Stephen in Westmoreland. In the summer of the same year (25 June 1679) he succeeded the Rev. John Marsh in the lectureship of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was then spoken of as 'a very pious and charitable man' (Ambrose Barnes, *Diary*, pp. 418–29, Surtees Soc.) He declined to leave Newcastle in 1682 when he was offered the vicarage of Coleshill in Warwickshire, but recommended Thomas Kettlewell [q. v.] for the vacancy. Rawlet died on 28 Sept. 1686. When dying he went through the ceremony of marriage, at the lady's request, with a daughter of Thomas Butler, merchant, of Newcastle, and sheriff there in 1652; 'they had been some time in love together.' By his will he left most of his property and his library to his native town of Tamworth for the benefit of the living and the school there.

Rawlet's chief works are: 1. 'A Dialogue betwixt two Protestants (in Answer to a Popish Catechism called "A Short Catechism against all Sectaries"),' 1685, 8vo; 1686 ('3rd edition'), and in Gibson's 'Preservation against Popery' (1738, vol. iii. and ed. Cummings, 1848, vol. xvii.) 2. 'The Christian Monitor, containing an Earnest Exhortation to a Holy Dying, with proper Directions in Order thereto, written in a very plain and easy style for all sorts of people,' London, 1686, 16mo, a very popular work, which reached its twenty-fifth edition in 1699, and was constantly reissued during the eighteenth century. In 1789 a Welsh version bore the title 'Y Rhybuddiwr Christnogawl.' 3. 'Poetick Miscellanies,' London, 1687, 8vo, 1691, 1721 (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* iv. 583). 4. 'A Treatise of Sacramental Covenanting with Christ,' London, 1682, 8vo; 5th edit. 1692, 1736. An extract, edited by H. Venn, A.M., fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, and called 'Earnest Persuasions to receive the Lord Jesus Christ, and become Subject to Him,' appeared in London in 1758.

There is an engraved portrait by R. White of Rawlet in 'Public Miscellanies' (p. 140). A portrait by Lely is said to have been at one time in the parsonage-house at Lancaster (Barnes, *Diary*, p. 429).

[An Account of the Life of the Rev. Mr. John Rawlet, Author of the Christian Monitor, with a valuable remain of his never before printed, viz. his consolatory Letter to his Mother, written on occasion of his apprehension of Dying by the Great Plague (London, 1728, 8vo), is attributed to Dr. Thomas Bray (cf. Heywood's Diaries, i. 282). See also Luard's Grad. Cant.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iv. 583; Diary of Ambrose Barnes (Surtees Soc.), vol. v.] W. A. S.

RAWLEY, WILLIAM (1588?–1667), the 'learned chaplain' of Francis Bacon, born at Norwich about 1588, was admitted a bible-clerk of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on 22 Jan. 1606, and, after graduating B.A., was elected fellow and tutor of his college on 19 March 1609–10. He took holy orders in 1611, and was instituted by the university to the rectory of Bowthorpe, Norfolk, on 10 Dec. 1612. Soon afterwards he obtained an introduction to Sir Francis Bacon, who induced Corpus Christi College

to bestow on him the rectory of Landbeach in 1616. He proceeded B.D. in 1615, and D.D. in 1621. When Bacon became lord chancellor in 1618, he made Rawley his chaplain and amanuensis. Bacon treated Rawley with the utmost confidence, and employed him in preparing his manuscripts for publication. When he ceased to be lord chancellor in 1621, Bacon recommended Rawley to the notice of Bishop Williams, the new lord keeper, but from him Rawley received little beyond promises. He maintained friendly relations with Bacon, and in 1623 there appeared 'cura et fide Gul. Rawley,' the first edition of Bacon's 'De Augmentis.' On Bacon's death in 1626 he left Rawley 100*l.* and his copy of the polyglot bible. Rawley devoted himself thenceforth to editing Bacon's unpublished writings, and to translating the English works into Latin. In 1627 he published 'Sylva Sylvarum,' with the 'New Atlantis' appended; in 1629 'Certaine Miscellany Works;' in 1638 'Operum moralium et civilium Tomus,' including a Latin rendering of the 'Essays' by Rawley, who dedicated the volume to Charles I; in 1657 (2nd edit. 1661) 'Resuscitatio, or bringing into publick Light severall pieces of the Works hitherto sleeping of . . . Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, together with his Lordship's Life' (all in English); and in 1658 (2nd edit. 1663) 'Opuscula varia Posthuma,' again with Rawley's life (all in Latin). Rawley's sympathetic memoir is the basis of all subsequent biographies of Bacon.

Rawley was appointed chaplain to both Charles I and Charles II, but passed his time mainly at Landbeach. In 1661 he was elected to convocation as proctor of clergy for the diocese of Ely, and in that capacity subscribed the revised Book of Common Prayer. He died at Landbeach on 18 June 1667, and was buried in his church, where a tablet, with a Latin inscription, was placed to his memory. He married Barbara (*d.* 1666), daughter of John Wicksted, alderman of Cambridge, by whom he had two children: Mary, who died in infancy; and William, a fellow of Corpus Christi College, who, like his mother, died of the plague, and was buried at Landbeach on 3 July 1666.

[Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll.; Spedding's Life of Bacon; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; art. Bacon, Francis.] S. L.

RAWLIN, RICHARD (1687–1757), independent minister, born in 1687, was son of Richard Rawlin, successively independent minister at Linton, Cambridgeshire; St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire (from June 1702); and Stroud, Gloucestershire, from about 1718 till his death in 1725. Rawlin was trained for the ministry by William Payne, independent minister of Saffron Walden, Essex, and tutor of, among others, John Guyse [q. v.] His first settlement was as domestic chaplain to Andrew Warner of Badmondisfield Hall, Suffolk, where he ministered to the congregation founded by Samuel Cradock [q. v.], meeting in a barn on Warner's estate. On 5 Nov. 1716 he was chosen pastor of the independent church at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. He is reported as having six hundred hearers, of whom forty were county voters. In 1730 he removed to London as successor to Thomas Tingey (*d.* 1 Nov. 1729) in the pastorate of the independent church in Fetter Lane. His settlement took place on 24 June, when Daniel Neal [q. v.] preached a sermon, which was published. The old meeting-house (now held by Moravians) became too small, and a new one was built in 1732 on the opposite side of Fetter Lane. In 1738 Rawlin succeeded Robert Bragge the younger ('Eternal Bragge,' who preached four months on Joseph's coat) as one of the six lecturers on Tuesday mornings at Pinners' Hall. Rawlin had three assistants at Fetter Lane —John Farmer [see under Farmer, Hugh], Edward Hitchin (1743–1750), and Edward Hickman (1752–1757), chiefly known as refusing to pray for persons inoculated, since inoculation was 'a kind of presuming upon providence.' Rawlin died on 15 Dec. 1757, and was buried in a family vault in Bunhill Fields. Guyse preached his funeral sermon, but it was not printed. He married a wealthy daughter of Joseph Brooksbank of Hackney. She died on 7 Feb. 1749, aged 56.

He published a sermon at the ordination (1743) of Thomas Gibbons [q. v.], and 'Christ the Righteousness of His People,' &c., 1741, 8vo, being seven Pinners' Hall lectures; it was commended by James Hervey (1714–1758) [q. v.], and several times reprinted; there is an edition, Glasgow, 1772, 8vo.

[Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1808 ii. 253, 1810 iii. 454 sq.; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans (Toulmin), 1822, vol. i. pp. xx sq.; Jones's Bunhill Memorials, 1849, p. 225; James's Hist. Litig. Presb. Chapels, 1867, pp. 688 sq.; Browne's Hist. Congr. Norf. and Suff. 1877, p. 519; Urwick's Nonconformity in Herts, 1884, pp. 705 sq.] A. G.

RAWLINS, RICHARD (*d.* 1536), bishop of St. David's, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, proceeding B.D. 1492 and D.D. 1495, and he became fellow in 1480 and warden in 1508. He had a long continuance of ecclesiastical preferments. He became rector of St. Mary Woolnoth in 1494, prebendary of St. Paul's on 7 Sept. 1499, vicar

of Hendon and subdean of York, 1504, vicar of Thornton, Yorkshire, on 6 Sept. 1505, canon of Windsor, 1506, archdeacon of Cleveland, 1507, king's almoner in 1509, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, 1514, archdeacon of Huntingdon on 18 Nov. 1514, and prebendary of Westminster on 28 May 1518. He was with Henry in France in 1513, and served as almoner at the meeting between Charles V and Henry at Gravelines in 1520. He was deprived of the wardenship of Merton by the archbishop of Canterbury for reasons not honourable to him in 1521 (for the particulars see BRODRICK, *Mem. of Merton*, pp. 162–3), and, as a sort of recompense, in 1523 he became bishop of St. Davids. He duly acknowledged the royal supremacy on 22 July 1534. But his orthodoxy was no more above suspicion than his conduct as a bishop, if we may trust the somewhat unreliable testimony of William Barlow (*d.* 1568) [q. v.], his successor at St. Davids. In 1535 Barlow, who was then acting as Rawlins's suffragan, complained that 'There is none who sincerely preaches God's word, and scarce any who heartily favour it. No diocese is so corrupted by the enormous vices, the fraudulent exactions, the misordered living, and heathen idolatry shamefully supported under the clergy's jurisdiction.' Barlow also objected to the bishop's ungodly spiritual officers and to his extravagance. Rawlins died on 18 Feb. 1536, and was buried at St. Davids. A very curious inventory of his goods, and notably of his library, has been preserved. A letter from him is Cotton MS. Vit. B. ix. 117.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 671, ii. 743; Brodrick's Memorials of Merton (Oxford Hist. Soc.); Letters and Papers of Henry VIII; Lansdowne MS. 979, f. 116; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.; Jones and Freeman's Hist. and Antiq. of St. Davids, p. 309.] W. A. J. A.

RAWLINS, THOMAS (1620?–1670), medallist and playwright, born about 1620 (see commendatory verses prefixed to *The Rebellion*), appears to have received instruction as a goldsmith and gem engraver, and to have worked under Nicholas Briot [q. v.] at the mint. He first comes into notice in 1640, when he published 'The Rebellion,' a tragedy which is stated on the title-page to have been acted nine days together and divers times since by his majesty's company of revels. It is 'far from a bad play,' though the verse is rather halting and bombastic (GENEST, *English Stage*, x. 113–14). The scene is laid in Seville, and a prominent part is taken in the play by the tailors of that city. 'The Rebellion' (London, 1640, 4to, reprinted in 'The Ancient British Drama,' vol. iii., and in Dodsley's 'Old English Plays,' vol. xiv.) was dedicated by Rawlins to his 'honoured kinsman Robert Ducie, esq., of Aston, Staffordshire.'

Rawlins's first dated medal is of 1641. Shortly afterwards, upon the outbreak of the civil war, he repaired to the king's headquarters at Oxford. His signature appears on coins of the Oxford mint, 1644–1646, and in 1644 he produced the crown piece known as the 'Oxford crown,' from the view of Oxford introduced beneath the ordinary equestrian type of the obverse of the coin. In 1643 he prepared the badge given to the 'Forlorn Hope,' and received a warrant (1 June 1643) for making the special medal conferred on Sir Robert Welch. He struck at Oxford a medal commemorating the taking of Bristol by Prince Rupert's forces (1643), and until 1648 was actively employed in making medals and badges for the king's adherents. Rawlins also designed a pattern sovereign of Charles I, and the so-called 'Juxon medal,' probably the pattern for a five-broad piece. He was formally appointed chief engraver of the mint in the twenty-third year of Charles I (March 1647–March 1648).

About 1648 Rawlins appears to have fled to France. He returned to England in 1652, and from that time till the Restoration earned a precarious livelihood, partly by making dies for tradesmen's tokens. He engraved the town-tokens of Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford, and produced dies for London tradesmen in Broad Street, Hounsditch, St. Paul's Churchyard, and the Wardrobe (BOYNE, *Trader's Tokens*, ed. Williamson). On 27 Feb. 1657 he was in prison for debt at the 'Hole in St. Martin's,' and wrote for assistance to John Evelyn, whom he had met in Paris. Evelyn endorsed the letter as being from 'Mr. Tho. Rawlins . . . an excellent artist, but debash'd fellow.' Some pattern farthings of Cromwell are supposed to have been the work of Rawlins (MONTAGU, *Copper Coins*, 2nd edit. p. 35).

At the Restoration Rawlins was reinstated as chief engraver at the mint, Thomas Simon [q. v.] being then styled 'Chief Engraver of Arms and Seals.' He had a residence in the mint, and in June 1660 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 78) was ordered to engrave the king's effigies for the coins. Five patterns for copper farthings of Charles II were perhaps designed by Rawlins in the same year. From 30 July to 24 Sept. 1660 he was engaged in engraving a privy seal for Ireland and five judicial seals for the Welsh counties. For these six seals he was paid 27*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (*ib.* 1660–1 pp. 185, 299, 1663–4, pp. 109, 257). Rawlins died in 1670. He was

married, and Walpole (*Anecdotes*, i. 401) mentions a print of his wife inscribed 'Dorothea Narbona, uxor D. Thomæ Rawlins supremi sculptoris sigilli Carol. I. et Carol. II.;' this is probably identical with the engraving by Anton Van der Does in the print-room at the British Museum.

The signature of Rawlins on his coins and tokens is 'R.' His medals—most of which are cast and chased—are signed R., T. R., and with his full name. In technical finish and sureness of touch Rawlins is inferior to Thomas Simon, the great medallist of the Commons, yet much of his work is decidedly pleasing and elegant. Evelyn says that he excelled in medals and in intaglios; and in Flecknoe's 'Miscellanies' there is a poem on that excellent cymelist or sculptor in gold and precious stones, Thomas Rawlins. The following is a list of his principal medals: 1. 'William Wade,' 1641. 2. 'Declaration of Parliament,' 1642. 3–7. 'Peace or War,' rev. Sword and olive-branch; 'Forlorn Hope' badge; 'Sir Robert Welch' (*Medallic Illustrations*, i. 302); 'Bristol taken;' 'Meeting of Charles I and Henrietta Maria at Kineton,' 1643. 8–9. 'Sir William Parkhurst;' 'Badges of Charles I and Henrietta Maria,' 1644. 10. 'Sir Robert Heath,' 1645. 11. 'Thomas Harper of Alveton Lodge, Staffordshire,' 1647. 12. 'Sir Robert Bolles,' 1655. 13. 'Coronation Medal,' rev. Charles II as a Shepherd ('Dixi custodiam'), 1661. 14. 'Dominion of the Sea,' rev. 'Nos penes imperium,' 1665. He also executed numerous badges with portraits of the Royal Family, and the medals 'Death of Charles I,' (1) rev. Hammer striking diamond on anvil, 1648; (2) rev. Rock buffeted by Winds; and (3) rev. Salamander amid flames, 1648.

Two comedies, both printed after the year of his death, are usually assigned to Rawlins: 1. 'Tom Essence, or the Modish Life' (sometimes erroneously attributed to Ravenscroft), a successful play which owes much to Molière's 'Cocu Imaginaire;' it was licensed for performance at Dorset Garden on 4 Nov. 1676, and printed in 1677, 4to. 2. 'Tunbridge Wells, or a Day's Courtship,' an indifferent comedy, printed in 1678, 4to. A collection of poems called 'Calanthe' (subjoined to 'Good Friday, being Meditations on that Day,' 1648, 8vo) is signed 'T. R.', initials which Oldys identified with Thomas Rawlins. Complimentary verses by Rawlins are prefixed to 'Messallina,' a tragedy, by his friend Nathaniel Richards [q. v.], and to Lovelace's 'Lucasta.'

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, i. 400, 401; Hawkins's Medallic Illustrations, ed. Franks and Grueber; Numismatic Chronicle, xiii. 129 f.; Grueber's Guide to English Medals in Brit. Mus.; Redgrave's Dict of Artists; numismatic works of Ruding, Hawkins, and Kenyon; Hunter's Chorus Vatum, Addit. MS. 24489, ff. 32–3; Evelyn's Numismata, p. 239; Oldys's Notes and Collections, ed. Yeowell, 1863, p. 33; Langbaine's English Dram. Poets, 1699, p. 117; Baker's Biogr. Dram.; Genest's English Stage; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Coins, Medals, and Tokens, by Rawlins, in Brit. Mus.; authorities cited above.] W. W.

RAWLINSON, CHRISTOPHER (1677–1733), antiquary, born at Springfield, Essex, on 13 June 1677, was the second son of Curwen Rawlinson of Carke Hall in Cartmell, Lancashire, and M.P. for Lancaster in 1688, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Monck [q.v.], bishop of Hereford, and brother of George Monck, duke of Albemarle. He matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 14 June 1695, and, devoting himself to Anglo-Saxon studies, published in 1698, with assistance from Edward Thwaites [q. v.], fellow of Queen's College, Alfred's Saxon version of Boethius ('Consolationis Philosophiæ Libri V,' 1698, 8vo), from a transcript at Oxford made by Francis Junius. This was printed with the Junian types. He inherited his father's estates, and died in Holborn Row, London, on 8 Jan. 1733. He was buried in the abbey church of St. Albans, Hertfordshire. His portrait, engraved by J. Nutting, with those of other members of his family, is in the Bodleian Library (Bromley).

Rawlinson died unmarried and intestate, and his landed estates passed to the issue of his father's sisters Anne and Katherine. The furniture of Carke Hall was sold by auction at his death, and his manuscripts were at the same time disposed of in bundles, and were bought for pence by the villagers. Rawlinson had made valuable collections for the history of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, all of which have probably perished. Sir Daniel Fleming had, however, copied extracts from the portion relating to Westmoreland, and these extracts were deposited in the collection of manuscripts at Rydal Hall, and were used about 1777 by Nicolson and Burn for their 'Westmoreland and Cumberland.'

[Whitaker's Whalley, ed. Lyons, ii. 591; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1733, p. 45; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iv. 146; Baines's Lancaster, ii. (ed. 1870), p. 668; Nicholson and Burn's Westmoreland and Cumberland, i. 500.] W. W.

RAWLINSON, Sir CHRISTOPHER (1806–1888), Indian judge, born at Combe on 10 July 1806, was second son of John Rawlinson (*d.* 1847) of Combe and Alresford, Hampshire, by his wife Felicia (Watson). He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828, M.A.

1831). Called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, he joined the western circuit in 1832, and was recorder of Portsmouth from 1840 to 1847, when he was appointed recorder of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca. In 1847 he was knighted. In 1849 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at Madras, and held that position till his retirement in 1859. In his charge to the grand jury on 5 Jan. 1859 he expressed the belief that great benefits would accrue from the recent transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the crown, and refuted the assertion then commonly made by English officials in India, that no materials for self-government existed in the country. On 9 Feb. 1859 he was presented with a farewell address by the native community of Madras at an entertainment at which the governor, Lord Harris, was present. He died at 33 Eaton Square, London, on 28 March 1888.

On 27 May 1847 he married Georgina Maria, younger daughter of Alexander Radclyffe Sidebottom, barrister, by whom he had three sons—Christopher (*b.* 1850), Albemarle Alexander, late major 8th hussars, John Frederick Peel—and one daughter. In 1842 he published a work on 'The Municipal Practices Act.'

[Madras Standard, 10 Jan. 1859; Times, 2 April 1888.] S. W.

RAWLINSON, Sir HENRY CRESWICKE (1810–1895), Assyriologist, born at Chadlington, Oxford, on 11 April 1810, sprang from an old north Lancashire family, and was the second son of Abram Rawlinson, a noted breeder of racehorses, who married a Gloucestershire lady, Miss Creswicke, and, selling his Lancashire property, bought the house at Chadlington in 1805. Educated at Wrington and Ealing, Rawlinson was nominated to a military cadetship in the East India Company's service, and had the good fortune to set sail for Bombay in July 1827, round the Cape, in the same ship as the governor, Sir John Malcolm [q. v.], the well-known diplomatist and oriental scholar, whose stimulating influence revealed itself in Rawlinson's later studies. He quickly distanced all competitors in the acquisition of Persian and the Indian vernaculars, and in less than a year was appointed interpreter, and, before he was nineteen, paymaster to the 1st Bombay grenadiers, with whom he served five years, and enjoyed great popularity, admired alike as a smart officer, a fine horseman, and a remarkable linguist. From 1833 to 1839 he was employed in Persia, with other English officers, in reorganising the Persian army, and rendered considerable services, not only by raising several excellent infantry regiments among the frontier tribes, but notably by a famous forced ride of 750 miles in 150 consecutive hours, which he made in order to warn the British minister at Tehrân of the presence of the Russian agent Vikovich at Herât. When the Afghan difficulty compelled England in 1838 to abandon her tutorship of Persia, Rawlinson returned to India by way of Sind, and was shortly afterwards appointed assistant to Sir W. Macnaghten in Afghanistan. He here narrowly escaped the fate of Conolly, whose expedition to Bokhâra he would have joined, but was detained by disturbances in the Ghilzai country. In October 1840 he was appointed political agent at Kandahar for Lower Afghanistan. Having already drawn up a detailed report on the state of the country for Macnaghten, and entirely mistrusting the optimistic views of the Indian authorities, whom, indeed, he had warned of the hostility of the Afghans towards Shujâ-al-mulk ('Shah Soojah'), the troubles of 1841–2 did not find Rawlinson unprepared. He not only co-operated in every possible way, as resident, with the general in command of the army of Kandahar, Sir William Nott [q. v.], in repressing intrigue, disarming and expelling the Afghan population, and keeping the city quiet, but himself raised and trained a body of Persian cavalry. At its head he achieved notable distinction in the battle outside Kandahar of 29 May 1842, and was mentioned in despatches. After taking a brilliant part in the defence of the city, he in August accompanied Nott and the garrison in the march to Ghazni, assisted in its capture, went on to join Pollock at Kabul, and thence returned with 'the avenging army' to India. Rawlinson thus served through the whole Afghan movement, and he came out of it all with an enhanced reputation. For these services he was rewarded with the companionship of the Bath on 9 April 1844, besides the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, first class, and the third class Durrâni order. Here his military career ended, and the career of oriental research, with which his name is most closely associated, began in earnest.

Throughout his period of military command in Persia Rawlinson had never lost the habit of study. As early as 1837 he had written an account of a tour he made in Susiana in 1836, and afterwards of a journey through Persian Kurdistân in 1838, for the Royal Geographical Society, which awarded him its gold medal in 1839 for his explorations. Nothing had attracted his attention more than the celebrated cuneiform inscription of Darius

Hystaspes on the rock-face at Behistun, near Kirmânshah. It was partly with a view to prosecuting his researches there that he accepted, in 1843, the post of political agent of the East India Company in Turkish Arabia, to which was added that of consul at Baghdad on 5 March 1844, a post which had been held by a series of distinguished scholars and soldiers, and which was important alike politically and archæologically. The voluminous but as yet unpublished correspondence which Rawlinson carried on with the ambassador at the Porte, Sir Stratford Canning [q. v.], contains abundant proof of the ability displayed by the consul at Baghdad in watching over British interests on the Turco-Persian frontier. That the government appreciated his vigilance is shown by their raising him to the rank of consul-general on 22 Nov. 1851.

But side by side with his official duties the fascination of cuneiform research absorbed the balance of his vigorous energies. He had begun to copy the undeciphered Behistun inscription as early as 1835, and the task was resumed with renewed enthusiasm on his return as consul at Baghdad. A large part of 1844–5 was devoted to the great inscription, and at last, in 1846, at considerable personal risk, and after no trifling exercise of patience and endurance, the complete copy was finished and the decipherment carried to a triumphant conclusion. Rawlinson sent home a full text, translation, and notes of 'The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun,' which was printed, with numerous plates, in the 'Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society,' in 2 vols., 1846 (Appendices, 1850 and 1853). By a singular coincidence, Dr. Edward Hincks [q. v.] of Killyleagh, co. Down, had simultaneously, and quite independently, arrived at similar philological results by his signal discovery of the Persian cuneiform vowel system, which he published in vol. xxi. of the 'Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.' The accuracy of the new decipherment was afterwards tested by submitting an undeciphered inscription of Tiglath Pileser I separately to Rawlinson, Hincks, Oppert, and Fox Talbot, whose independent translations, on examination by a mixed committee, including Horace Hayman Wilson, William Cureton, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Whewell, Milman, and Grote, were found to resemble each other so closely that no further doubt could be entertained. The importance of the discovery for philology and ancient history is only paralleled by Young and Champollion's decipherment of the Rosetta stone, and it is natural that there should be some competition for priority in so momentous a discovery. Many scholars, from Grotefend downwards, and notably Hincks, contributed towards the elucidation of the problem of cuneiform discovery; but, while their claims and merits must not be undervalued, it is indisputable that, at least so far as the decipherment of the Persian class of cuneiform writing is concerned, Rawlinson's accurate transcription of the Behistun inscription, with his scholarly interpretation of the text, is the most important contribution to the subject; and his claim to be the first successful decipherer of cuneiform was soon admitted in Germany. Dr. Oppert said well of him: 'Rawlinson était un homme d'un génie prime-sautier, et ce qui est encore plus rare, il avait le don de tomber juste' (Cordier, *Éloge*, Soc. de Géogr. de Paris, 1895). As a general Assyriologist, as a philologist and man of learning, he has been surpassed by others; as a discoverer and bold instinctive interpreter of an undeciphered language, perhaps by none.

Rawlinson returned to England in 1849. The signal importance of his discovery was recognised on all hands, and inspired further research. The trustees of the British Museum made him a grant of 3,000*l.* for excavations in Babylonia, and by his energy and skill many valuable sculptures were added to the museum collections. Rawlinson resigned his consulship on 19 Feb. 1855, and, returning home, was made a K.C.B. on 4 Feb. 1856. He received the rank of honorary lieutenant-colonel on 25 March, and was appointed a crown director of the East India Company in the same year. In 1857 he unsuccessfully contested the representation in parliament of Reigate as a conservative, but on a second contest was returned on 4 Feb. 1858 to the House of Commons, where he spoke frequently on eastern questions, especially on the transfer of India from the company to the crown; and on 12 Sept. 1858 became one of the first members of the newly created India council, resigning at the same time his seat in parliament. He left the council in 1859, however, on being appointed, on 16 April, minister-plenipotentiary to Persia, with the army rank of major-general; but it soon appeared that the legation at Tehrân offered little attraction to a man of his political insight and pronounced views on Russian aggression. He resigned in less than a year, on 20 Feb. 1860, not, however, before he had established friendly personal relations with the shah. He again sat in the House of Commons for three years, for Frome, from August 1865 to 1868, and took the lead in advocating a vigorous anti-Russian policy in

Central Asia. He was once more appointed a member of the India council on 9 Oct. 1868, a post which he held till his death. His wide knowledge of the East, natural sagacity, high intellectual powers, and commanding personal influence and reputation gave extraordinary weight to his counsels. His other official duties comprised attendance on the shah of Persia during his visits to England in 1873 and 1889, and service as royal commissioner for the Paris exposition of 1878 and the India and colonial exhibition of 1886, and as trustee of the British Museum from 1876 till his death. He was given the grand cross of the Bath on 23 July 1889, and created a baronet on 6 Feb. 1891, on Lord Salisbury's recommendation, 'in recognition of his distinguished service to the state, stretching over a long series of years.'

In his last years Rawlinson was much occupied in the work of learned societies. Of the Royal Asiatic Society, before which he read numerous papers, he was elected director for life in 1862, and was also president from 1878 to 1881. He was likewise president, in 1871–2 and 1874–5, of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he had been a member since 1844; and he frequently contributed to its 'Journal' and 'Proceedings.' In 1874 he was president of the London Oriental Congress. As trustee of the British Museum he lent his influence to the support of the numismatic collections, and himself possessed a cabinet of Greek and Bactrian coins, some of which were published by W. S. W. Vaux in the 'Numismatic Chronicle' (vol. xiii. p. 70, cp. xiii. 11, xviii. 137). Besides honours already mentioned, he received the Prussian Order of Merit, and the honorary degrees of doctor of laws of Oxford (1850), Cambridge (1862), and Edinburgh; was a correspondent (1875) and afterwards (1887) foreign member of the French Académie des Inscriptions, and honorary member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences and the Munich Academy.

Personally, Rawlinson was a fine specimen of the old school of Anglo-Indian officials, a survival of a great tradition—soldier, scholar, and man of the world. To strangers he was in manner somewhat imperious and abrupt; to his friends he was large-hearted and generous. He died on 5 March 1895. He married Louisa, daughter of Henry Seymour of Knoyle, Wiltshire (she died on 31 Oct. 1889), and left two sons, of whom Henry Seymour succeeded him in the baronetcy.

A large photograph of Rawlinson is in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms in Albemarle Street, London.

While still a consul he had revised, for the British Museum (1851), the second half of the early cuneiform texts discovered by Layard, and after his return home he prepared for the trustees of the British Museum, with the assistance, in succession, of Edwin Norris [q. v.], George Smith, and Mr. T. G. Pinches, the six volumes of the 'Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia' (1861–80, 2nd edit. of vol. iv. 1891).

His valuable papers in the 'Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society,' some of which were issued separately, include, besides the Behistun volumes of 1846–53: 'Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia' (chiefly the Birs Nimrud), 1850; 'Outline of the History of Assyria, as collected from the Inscriptions discovered by A. H. Layard,' 1852, of which Rawlinson wrote that it was drawn up 'in great haste, amid torrents of rain, in a little tent upon the mound of Nineveh, without any aids beyond a pocket bible, a notebook of inscriptions, and a tolerably retentive memory' (letter to the secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Nineveh, 11 April 1852): it was translated into German in 1854; 'Notes on the early History of Babylonia,' 1854; 'The Birs Nimrud Inscription,' 1861; 'Bilingual Readings, Cuneiform and Phœnician,' 1865.

His chief papers for the Royal Geographical Society were: 'Notes on a March from Zoháb, at the foot of Zagros, along the mountains to Khúzistán (Susiana), and from thence through the province of Luristan to Kirmánsháh, in the year 1836' (Journal, ix. 26, 1839); 'Notes on a Journey from Tabriz through Persian Kurdistán, to the Ruins of Takhti-Soleïman, and from thence by Zenján and Táram to Gilán, in October and November 1838: with a Memoir on the Site of the Atropatenian Ecbatana, Map' (Journal, x. 1, 1840); 'Notes on the Ancient Geography of Mohamrah and the Vicinity' (Journal, xxvii. 185, 1857; map, vol. xxvi. 131); 'Observations on the Geography of Southern Persia, with reference to the pending Military Operations' (Proceedings, old ser. i. 280, 1857); 'Notes on Moham'rah and the Chaab Arabs, &c.' (Proceedings, i. 351, 1857); 'Notes on the Direct Overland Telegraph to India' (Proceedings, v. 219, 1861); 'Observations on two Memoirs recently published by M. Veniukof on the Pamir Region and the Bolor Country in Central Asia' (Proceedings, x. 134, 1866); 'On Trade Routes between Turkestan and India' (Proceedings, xiii. 10, 1869); 'Monograph on the Oxus' (Journal, xlii. 482, 1872); 'Notes on Seistán,' map (Journal, xliii. 272, 1873); 'On Badakhshán and Wakhán' (Proceedings, xvii. 108, 1873); 'The Road to Merv,' map (Proceedings, new ser. i. 161, 1879).

Rawlinson contributed learned notes to his

brother Canon George Rawlinson's 'Herodotus' (1858) and to Ferrier's 'Caravan Journeys' (1856). In 1875 he published 'England and Russia in the East,' which provoked much controversy by its outspoken views and unquestionable knowledge of the facts of Central Asian diplomacy.

[Personal knowledge; information from Canon George Rawlinson; Athenæum, 9 March 1895; Times, 6 March 1895; R. N. Cust in Annual Report of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1895; Sir F. J. Goldsmid in Geographical Journal, v. 490–497; Cordier's notice in Compte rendu of Paris Société de Géographie, 1895; Sir John Evans in Numismatic Chronicle, 3rd ser. vol. xv., Proceedings, pp. 26–8.] S. L.-P.

RAWLINSON, JOHN (1576–1631), principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, son of Robert Rawlinson, merchant tailor of London, was born in 1576 and admitted to Merchant Taylors' School in 1585 (Robinson, *Register of Merchant Taylors' School*). Thence he was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1591, and graduated B.A. 5 July 1595, and M.A. 21 May 1599. In the latter year he was acting as a college lecturer (*Oxford Univ. Reg.* ed. Clark, i. 93), and is stated to have been master of Reading school in 1600. He was elected a fellow of his college in 1602, taking holy orders and proceeding B.D. 12 Nov. 1605, and D.D. 1 June 1608. He soon gained high repute as a 'fluent and florid preacher.' From 1606 to 1610 he was rector of Taplow, Buckinghamshire; and from 1609 was vicar of Asheldam in Essex. On 1 May 1610 the provost and fellows of Queen's College elected him principal of St. Edmund Hall. He was also made chaplain to Thomas Egerton, baron Ellesmere [q. v.], the lord chancellor, and chaplain-in-ordinary to James I., and was instituted to the prebend of Netherbury in Ecclesia at Salisbury, in which at his death he was succeeded by the well-known Thomas Fuller. In 1613 he was inducted to the rectory of Selsey (Sussex), and in the following year to that of Whitchurch, Shropshire, 'in all which places he was much followed for his frequent and edifying preaching, great charity, and public spirit' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ii. 505). He spent much time in Oxford, where in 1627 he built a new house, and was in confidential relations with Juxon and Laud (cf. *State Papers*, Dom. Car. I. lxxxvii.)

He died on 3 Feb. 1630–1, and was buried on the 10th in the church at Whitchurch, where his name long continued to be 'precious.' In the church of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, there is a curious inscription in English verse to Rawlinson's two younger daughters, Elizabeth (*d.* 1624) and Dorothy (*d.* 1629). Rawlinson published numerous separate sermons and one collected volume, entitled 'Quadriga Salutis, foure Quadrigesmal or Lent Sermons preached at Whitehall,' Oxford, 1625, dedicated to the prince (Charles). He contributed verses to Vaughan's 'Golden Grove moralised,' 1600.

[Authorities cited; Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 594; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gutch's Antiq. i. 540; Lansd. MS. 984, f. 109.] W. A. S.

RAWLINSON, RICHARD (1690–1755), topographer and nonjuring bishop, was fourth son (among fifteen children) of Sir Thomas Rawlinson [q. v.], and younger brother of Thomas Rawlinson (1681–1725) [q. v.] Born on 3 Jan. 1689–90, he was educated, first at St. Paul's School, and afterwards, from 1707, at Eton. Thence, at the age of eighteen, he went to St. John's College, Oxford, being matriculated as a commoner on 9 March 1707–8, but after the death of his father in that year he became in 1709 a gentleman commoner. He graduated B.A. on 10 Oct. 1711, and M.A. on 5 July 1713. In that year, on 31 July and 3 Oct., he became a governor of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, of which his father had been president (appointments which he appears to have valued highly), and on 29 June 1714 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, being formally admitted on 13 Jan. in the following year. A staunch nonjuror and Jacobite, he was ordained deacon on 21 Sept. and priest on 23 Sept. 1716 by Bishop Jeremy Collier. He then began to devote himself to antiquarian pursuits, and in 1718–19 travelled over the midland and southern parts of England.

In July and August 1718 he visited, in company with Edmund Curll [q. v.], most, if not all, of the parishes in Oxfordshire, in order to begin collections for a proposed parochial history of the county, in which Wood's 'History of the City of Oxford' was to have been included. These collections remain among Rawlinson's manuscripts. From 11 June to November 1719 he travelled in France and the Low Countries, being enrolled in the register of the university of Utrecht on 21 Sept., and in that of Leyden on 28 Sept. While at Rouen he learnt that he had been created D.C.L. at Oxford on 19 June. In June 1720 he set out on another foreign tour. Six years were spent in Holland, France, Germany, Italy, Sicily, and Malta, in the course of which he was matriculated at Padua on 22 March 1722 (*MS. Diary*, p. 939). He records that he saw four popes, and a series of notebooks kept during his

travels remains to attest his interest in pictures, inscriptions, and epitaphs. He returned to England in April 1726, in consequence of the death of his brother Thomas, and brought with him many manuscripts, coins, medals, and miscellaneous curiosities. Settling in London, he was admitted F.S.A. on 24 May 1727. In the following year he was consecrated a bishop among the nonjurors by Bishops Gandy, Doughty, and Blackbourne in Gandy's chapel on 25 March (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. i. 225), and on 2 April signed a declaration, together with his three consecrators, against the ritual 'usages' advocated by Collier and others (*Rawlinson MS.* D. 835, fol. 28); but he always concealed his episcopal and even his clerical character; and, although some sermons remain in his handwriting, there is no evidence as to the place or time of their delivery. He, however, officiated in reading prayers at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on 25 June 1738, when Matthias Earbery, the nonjuror, returned thanks for deliverance from enemies (*ib.* D 848, f. 108). He resided at first in Gray's Inn, living, it is said, in a garret there, but some time after his brother's death he removed to London House in Aldersgate. Following his brother's example, he filled it from ground floor to garrets with vast accumulations of printed books and manuscripts, many of which he had saved from destruction as waste paper. He also collected pictures, coins, marbles, music, and miscellaneous antiquities. Of many charters, coins, and portraits he had accurate engravings executed, and many of the plates are still preserved. While publishing little original matter, he edited many works of others. He led a quiet and retired life, practising great frugality, which exposed him to the ridicule of those who had no sympathy with his tastes or with his political views. A humorous Latin epitaph, describing him as a doctor of laws who knew no law, and as one who saw Holland, Italy, and France, but was never himself seen there, was written by Dr. Samuel Drake. It is said to have been fixed over his door in Gray's Inn, but it was also printed and circulated in 1733 in coffee-houses, and sent to Rawlinson by post. Copies of it, dated 1730, are in Rawlinson MS. D. 1191, and it is printed in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' (v. 704). Rawlinson himself attributed it chiefly to Blackbourne, his fellow nonjuror, and he has preserved several declarations by persons who had seen a manuscript copy of it in Blackbourne's handwriting. To the epitaph there remains in manuscript a somewhat dignified reply by Rawlinson, in which he vindicates himself from the charges of ignorance, misanthropy, and miserliness, and says, apparently alluding to his episcopal office, that he had been 'over-prevailed on' to accept some posts by which he suffered himself 'to be more public' than he cared to be. Although he never appears to have taken part in any Jacobite movements, his strong attachment to the cause of the exiled family was no secret, and he is said to have purchased in 1722 at a high price the head of the executed Jacobite, Christopher Layer [q. v.], when blown down from Temple Bar, and to have directed that it should be buried with him in his right hand. But this provision, if made, was not carried out. A violent and abusive attack upon Rawlinson (in which he is called 'a mitred nonjuror' and 'a pardoned rebel') appeared in the 'Evening Advertiser' of 19 Nov. 1754 (cf. NICHOLS, *Lit. Anecd.* ix. 617–19).

Rawlinson died at Islington on 6 April 1755, and was buried in St. Giles's Church, Oxford. His will was printed by his direction immediately afterwards, together with a deed of trust for the foundation of a professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, for which he assigned certain rent-charges in Lancashire, including payments from the rectories of Ulverstone and Pennington. This deed is dated 11 Aug. 1750. The will is dated 2 June 1752, with four codicils, the last dated 14 Feb. 1755. To the Bodleian Library (to which during his life he had been a constant donor) he left his manuscripts, and all his curiosities, seals, and impressions of seals (chiefly from the collection of Charles Christian), his deeds, some of his printed books, and some articles which were in the custody of his brother Constantine, who was then living at Venice. Among the manuscripts are his valuable collections for a continuation of Wood's 'Athenæ,' in connection with which he circulated, about 1740, a printed sheet of queries. All Hearne's collections are included, with his diaries; the latter were bought by Rawlinson of the widow of Bishop Hilkiah Bedford for 105*l*. To St. John's College he bequeathed his heart, which is preserved in a marble urn in the chapel, some of his printed books, coins, and a set of medals of Louis XIV and XV, a cabinet which had belonged to Hearne, and a large residue of his estate. To the College of Surgeons he gave some skeletons and preservations in spirits. He also provided a salary for the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. But all his endowments were clogged with eccentric restrictions, which have only in recent years been statutably removed. The recipients were never to be natives of Scotland, Ireland, or

of the Plantations; nor to be doctors in any faculty, but only M.A. or B.C.L.; nor to be married (probably from his disgust at the unfortunate marriage of his brother Thomas, and anger, of which there is evidence, at his own mother's marrying twice after his father's death); nor to be fellows of the Royal Society or the Society of Antiquaries, on account of offence which he had personally taken against those bodies. His printed books not otherwise disposed of, pamphlets, and prints were sold at three several auctions, which altogether lasted for sixty-eight days, in 1756 and 1757. The printed books alone comprised 9,405 lots. His manuscripts in the Bodleian Library number altogether about five thousand seven hundred; catalogues of portions have been published, while of the remainder brief entries are furnished in Mr. F. Madan's 'Summary Catalogue of Western MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' 1895, pp. 254–556.

Among the works that he claims to have written or edited are: 'Life of Anthony Wood,' Oxford, 1711: Carmina quædam in obitum Reg. Annæ et Jo. Radclivii. 'The Oxford Packet broke open,' 1714. 'University Miscellany,' 2nd edit. 1714. 'The Jacobite Memorial, being a Letter sent to the Mayor of Oxford,' 1714 ('these papers were published by a gentleman to whom Dr. R. R. communicated copies which he took from the original, Aug. 31, 1714'). 'A full and impartial Account of the Oxford Riots,' 1715. 'Miscellanies on several curious Subjects,' 1714. 'Laws of Honour' (1714, 1726). Tristram Risdon's 'Survey of Devon,' 2 vols. 1714. W. Lilly's 'History of his Life and Times,' 1715. 'The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Hereford,' 1717. S. Erdeswick's 'Survey of Staffordshire,' 1717. T. Abingdon's 'Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, with the Antiquities of Lichfield,' 1717. 'History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Rochester,' 1717. E. Ashmole's 'Memoirs by way of Diary,' 1717. 'Conduct of Rev. Dr. White Kennet, Dean of Peterborough, from 1681 to this time,' 2nd edit. 1717. 'Rob South, Opera posthuma, Lat.-Engl.' 1717. 'Inscriptions in the Dissenters' Burial-place near Bunhill Fields,' 1717. 'Abælardi et Heloissæ Epistolæ,' 1717(–18. 'To some copies are prefixed verses by Dr. Sewell'). J. Aubrey's 'Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey' (much enlarged), 5 vols. 1719. 'Antiquities of Salisbury and Bath,' 1719. J. Norden's 'Survey of Northamptonshire,' 1720. 'The English Topographer,' 1720. 'History of Sir John Perrott,' from the original manuscript, 1727 (–28, published in November 1727). Translation of Du Fresnoy's 'Method of studying History, with a Catalogue of Historians,' 1728. 'Addison's Speech in defence of the New Philosophy,' transl. from the Latin, annexed to Fontenelle's 'Week's Conversation,' 1728. 'Letters wrote by R. R. in the British Champion of . . . A Letter about Subscriptions to Books. Numb. . . . of Saturday, 23 April 1744.' 'Two letters of Dr. R.'s to E. Curll in relation to Mr. Hearne, prefixed by that Scoundrell to the scandalous Account of Mr. Hearne's Life, published at London at the end of a third vol. of Pope's Letters' (1736). In 1717 he printed 'Proposals for a History of Eton College,' his collections for which remain among his manuscripts. In 1729 he privately printed Theophilus Downes's 'De Clipeo Woodwardiano Stricturæ breves,' in 1732 reprinted the Latin version of the Thirty-nine Articles, and about 1733 issued privately the records of nonjuring consecrations, of which a part had been printed previously. In his later years he appears to have sent nothing to the press.

[Rawlinson MS. J. i. 343–54; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vii. 489–98 (many notes are scattered through various volumes of the Anecdotes and of the Literary History); Macray's Annals of the Bodleian Library, 2nd edit. pp. 231–51, with portrait.] W. D. M.

RAWLINSON, Sir THOMAS (1647–1708), lord mayor of London, son of Daniel and Margaret Rawlinson, was born in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, in March and baptised on 1 April 1647 (*Harleian Soc. Registers of St. Dionis*, p. 109). His father (1614–1679) was a London vintner, who kept the Mitre tavern in Fenchurch Street, and owned land at Graysdale in Lancashire, where the family was originally seated (Foster, *Lancashire Pedigrees*). Young Rawlinson followed his father's business; he was admitted a freeman of the Vintners' Company on 12 Oct. 1670, and was elected master in 1687 and in 1696. The company possess a silver-gilt standing cup and cover presented to them by Rawlinson in 1687. On 6 Aug. 1686 he was knighted at Windsor, and in the following month was appointed by the king, with Sir Thomas Fowles, sheriff of London and Middlesex (Luttrell, *Relation of State Affairs*, i. 385). He was elected alderman of the ward of Castle Baynard on 1 Dec. 1696 (*ib.*), and was appointed colonel of the trained bands in July 1690, and colonel of the White regiment on 21 June 1705. On 22 Sept. 1705 he became president of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, and on Michaelmas day following was chosen lord mayor. During his mayoralty the city celebrated Marlborough's victories in Flanders.

At Rawlinson's request the queen presented the trophies and colours taken at Ramilies and other engagements to the city, to be hung in the Guildhall.

Rawlinson died in November 1708 at his house in the Old Bailey, and was buried on the 18th in the church of St. Dionis, in the tomb of his father. A portrait is in the court room at Vintners' Hall. His will, dated 20 Jan. 1700, with a codicil of 28 July 1707 (Lane, 44), mentions the manor of Wasperton in Warwickshire, and his ancestral property in Graysdale, Lancashire. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Taylor, of Turnham Green, who kept the Devil tavern by the Temple. She was buried in St. Dionis Church on 1 March 1724–5. By her Rawlinson had fifteen children. His sons Thomas and Richard are noticed separately.

A grandson, Sir Thomas Rawlinson (*d.* 1769), also lord mayor of London, was son of the elder Sir Thomas's son William (who died at Antwerp in 1732). He was elected alderman of Broad Street ward in 1746, and sheriff of London and Middlesex on Midsummer day 1748. He became a member of the Grocers' Company, and served the office of master. On the death, on 27 Nov. 1753, of Edward Ironside, lord mayor, soon after accession to office, Rawlinson was elected lord mayor for the remainder of the year. He was knighted in 1760, was colonel of the Red regiment of trained bands, and was a prominent member of the Honourable Artillery Company, to which he presented in 1763 a 'sheet of red colours.' He was elected vice-president of the company in July 1766 (Raikes, *Hist. of the Hon. Artillery Company*, ii. 10, 13). He died at his house in Fenchurch Street on 3 Dec. 1769, and his will, dated 3 Aug. in that year, was proved on 18 Dec. He lived latterly at his estate of Stowlangtoft Hall in Suffolk, which he bought in 1760. He was twice married, first to the youngest daughter of Thomas Carew, of Crocombe in Somerset; and, secondly, to Miss Mason of Sudbury. His only daughter, Susannah, married Sir George Wombwell, bart. A son Walter inherited his Suffolk estates, and became a partner in the firm of Ladbroke, Robinson, & Co., bankers. Walter Rawlinson was elected alderman of Dowgate in 1773, and resigned in 1777. He was also president of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals. He was knighted in 1774, and represented Queenborough in parliament from 1774 to 1784, and Huntingdon from 1784 to 1790. He died without issue at Devonshire Place, London, on 13 March 1805.

[City Records; Milbourn's Account of the Vintners' Company, 1888, pp. 59–60, 93–4; Chalmers's Biographical Dict. xxvi. 67–8; Gent. Mag. 1843, ii. 226; Commonplace book of J. or T. Rawlinson, Guildhall Library MS. 200, gives monumental inscriptions in St. Dionis Backchurch.] C. W–H.

RAWLINSON, THOMAS (1681–1725), bibliophile, born in the Old Bailey in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, on 25 March 1681, was eldest son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson (1647–1708) [q. v.], by Mary (*d.* 1725), eldest daughter of Richard Taylor of Turnham Green, Middlesex; Richard Rawlinson [q. v.] was a younger brother. After education under William Day at Cheam, and at Eton under John Newborough, Thomas matriculated at Oxford, from St. John's College, on 25 Feb. 1699; but he left the university in 1701, and studied at the Middle Temple, where he had been entered as early as 7 Jan. 1696 (certificate of admission in Bodleian Library). He was called to the bar on 19 May 1705, and thereupon made a long tour through England and the Low Countries, his travels fostering an already precocious taste for antiquities, manuscripts, and rare books. These, said his brother Richard, he 'collected in almost all faculties,' but more particularly 'old and beautiful editions of the classical authors, and whatever directly or indirectly related to English history.' Returning to London, Rawlinson devoted himself to the study of municipal law, with a prospect of good practice, but on succeeding to a large estate upon the death of his father in November 1708, his main efforts were directed to amassing books, manuscripts, and, in a lesser degree, pictures. He resided for some years in Gray's Inn, where his accumulation of books compelled him to sleep in a passage. In 1716 he hired London House in Aldersgate Street for the reception of his library; there, 'among dust and cobwebs and bulwarks of paper,' he used to 'regale himself with the sight and scent of innumerable black-letter volumes, arranged in sable garb, and stowed three deep from the bottom to the top of the house' (Dibdin, *Bibliomania*, p. 344; an engraving of London House as it stood in 1808 is given in Roberts's *Bookhunter in London*, 1895, p. 40). He was elected a governor of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals in 1706, of St. Bartholomew's in 1712, a fellow of the Royal Society on 19 Feb. 1713, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1724. Rawlinson's sole publication under his own name was a copy of verses in the Oxford University Collection on the death of the Duke of Gloucester in 1700, but he supplied valuable materials to many scholars. He was on intimate terms with Joseph Ames [q. v.], the anti-

quary; with John Murray, the bibliophile; and with the 'biblioclast,' John Bagford [q. v.] Michael Maittaire [q. v.] dedicated his 'Juvenal' to him in 1716. Rawlinson frequently lent manuscripts to and otherwise benefited Thomas Hearne, who speaks of him warmly as a fellow Jacobite, a staunch friend, a strenuous upholder of the church, 'contra fanaticorum rabiem,' and as the most judicious and industrious of collectors. Hearne's 'Aluredi Beverlacensis Annales' (1716) was printed from a manuscript in Rawlinson's collection. Rawlinson married, on 22 Sept. 1724, his servant, Amy Frewin, formerly a maid at a coffee-house in Aldersgate Street, and died without issue at London House on 6 Aug. 1725 (*Hist. Regist.* Chron. Diary, p. 36). He was buried in St. Botolph's, Aldersgate Street.

Rawlinson's collection of printed books, 'the largest at that time known to be offered to the public' (Nichols), was sold in sixteen parts, the first sale beginning on 7 March 1722, the sixteenth and last on 4 March 1734, and each occupying between fifteen and thirty days. Of these sales the first six were arranged for by Thomas himself (though the sixth actually took place after his death), the remainder by his brother Richard. At the last sale (besides eight hundred printed books) were sold Rawlinson's manuscripts, 1,020 in number. The auctioneer was Thomas Ballard; the catalogues, which were compiled in heterogeneous fashion, are now very rare. The Bodleian Library, however, possesses them all, the majority being marked in manuscript with the prices realised, and a few with the purchasers' names as well. A list of these catalogues is given in the 'Bibliotheca Heberiana.' In choice Elzevirs and Aldine editions of the classics, Rawlinson's 'C. & P.' (collated and perfect) may still often be traced. His collection of Caxtons (which are not noted by Blades) was also superb. Rawlinson's pictures, including a crayon portrait of the collector by his brother Richard, were sold by Ballard at the Two Golden Balls, Hart Street, Covent Garden, on 4 and 5 April 1734. Of the Rawlinson catalogues the enthusiastic Dibdin writes that if 'all these bibliothecal corps had only been consolidated into one compact, wedge-like phalanx' (by which he means one thick octavo volume), we should be better able to do homage to the 'towering spirit' of this 'leviathan of book-collectors.' Addison, who had an antipathy for bibliomaniacs, is supposed to have had Rawlinson in view when (in *Tatler*, No. 158) he drew his celebrated portrait of 'Tom Folio,' a 'learned idiot—an universal scholar so far as the title-pages of all authors;' who thinks he gives you an account of an author when he tells you the name of his editor and the year in which his book was printed.

[Rawlinson MS. (Bodl. Libr. J. 4to, 4 pp. 147*b*–55), kindly communicated, with other valuable notes, by G. W. Wheeler, esq., of the Bodleian Library; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Hist. Register, 1724 and 1725; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vol. v. passim, and Lit. Illustr. vol. iii.; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Wheatley and Cunningham's London, i. 24, 221; Hearne's Collectanea, ed. Doble (Oxford Hist. Soc.), vols. ii. and iii. passim; Aubrey's Lives, 1813, ii. 93; Gough's British Topogr.; Maittaire's Annales Typographicæ, pp. 128, 374; Roberts's Book-hunter in London, pp. 39, 40; Dibdin's Bibl. 1842, pp. 343–6, containing a full list of the Rawlinson catalogues as derived from Heber; Didot's Nouvelle Biographie Générale.] T. S.

RAWLINSON, Sir WILLIAM (1640–1696), serjeant-at-law, second son of William Rawlinson, of Graithwaite and Rusland Hall, Lancashire, was born at Graythwaite on 16 June 1640. The father had been captain in a troop of volunteers in the parliamentary cause during the civil wars, doing good service at Marston Moor and Ribble Bridge. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Sawrey of Plumpton (Foster, *Lancashire Pedigrees*). William entered Gray's Inn on 20 Feb. 1656–7, and in 1667 was called to the bar. He obtained a fair practice as a chancery lawyer (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. ii. passim). In Easter term 1686 he obtained the dignity of the coif, and at the revolution of 1688 was appointed one of the three commissioners for the great seal. He helped to draft the amendments to the act which authorised the commissioners to execute the office of lord chancellor (March 1688–9) (*ib.* 12th Rep. vi. 67, 13th Rep. vii. 100), and was knighted by William at Hampton Court on 5 March 1688–9 (Luttrell, *Relation*, i. 506). In November 1690 he appeared before the House of Lords to give evidence against the bill for reformation of the abuses of the court of chancery, 'a chair being allowed' him on account of his infirmities (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 13th Rep. v. 130; Luttrell, *Relation*, ii. 128).

Rawlinson acted as commissioner of the seal for three years, but in March 1693 Sir John Somers became sole keeper, and Somers successfully opposed the king's proposal to appoint Rawlinson chief baron of the exchequer in succession to Sir Robert Atkyns, on the ground that he was ignorant of common law. Rawlinson accordingly returned to the bar, where, as late as October 1697, he

is found as serjeant pleading for the Duke of Devonshire. In 1695 Godolphin renewed former efforts to secure him promotion (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 13th Rep. vii. 105), but they came to nothing. Rawlinson died on 11 May 1703, and was buried in the church at Hendon, where he had purchased an old mansion of the Whichcotes in Brent Street. In Hendon church there is a monument to his memory with a long Latin inscription.

He was twice married. By his first wife he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann, both of whom had descendants. By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Edward Noseworthy of Devon, and Honora, a daughter of Sir John Maynard (1602–1690) [q. v.], he had one son, who died an infant (Foster, *Lancashire Pedigrees*; Lysons, *Environs of London*, ii. 230). The second wife died in 1712, bequeathing 500*l.* for the purpose of establishing a school for girls. She was buried in Ealing church, and a monument was erected there.

[Hist. MSS. Comm. Reports, ubi supra; Foss's Judges of England, vii. 344; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1687; Foster's Gray's Inn Reg.; Lysons's Environs of London. ii. 230, iii. 79: Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs; Foster's Lancashire Pedigrees. The William Rawlinson who graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1667, was a son of Rob Rawlinson of Cartmel, Lancashire, and is not identical with the above William Rawlinson: see Mayor's Entries to St. John's Coll. Cambr. i. 164.] W. A. S.

RAWSON, GEORGE (1807–1889), hymn-writer, was born at Leeds on 5 June 1807. Educated at Clunie's school, Manchester, he was articled to a firm of Leeds solicitors, and ultimately practised for himself. Retiring from business, he went to Clifton, and died there on 25 March 1889.

A man of much piety, Rawson wrote many hymns. His earliest efforts appeared anonymously, under the signature of 'A Leeds Layman.' A collection was published as 'Hymns, Verses, and Chants,' with his name on the title-page (London, 1877); and a small volume, 'Songs of Spiritual Thought,' embracing a selection from the earlier collection, was issued by the Religious Tract Society in 1885. There is much diversity of style and treatment in his verse, and his hymns, original in subject and form, are both poetic and devout. His best known hymn is one for the communion, 'By Christ redeemed,' but others are included in several church collections.

[Rev. W. Garrett Horder in Sunday Magazine, September 1888; Horder's Hymn Lover, pp. 223, 488.] J. C. H.

RAWSON, JOHN, Viscount Clontarff (1470?–1547), born about 1470, was descended from an ancient family seated at Water Fryston in Yorkshire; his father, Richard Rawson, was from 1478 to 1483, senior warden of the Mercers' Company, and in 1476 served as alderman in London, subsequently becoming sheriff. His mother, Isabella Craford, died in 1497, and was buried with her husband at St. Mary Magdalene's, Old Fish Street. A brother Richard was chaplain to Henry VIII and archdeacon of Essex, and died in 1543.

John was the eldest son, and in 1492 was made free of the Mercers' Company; before September 1497 he joined the knights of St. John, whose headquarters were then at Rhodes. In 1510 he was employed on some mission to Rome connected with the order; on his way he was entertained in great state at Venice by the doge (*Cal. Venetian State Papers*, vol. ii. No. 64). In 1511 he was appointed prior of Kilmainham, an office which carried with it the headship of the order in Ireland and a seat in the Irish house of peers; at the same time he was sworn of the Irish privy council. He also held the preceptories of Quenington, Gloucestershire, and Swinfield.

In 1517 Rawson was made treasurer of Ireland, but in the following year was summoned to the defence of Rhodes, then besieged by the Turks. In 1519 he obtained a license from the king to go abroad for three years; but apparently he did not leave England, for his license was revoked, and he was compelled to return to Ireland in July 1520 with Surrey (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. iii. No. 2889). He remained in Ireland until March 1522, and then seems to have made his way to Rhodes, as his name appears at the head of the list of English knights reviewed there by Villiers de L'Isle Adam in that year (Vertot, *Hist. of the Knights of Malta*, 1728, vol. i. App. p. 154). Rhodes surrendered on 20 Dec., and Rawson returned to Ireland, being reappointed treasurer in the same year. In 1525 he again received a license to travel abroad for three years, and in June 1527 was with L'Isle Adam at Corneto in Italy; in the same month he was appointed turcopolier or commander of the turcopoles or light infantry of the order, an office which carried with it the headship of the English 'langue' and care of the coast defences of Malta and Rhodes. But in the following year Henry VIII, who needed Rawson's services in the administration of Ireland, secured his reappointment as prior of Kilmainham, and again made him treasurer of Ireland.

Rawson took an active part in the work of the Irish privy council; he was 'an able man and the chief supporter of the government' (Bagwell); he maintained an establishment second only to that of the lord deputy. In 1532 he took part in the proceedings against Sir William Skeffington [q. v.], and in 1534 was one of the few who remained loyal during Kildare's rebellion [see Fitzgerald, Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare]; during its course his property was plundered by the insurgents, and he was present at the surrender of Rosse Castle. In 1535 Brabazon recommended him to Cromwell for the lord-chancellorship of Ireland, but the suggestion was not carried out. In 1540 he was one of those who made depositions against lord-deputy Grey, who was accused of openly supporting the Geraldines [see Grey, Lord Leonard]. Meanwhile Henry had resolved to dissolve the order of St. John; after prolonged negotiations Rawson surrendered the priory of Kilmainham, and received in return a pension of five hundred marks, and on 22 Nov. 1541 was created Viscount Clontarff for life. But his health was broken; in 1538 he was described as old and impotent, and after some years of illness he died in 1547, when Oswald Massingberd was appointed by the grand master to succeed him as titular prior of Kilmainham (Whitworth Porter, *Knights of St. John*, pp. 733-4). The peerages, without giving any authority, state that he lived till 1560, but no mention of him has been found during this period, and his age makes it improbable.

Clontarff left some natural children; a daughter Catherine married Rowland, son of Patrick White, baron of the Irish exchequer, and the Sir John Rawson who frequently occurs in the Irish records during Elizabeth's reign may have been a son. Several of Rawson's letters to Wolsey and others are in the state papers.

[State Papers, Henry VIII, passim; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, ed. Brewer and Gairdner, passim; Materials for the Hist. of the Reign of Henry VII (Rolls Ser.), i. 401, 610; Cal. Carew MSS. and Book of Howth, passim; Lascelles's Liber Munerum Hib.; Morrin's Calendar of Patent Rolls, Ireland; Testamenta Eboracensia (Surtees Soc.), pt. iv.; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.; Archdall's Mon. Hibernicum, 1786, pp. 244–6, 796; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors, vol. i. passim; Abbé Vertot's Hist. of the Knights of Malta, 1728, tom. i. App. p. 154; Whitworth Porter's Knights of St. John, pp. 345, 727, 733–4; Gent. Mag. 1856, ii. 179–186; Burke's, Lodge's, and G. E. C.'s Peerages.]

A. F. P.

RAWSON, Sir WILLIAM (1783–1827), whose name was originally Adams, oculist, youngest son of Henry Adams, was born at Stanbury in the parish of Morwinstow, Cornwall, on 5 Dec. 1783. He was assistant to John Hill, a surgeon at Barnstaple, and about 1805 came to London to complete his education at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. John Cunningham Saunders, the demonstrator of anatomy at the former hospital, had just founded the London Infirmary in Charterhouse Square for curing diseases of the eye. Adams attended his demonstrations, and assisted him in the surgical operations at the infirmary. In 1807 he was elected M.R.C.S. of London, and shortly afterwards moved to Exeter, where he established, and became surgeon to, the West of England infirmary for curing eye disease on the lines of the institution at which he had been trained. From that date to 1810 he lived for the most part at Exeter and Bath, but he claimed to have operated successfully at Dublin and Edinburgh. In 1810 he returned to London.

At this date Adams, who was full of energy, suggested to Sir David Dundas, the commander-in-chief, the formation of an institution for the exclusive treatment of pensioners dismissed from the army as blind through Egyptian ophthalmia. In 1813 he encouraged the belief that he had discovered a cure for that complaint, but his enemies affirmed that the discovery had been made by Saunders. Several operations were performed by him in the hospital for seamen at Greenwich, and on the question whether they had been efficacious, and on the originality of his treatment, controversy raged for several years. When Haydon injured his eyesight in 1813 through excessive application to work, he was cured by Adams (Haydon, *Correspondence*, i. 81); but when Wolcot, at the age of nearly eighty, allowed Adams to operate on his worst eye, the effect was to make him 'worse off than he was before' (Redding, *Past Celebrities*, i. 241). Adams was made surgeon and oculist-extraordinary to the prince regent and to the dukes of Kent and Sussex, and on 11 May 1814 he was knighted at Carlton House. An ophthalmic institution was founded for him on 1 Dec. 1817 in part of the York hospital at Chelsea; and when these premises were found inconvenient, he gratuitously attended, from that date to 1821, numerous cases in a building in the Regent's Park which was used as a hospital, but had been originally constructed by him for the purpose of establishing a manufactory for steam guns. A select

committee reported on this institution, and on the claims of Adams to public money, and in the end parliament voted him the sum of 4,000*l.*, Lord Palmerston supporting him with great warmth.

Adams and his relatives were largely interested in the Anglo-Mexican mine, and in 1825 he published a pamphlet on its 'actual state.' An amusing account of his speculations in such undertakings, as narrated in a stage-coach journey, is given in the 'Diary' of Charles Abbot, first baron Colchester (iii. 443–4). The Mexican adventure probably proved a failure, and the last years of Adams's life seem not to have been attended with success. He died at Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square, London, on 4 Feb. 1827, and was buried in St. John's Wood cemetery, St. Marylebone parish, on 9 Feb. His wife was Jane Eliza, fourth daughter and coheiress of Colonel George Rawson, M.P. for Armagh. She died in Rome in 1844, and was buried there. They had five children, the eldest of whom is the present Sir Rawson William Rawson. In compliance with the will of the widow of Colonel Rawson, and by royal license, Adams took the name of Rawson on 9 March 1825.

He published 1. 'Practical Observations on Ectropion or Eversion of the Eyelids,' 1812. 2. 'Practical Enquiry into Causes of frequent Failure of the Operation of Depression,' 1817. 3. 'Treatise on Artificial Pupil,' 1819. 4. 'Present Operations and Future Prospects of the Mexican Mine Association,' 1825. He contributed on 'Egyptian Ophthalmia' to 'Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine,' xli. 329–31 (1831), and 'On the Operation of Cataract' to the 'London Medical Repository' for 1814.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 551–553 (for bibliography of writings by him, and relating to him); Gent. Mag. 1827, pt. i. p. 187; Boase's Collectanea Cornub. pp. 789–90.]

W. P. C.

RAY. [See also Rae.]

RAY, BENJAMIN (1704–1760), antiquary, son of Joseph Ray, merchant, and a kinsman of Maurice Johnson [q. v.], was born in 1704 at Spalding, Lincolnshire, where he was educated under Timothy Neve (1694–1757) [q. v.] He afterwards proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner on 10 Oct. 1721, being then 'aged 17,' and graduated B.A. in 1725 and M.A. in 1730. After leaving the university he took orders, and became perpetual curate of Cowbit and Surfleet, Lincolnshire. From 1723 to 1736 he was master of the grammar school at Sleaford, where he also held a curacy. Ray was a member of the well-known 'Gentlemen's Society' of Spalding, to which Newton, Pope, Bentley, and Gay sometime belonged [see Johnson, Maurice]. He was secretary in 1735, and afterwards vice-president, and exhibited at meetings of the society many antiquities of great value and interest (Stukeley, *Diaries and Letters*, Surtees Soc. iii. 125, 126, ii. 306). He communicated a paper by himself on 'The Truth of the Christian Religion demonstrated from the Report propagated throughout the Gentile world about the birth of Christ, that a Messiah was expected, and from the authority of Heathen Writers, and from the Coins of the Roman Emperors.' It was not printed. To the Royal Society Ray sent 'Account of a Waterspout raised upon Land in Lincolnshire' (*Phil. Trans. Abr.* 1751, x. 271), which Maurice Johnson described to Dr. Birch as 'the most remarkable phenomenon communicated to us since Newton's time.' Ray was also an authority upon coins (*Gent. Mag.* 1757, p. 499). He died unmarried at Spalding on 26 Aug. 1760. He is described as a 'most ingenious and worthy man, possessed of good learning, but ignorant of the world, indolent and thoughtless, and often very absent.' Some amusing instances of his absence of mind were communicated to Nichols by his friend, Samuel Pegge (*Illustr. of Lit.* viii. 548).

[Bibl. Topogr. Brit. 3rd ser. pt. i. No. 1 pp. xxxii–iii, No. 2 pp. 57, 58, 63, 413; Grad. Cant.; Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 443; Watt's Bibl. Brit. i. 793; Trollope's Sleaford, p. 73 (which gives the name as Wray); Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.]

G. Le G. N.

RAY, JAMES (*fl.* 1745), chronicler of the '45,' was a native of Whitehaven in Cumberland. On the advance from Edinburgh of the rebel army under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, in the autumn of 1745, Ray marched with a party of his townsmen, who intended to join the royal garrison at Carlisle. But Carlisle surrendered to the rebels before he arrived, whereupon he followed the advance of the rebels to Derby as closely as he was able. All the information he obtained concerning them he reported to the Duke of Cumberland, whose forces he met at Stafford on 5 Jan. 1746. With the duke's army he continued till the final victory at Culloden. He published, probably in 1746, 'The Acts of the Rebels, written by an Egyptian. Being an Abstract of the Journal of Mr. James Ray of Whitehaven, Volunteer under the Duke of Cumberland.' This is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and was reprinted at Preston in 1881. About the same date he published 'A Complete History of the Rebellion in 1745,' of which many editions

appeared (Manchester, 12mo, 1746; York, 12mo, 1749; Bristol, 12mo, 1750; Whitehaven, 8vo, 1754). It is in many ways the best and most trustworthy account extant of the campaign and of the state of feeling in England [cf. art. HOME, JOHN].

[Ray's Works.] A. N.

RAY, JOHN (1627–1705), naturalist, was born at Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex, probably on 29 Nov. 1627. He was baptised on 29 June 1628, and in a letter dated 30 June 1702 (*Correspondence*, p. 401) he speaks of himself as 'now almost threescore and fifteen.' His father, Roger Ray, was a blacksmith. Until 1670 he himself spelt his name Wray; but he then dropped the initial W, on the ground apparently that it was not possible to latinise it (*ib.* p. 65). An unsubstantiated tradition connects the great naturalist with the family of Reay of Gill House, Bromfield, Cumberland (HUTCHINSON, *History of Cumberland*; *Gent. Mag.* 1794, i. 420; *Essex Naturalist*, iii. 296, iv. 119). Ray was educated first at Braintree grammar school, whence he entered Catharine Hall, Cambridge (28 June 1644), at the cost of a Squire Wyvill (*Cottage Gardener*, v. 221); a year later Isaac Barrow (1630–1677) [q. v.] left the neighbouring grammar school of Felsted for Trinity College. In 1646 Ray migrated from Catharine Hall to Trinity College, coming under the tuition of Dr. Duport, who preceded Barrow as regius professor of Greek. In 1647 he graduated B.A., and in 1649 was elected to a minor fellowship at the same time as Barrow. He proceeded M.A. and was appointed Greek lecturer in 1651, mathematical lecturer in 1653, humanity reader in 1655, prælector in 1657, junior dean in 1658, and college steward in 1659 and 1660.

Derham speaks of him (*Select Remains*) at this time as a good Hebrew scholar, an eminent tutor, and, according to Archbishop Tenison, celebrated as a preacher of 'solid and useful divinity.' But he was not at the time in holy orders. Ray's 'Wisdom of God in the Creation,' first published in 1691, and his 'Discourses concerning the Dissolution and Changes of the World' (1692), were college exercises or 'commonplaces,' and his funeral sermons on Dr. Arrowsmith, master of Trinity, who died in 1658, and on John Nid, senior fellow, who collaborated with him in his first work and who died about 1659, were also preached before his ordination.

In August and September 1658 Ray made the first of his botanical tours of which we possess the itineraries, riding through the Midland counties and North Wales. In 1660 he published his first work, the 'Catalogus plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium,' a duodecimo of 285 pages, enumerating 626 species in alphabetical order, with a careful synonymy, notes on uses and structure, and descriptions of new species. It was the first local catalogue of the plants of a district which had been issued in England.

On 23 Dec. 1660 Ray was ordained deacon and priest by Robert Sanderson [q. v.], bishop of Lincoln, in the Barbican Chapel. In July and August 1661, in company with his pupil, Philip (afterwards Sir Philip) Skippon, Ray made a second botanical journey, going through Northumberland into the south of Scotland, and returning through Cumberland. Between May and July 1662, in company with another pupil, Francis Willughby [q. v.], he again traversed the Midlands and North Wales, returning through South Wales, Devon, Cornwall, and the south-western counties. Although his theological views in the main harmonised with those of the church establishment under Charles II, Ray, with thirteen other fellows of colleges, resigned his fellowship (24 Aug. 1662), rather than subscribe in accordance with the 'Bartholomew Act' of 1662. Though he considered the covenant an unlawful oath, he declined to declare that it was not binding on those who had taken it. Till his death he remained in lay communion with the established church.

In 1662 Ray and Willughby agreed to attempt a systematic description of the whole organic world, Willughby undertaking the animals and Ray the plants. In fulfilment of this scheme, Ray, Willughby, Skippon, and another pupil, Nathaniel Bacon, left Dover in April 1663, and spent three years abroad, visiting Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta. Although mainly interested in natural history, Ray, on this as on all his journeys, carefully recorded antiquities, local customs, and institutions. On the return journey Willughby parted from them at Montpellier, and visited Spain. Their joint continental 'Observations' were not published until 1673.

The winter of 1666–7 Ray devoted partly to the arrangement of Willughby's collections at Middleton Hall, Warwickshire, and partly to drawing up systematic tables of plants and animals for Dr. John Wilkins's 'Essay towards a Real Character.' These tables are interesting as the first sketch of the whole of his systematic work. Shortly afterwards Ray, at the request of Wilkins, translated the latter's 'Essay' into Latin, but the translation was never published,

and, though long preserved by the Royal Society, is now lost. In the summer of 1667 Ray and Willughby made another journey into Cornwall, making notes on the mines and smelting works as well as on the plants and animals; and, having returned through Hampshire to London, Ray was persuaded to become a fellow of the Royal Society, and was admitted 7 Nov. 1667.

Willughby married a little later, and Ray made his summer journey in 1668 alone, visiting Yorkshire and Westmoreland, but returning to Middleton Hall for the following winter and spring. The two friends then began a series of experiments on the motion of the sap in trees, which were partly described in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1669, but were continued for some years later.

In 1670 Ray published anonymously the first edition of his 'Collection of English Proverbs,' and also his 'Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ,' which, though only alphabetical in its arrangement, and confined to flowering plants, far surpassed in accuracy Merrett's 'Pinax,' its chief predecessor. In the same year he declined, owing to poor health, an offer to travel abroad with three young noblemen; but in 1671 he made a tour into the northern counties, taking Thomas Willisel [q. v.] with him as an assistant in collecting.

The death of Francis Willughby, 3 July 1672, made a great change in Ray's life. He was left an annuity of 60*l.*, which seems to have been his main income for the rest of his career. The education of Willughby's two sons occupied much of his time during the next four years, while the editing of his friend's unfinished zoological works formed one of his chief labours for his last twenty-seven years. Having taken up his residence at Middleton Hall, he married, in 1673, Margaret Oakeley, a member of the household, who assisted him in teaching the children. His account of his foreign travels published in the same year, 'with a catalogue of plants not native of England,' contained also a narrative of Willughby's journey through Spain; and the first edition of his 'Collection of English Words not generally used,' a valuable glossary of northern and southern dialect (1674), contained 'Catalogues of English Birds and Fishes, and an account of the . . . refining such metals . . . as are gotten in England,' which were also partly Willughby's work. Besides the preparation for his young pupils of a 'Nomenclator Classicus' or 'Dictionariolum Trilingue' in English, Latin, and Greek, which was first published in 1675, Ray completed Willughby's Latin notes on birds, which he published in 1676 as 'Francisci Willughbeii Ornithologia,' illustrated with copperplates engraved at the expense of Mrs. Willughby. Ray then translated the work into English, in which language it was issued, 'with many additions throughout,' in 1678. With regard to this and subsequent works Sir James Edward Smith truly observes that 'from the affectionate care with which Ray has cherished the fame of his departed friend, we are in danger of attributing too much to Willughby and too little to himself.'

On the death of Lady Cassandra Willughby, the mother of his friend, in 1676, Ray's pupils were taken from his care. He removed to Sutton Coldfield, about four miles from Middleton, and thence, at Michaelmas 1677, to Falkbourne Hall, near Witham, Essex, then the residence of Edward Bullock, to whose son he probably acted as tutor. In March 1679 Ray's mother, Elizabeth Ray, died at the Dewlands, a house which he had built for her, at Black Notley, to which he moved in the following June, and in which he lived for the remainder of his life.

In 1682 Ray published his first independent systematic work on plants, the 'Methodus Plantarum Nova,' an elaboration of the tables prepared for Wilkins fourteen years before. In this he first showed the true nature of buds, and employed the division of flowering plants into dicotyledons and monocotyledons. He recognised his indebtedness to Cæsalpinus and to Robert Morison [q. v.]; but, by basing his system mainly upon the fruit and also in part upon the flower, the leaf and other characteristics, he both indicated many of the natural orders now employed by botanists and made practically the first decided step towards a natural system of classification. Unfortunately he retained the primary division of plants into herbs, shrubs, and trees, and denied the existence of buds on herbaceous plants.

The death of Morison in 1683 redirected his attention to the ambitious scheme previously abandoned in his favour, the preparation of a general history of plants, such as that attempted by the Bauhins in the preceding generation. The first volume was issued in 1686 and the second in 1688, each containing nearly a thousand folio pages, the whole being completed without even the help of an amanuensis. A comprehensive summary of vegetable histology and physiology, including the researches of Columna, Jungius, Grew, and Malpighi, is prefixed to

the first volume. Cuvier and Dupetit Thouars say of this (*Biographie Universelle*): 'We believe that the best monument that could be erected to the memory of Ray would be the republication of this part of his work in a separate form.' The two volumes describe about 6,900 plants, as compared with 3,500 in Bauhin's 'History' (1650), and the author's caution is evinced by his only admitting Grew's discovery of the sexuality of plants as 'probable.' In the preface he for the first time mentions the assistance of Samuel Dale [q. v.], who during his later years stood to him in much the same relations as Willughby had stood formerly.

In 1686 he also published Willughby's 'Historia Piscium,' more than half of which was his own work, the book being issued at the joint expense of Bishop Fell and the Royal Society. The Willughby family withheld the help given in the case of the 'Ornithology.'

In 1690 he recast the 'Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ' into a systematic form under the title of 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum,' the first systematic English flora, which was for more than seventy years the pocket companion of every British botanist. In 1691 he published his 'Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.' 'Miscellaneous Discourses concerning the Dissolution and Changes of the World' followed in 1692. These two volumes (with the 'Collection of Proverbs') are his most popular works, and are important on account of the accurate views they propound as to the nature of fossils, and from the use made of them by Paley. Subsequently, at the suggestion of Dr. (afterwards Sir Tancred) Robinson [q. v.], Ray prepared a 'Synopsis . . . Quadrupedum et Serpentini generis,' a work in which, says Pulteney, 'we see the first truly systematic arrangement of animals since the days of Aristotle.' His classification was based upon the digits and the teeth; and he distinguished, though not under those names, the Solidungula, Ruminantia, Pachydermata, Proboscidea, and Primates. This work was published in 1693. He next set to work to arrange a similar synopsis of birds and fishes, based upon his editions of Willughby's works, but with many additions. Though finished early in 1694, this volume was not issued until after his death.

Ray now thought his life's work complete; but, at the request of Dr. (afterwards Sir Hans) Sloane, he revised a translation of Dr. Leonart Rauwolff's 'Travels,' adding a catalogue of the plants of the Levant and a collection of observations by other travellers in the east. This undertaking, completed in 1693, caused him to recast the catalogues in his own volume of travels, issued twenty years before, and to embody them in a 'Stirpium Europæarum extra Britannias nascentium Sylloge,' or systematic flora of Europe, which was published in 1694, and derives much additional importance from its preface, in which, for the first time, he embarks upon controversy, criticising the classifications of plants based by Rivinus and Tournefort on the flower. The controversy was continued in the second edition of the 'Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum' in 1696; but, though Ray did not actually recant, he was evidently led to revise his 'Methodus' of 1682, and in the 'Methodus Plantarum emendata et aucta,' published in 1703, he not only abandoned the distinction between trees and shrubs, but in many points follows Rivinus and Tournefort as to the importance of the flower. It is this revised classification which Lindley says (*Penny Cyclopædia*, s.v. 'Ray') 'unquestionably formed the basis of that method which, under the name of the system of Jussieu, is universally received at the present day.' The book itself was, however, refused by the London publishers, and was printed at Leyden, the printers, the Waasbergs of Amsterdam, contrary to Ray's directions, fraudulently putting London upon the title-page.

In Gibson's edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' published in 1695, all the county lists of plants were drawn up by Ray, with the exception of that for Middlesex, a county he seldom visited; this portion was contributed by his friend James Petiver [q. v.]

From about 1690 Ray's attention was largely given to the study of insects. The notes which Willughby had made on this subject had been in his hands since his friend's death; but ill-health hindered his collecting and practical study. When Lady Granville at Exeter was judged insane because she collected insects, Ray was called as a witness to her sanity. At his death he left a completed classification of insects and a less complete 'history' of the group. These were published by Derham, and are said by Kirby to have 'combined the system of Aristotle with that of Swammerdam, and cleared the way for Linnæus.' He practically adopted the modern division of insects into the Metabola and Ametabola. Cuvier, speaking of his zoological work as a whole, terms it 'yet more important' than his botanical achievements, it being 'the basis of all modern zoology.'

With the exception of these entomological researches, and a small devotional work, 'A Persuasive to a Holy Life,' published in 1700, the chief labour of the last years of Ray's life seems to have been the third volume of the 'Historia Plantarum.' This embodied Sloane's Jamaica collections, those of Father Camel in the Philippines, and others, 11,700 species in all. It was published in 1704. It is upon the completeness and critical value of this work that Ray's fame as a systematic botanist mostly depends. Pulteney, summarising his work as a zoologist and botanist, says that he became, 'without the patronage of an Alexander, the Aristotle of England and the Linnæus of his age.'

Ray died at the Dewlands, 17 Jan. 1705, his last letter to Sloane, dated ten days before, in the middle of which his strength failed him, being printed by Derham in the 'Philosophical Letters' (1718). He was buried in the churchyard at Black Notley, a monument being erected at the expense of Bishop Compton and others, with a long Latin inscription by the Rev. William Coyte. This monument was removed into the church in 1737, an inscription being added describing it as a cenotaph; but it was replaced, probably by Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, who added a third inscription, in 1782.

By his wife, Margaret Oakeley, who survived him, Ray had four daughters—twins born in 1684, one of whom, Mary, died in 1697, and two others. Jane, the youngest, married Joshua Blower, vicar of Bradwell, near Braintree. Two letters from her to Sloane, dated 1727, are printed in the 'Proceedings of the Essex Field Club' (vol. iv. pp. clxii–clxiii).

Ray's collections passed into the possession of Dale, who was with him shortly before his death, and his herbarium thus came subsequently into the possession of the Society of Apothecaries, and in 1862 was transferred to the botanical department of the British Museum. His library of fifteen hundred volumes was sold by auction in 1707, and the catalogue, 'Bibliotheca Rayana,' is in the British Museum (Ellis, *Letters of Eminent Persons*, Camden Soc.) Many letters from him to Sloane and Petiver are in the Sloane MSS., and were published by Dr. Lankester in his edition of the 'Correspondence' (1848); but others by him and his correspondents passed with his unfinished work on insects into the hands of his friend, Dr. William Derham (1657–1735) [q. v.], rector of Upminster. Derham published the letters, omitting all merely personal matters, in 1718, and after his death, in 1735, all the manuscripts came into the possession of his wife's nephew, George Scott of Woolston Hall, Essex, who in 1760 published the 'Select Remains of John Ray,' including the itineraries of three of his botanical tours, and an unfinished sketch of his life by Derham. These manuscripts are all now in the botanical department of the British Museum.

Ray's 'varied and useful labours have justly caused him to be regarded as the father of natural history in this country' (Duncan, *Life*). Though in this connection it is undoubtedly his employment of system which has attracted most attention, an antecedent merit lies, perhaps, in the precision of his terminology. Gilbert White, in the 'Natural History of Selborne,' says of him (Letter xiv): 'Our countryman, the excellent Mr. Ray, is the only describer that conveys some precise idea in every term or word, maintaining his superiority over his followers and imitators, in spite of the advantage of fresh discoveries.' This precision, and the strong bent of his mind towards the study of system as exhibiting the natural affinities of plants or animals, Ray probably owed in a considerable degree to his early association with Wilkins. It is especially in his zoological works that he shows himself to be no mere species-monger, but a philosophical naturalist. Of his 'Synopsis Methodica Animalium' (1693), Hallam says (*Literary History*, iii. 583): 'This work marks an epoch in zoology, not for the additions of new species it contains, since there are few wholly such, but as the first classification of animals that can be reckoned both general and grounded in nature.' With the exception of the merely descriptive work of Gesner, zoology had been, in fact, at a standstill since the time of Aristotle, and Ray was, as Cuvier said, 'the first true systematist of the animal kingdom.' Hallam calls attention to his method, Cuvier to its results. He was, says the former, 'the first zoologist who made use of comparative anatomy. He inserts at length every account of dissections that he could find. . . . He does not appear to be very anxious about describing every species.' 'The particular distinction of his labours,' writes Cuvier, 'consists in an arrangement more clear and determinate than those of any of his predecessors, and applied with more consistency and precision. His distribution of the classes of quadrupeds and birds has been followed by English naturalists almost to our own days, and we find manifest traces of that he has adopted as to the latter class in Linnæus, in Brisson, in Buffon, and in all other ornithologists.'

In gauging Ray's position as a botanist, Haller's wholesale statement (*Bibl. Botanica*) that he was 'the greatest botanist in the memory of man' is of less value than the opinion of one so well known for his enthusiastic admiration of Linnæus as Sir J. E. Smith. Ray was, Smith says, 'the most accurate in observation, the most philosophical in contemplation, and the most faithful in description, amongst all the botanists of our own, or perhaps any other, time.' A more modern (German) critic, Julius Sachs (op. cit.), while insisting on Ray's indebtedness to Joachim Jung, points out the great advances the English botanist made, not only in classification, but also in histology and physiology. Jung (1587–1657) invented a comparative terminology for the parts of plants, and occupied himself also with the theory of classification, but published nothing. Ray, however, saw some manuscript notes of his as early as 1660, probably through the agency of Samuel Hartlib; and when Jung's pupil, Johann Vagetius, printed the master's 'Isagoge Phytoscopica' in 1678, Ray incorporated most of it, with full acknowledgment, into his 'Historia Plantarum' (vol. i. 1686), criticising, expanding, and supplementing it. 'Enriched by Ray's good morphological remarks,' says Sachs, 'Jung's terminology passed to Linnæus, who adopted it as he adopted everything useful that literature offered him, improving it here and there, but impairing its spirit by his dry systematising manner.' Before the dawn of modern physics or chemistry, it was impossible for physiology to advance far; but Ray's experiments on the movements of plants and on the ascent of the sap went almost as far as we can conceive possible under the circumstances, forestalling many conclusions only rediscovered of late years. Sachs speaks of the introduction to the 'Historia' in which Ray's experiments are described as 'a general account of the science in fifty-eight pages, which, printed in ordinary size, would itself make a small volume, and which treats of the whole of theoretical botany in the style of a modern textbook.'

Of Ray's classification, the same authority, representing the most recent botanical opinion, also says: 'Though he was not quite clear as regards the distinction, which we now express by the words dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous embryo, yet he may claim the great merit of having founded the natural system in part upon this difference in the formation of the embryo. He displays more conspicuously than any systematist before Jussieu the power of perceiving the larger cycles of affinity in the vegetable kingdom, and of defining them by certain marks. These marks, moreover, he determines not on *a priori* grounds, but from acknowledged relationships. But it is only in the main divisions of his system that he is thus true to the right course; in the details he commits many and grievous offences against his own method.'

Though the purity of Ray's Latin has formed the topic of many encomia, Ray's English style is perhaps hardly sufficiently distinguished to secure for him any great position in general literature. His merits as a writer on other topics than natural science are those of the man of science who amasses materials with painstaking care and critical capacity. John Locke, speaking of his 'Travels' (1673), mentions Ray's brief yet ingenious descriptions of everything that he saw, and his enlargement upon everything that was curious and rare; but it is only at the present day, since the rise of the scientific study of dialect and folklore, that the value of some of his collections, such as those of proverbs and rare words, is fully realised. Contrary to what has been sometimes said of him, Ray was never a mere compiler. He well knew how to adopt and combine the results of others with his own investigations, but he never blindly copied the statements of others, while he always acknowledged his obligations (cf. SACHS, *History of Botany*, p. 69).

There is a bust of Ray by Roubiliac, and oil portraits at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Engravings by Elder and Vertue, from a picture by Faithorne, were prefixed to some copies of his various works, and one by W. Hibbert is in the 'Select Remains.' They represent him as of fair complexion and emaciated appearance, agreeing with Calamy's description of him as consumptive. As early as 1686 he complained of the exposed situation of his house and of himself as 'one who is subject to colds, and whose lungs are apt to be affected,' and he began to suffer from severe ulcers in the legs. Linnæus perpetuated the name of Ray in the genus *Rajania* in the yam tribe, transposing Plumier's *Jan Raia*. In 1844 the Ray Society was established for the publication of works dealing with natural history, and among their first volumes were the 'Memorials of John Ray,' including Derham's 'Life,' the notices by Sir J. E. Smith in Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' and by Cuvier and Dupetit Thouars, in the 'Biographie Universelle, and the itineraries, and 'The Correspondence of John Ray,' including the 'Philo-

sophical Letters' and others, both volumes edited by Dr. Edwin Lankester [q. v.]

In addition to several papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' vols. iv.–xx., on sap, spontaneous generation, the macreuse, &c., and others of which little more than the titles are given, Ray's works are: 1. Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium,' Cambridge, 1660, 12mo. 2. 'Appendix ad Catalogum,' Cambridge, 1663, 12mo; 2nd ed. 1685. 3. 'A Collection of English Proverbs . . . by J. R., M.A.,' Cambridge, 1670, 8vo; 2nd ed., with 'an appendix of Hebrew proverbs,' 1678; 3rd ed., 'with a collection of English words not generally used,' and 'an account of the . . . refining such metals and minerals as are gotten in England,' 1737; reissue, 1742; 4th ed. 1768; 5th ed., revised by J. Balfour, 1813; republished as 'A Handbook of Proverbs,' by H. G. Bohn, 1855. 4. 'Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ,' London, 1670, 12mo; 2nd ed., enlarged, 1677. 5. 'Observations . . . made on a Journey through Part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France, with a Catalogue of Plants not native of England,' and an 'Account of Francis Willughby Esq. his Voyage through a great part of Spain,' London, 1673, 8vo; the catalogue in Latin with a separate title, 'Catalogus Stirpium in Externis Regionibus,' also issued separately; 2nd ed. as vol. ii. of Dr. John Harris's 'Navigantium Bibliotheca,' 1705, fol.; another as 'Travels through the Low Countries,' 1738. 6. 'A Collection of English Words not generally used . . . in two Alphabetical Catalogues, the one . . . Northern, the other . . . Southern, with Catalogues of English Birds and Fishes, with an Account of the preparing and refining such Metals and Minerals as are gotten in England,' London, 1674, 12mo; 2nd ed. 1691; afterwards mostly incorporated in the 'Collection of Proverbs.' 7. 'Dictionariolum Trilingue . . . nominibus Anglicis, Latinis, Græcis, ordine παραλλήλως dispositis,' London, 1675, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1685; 3rd ed. 1689; 5th ed. as 'Nomenclator Classicus sive Dictionariolum,' 1706; another ed., Dublin, 1715; 6th ed. London, 1717; 7th ed. 1726; 8th ed. Dublin, 1735. 8. 'Francisci Willughbeii . . . Ornithologiæ libri tres . . . recognovit, digessit, supplevit Joannes Raius,' London, 1676, fol.; in English, 'enlarged with many additions throughout,' 1678. 9. 'Methodus Plantarum nova,' London, 1682, 8vo; 2nd ed. 'emendata et aucta,' Leyden, 1703. 10. 'Francisci Willughbeii . . . de Historia Piscium libri quatuor . . . recognovit . . . librum etiam primum et secundum integros adjecit Johannes Raius,' Oxford, 1686, fol. 11. 'Historia Plantarum,' vol. i. London, 1686, vol. ii. 1688, vol. iii. 1704, fol. 12. 'Fasciculus Stirpium Britannicarum,' London, 1688, 8vo, pp. 27. 13. 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum,' London, 1690, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1696; 3rd ed., by J. J. Dillenius, 1724. 14. 'The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation,' London, 1691, 8vo; 2nd ed. 'much augmented,' 1692; 3rd ed. 1701; 4th ed. 1704; 5th ed. 1709; 7th ed. 1717; 9th ed. 1727; 10th ed. 1735; 12th ed. 1759; others in 1762, at Edinburgh in 1798, and in 1827. 15. 'Miscellaneous Discourses concerning the Dissolution and Changes of the World,' London, 1692, 8vo; 2nd ed. as 'Three Physico-Theological Discourses,' 1693; 3rd ed. by William Derham, 1713; 4th ed. 1721; 4th ed. 'corrected,' 1732. 16. 'Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum et Serpentini generis,' London, 1693, 8vo. 17. 'A Collection of Curious Travels and Voyages,' London, 1693, 2 vols. 8vo. 18. 'Stirpium Europæarum extra Britannias nascentium Sylloge,' London, 1694, 8vo. 19. 'De variis Plantarum Methodis Dissertatio,' London, 1696, 12mo, pp. 48. 20. 'A Persuasive to a Holy Life,' London, 1700, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1719; another, Glasgow, 1745, 12mo. 21. 'Methodus Insectorum,' London, 1705, 8vo, pp. 16. 22. 'Historia Insectorum . . . Opus posthumum,' with an 'Appendix de Scarabæis Britannicis,' by Martin Lister, London, 1710, 4to. 23. 'Synopsis Methodica Avium et Piscium,' London, 1713, 8vo. 24. 'Philosophical Letters between . . . Mr. Ray and . . . his Correspondents,' collected by Dr. Derham, London, 1718, 8vo; reprinted in part, with additional letters to Sloane, under the title, 'Correspondence of John Ray,' edited by Edwin Lankester, M.D., for the Ray Society, London, 1848. 25. 'Select Remains . . . with his Life by Dr. Derham, published by George Scott,' London, 1760; reprinted, with additions, as 'Memorials of John Ray,' for the Ray Society, London.

[Ray's works, especially the prefaces; the manuscripts of his letters and itineraries in the botanical department of the British Museum, and in Sloane MS. 4056; Derham's Life in the Select Remains, 1760; Pulteney's Sketches of the Progress of Botany; Rees's Cyclopædia, notice by Sir J. E. Smith; Boulger's Life and Work of John Ray; Transactions of the Essex Field Club, vol. iv. (1886), and Domestic Life of John Ray, Proceedings of the Essex Field Club, vol. iv. (1892); Fitch's John Ray as an Entomologist, *ib.*]

G. S. B.

RAY, MARTHA (*d.* 1779), mistress of John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich. [See under HACKMAN, JAMES.]

RAY, THOMAS MATTHEW (1801–1881), secretary of the Loyal National Repeal Association, born in 1801, was the son of Matthew Ray of Dublin. Early in life he engaged in the nationalist movement in Ireland, and as secretary of the Trades' Political Union in Dublin attracted the notice of Daniel O'Connell. O'Connell recognised his talents as an organiser, and, when the Precursor Society was founded in 1838, appointed Ray its secretary. Ray transferred his services to the Loyal National Repeal Association on its inauguration on 15 April 1840. 'The vast correspondence of the association, with branches throughout the country, in Scotland, England, America, and youthful Australia . . . was carefully watched, and almost exclusively written, by himself, and displayed unerring judgment, tact, and skill' (*Freeman's Journal*, 6 Jan. 1881). 'He possessed,' wrote Sir C. G. Duffy, 'remarkable powers of organising and superintending work . . . a talent rarer in Ireland than the gift of speech . . . he might be counted upon for seeing done efficiently and silently whatever was ordered' (*Young Ireland*, popular ed. p. 67). O'Connell's allocutions on questions of the day were for the next three years generally addressed to 'My dear Ray.' Ray rarely spoke at the meetings of the association. In April 1842 he was admitted to Gray's Inn, but he does not appear to have practised law. In 1844 he was one of the traversers charged, with O'Connell, with exciting disaffection in Ireland, and was condemned to imprisonment. But the decision was reversed on appeal to the House of Lords in September. On the dissolution of the association, Ray obtained the post of assistant registrar of deeds in Ireland, and held the office for many years. He died at 5 Leinster Road, Rathmines, Dublin, on 5 Jan. 1881, and was buried in Glasnevin.

He published 'A List of the Constituency of the City of Dublin, arranged in dictionary order,' 8vo, Dublin, 1835 ?

[Shaw's Report of Irish State Trials, 1844; Fitzpatrick's Correspondence of O'Connell; Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn; Lives of O'Connell by Luby and O'Keeffe; authorities cited in text.] D. J. O'D.

RAYMAN, JACOB (*fl.* 1620–1650), violin-maker, is said to have been a Tyrolese by birth, and to have come to London in 1620; but this conjecture is not confirmed by Rayman's work, which bears no trace of foreign influence, and he may have been connected with the Rayman family settled in Sussex (cf. BERRY, *Sussex Genealogies*). In 1641 Rayman was living in Blackman Street, Southwark; he then removed to Bell Yard, Southwark, where he remained till 1648. He is regarded as the founder of violin-making in England, no previous English maker being known; 'his instruments, albeit rough, have plenty of character, well-cut scrolls, and superb varnish' (*The Strad*, iii. 77); but, according to Fleming, his violins are inferior to his violoncellos, his work on which has not been surpassed.

[Authorities quoted; Fleming's Fiddle Fancier's Guide, 1892, p. 103; Pearce's Violins, p. 68; Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 163 *a*, iv. 281 *a*; Heron-Allen's De Fidiculis Bibliographia; Hart's Violins and Violin Makers, pp. 168, 200; information from Mr. Arthur F. Hill and Mr. R. H. Legge.] A. F. P.

RAYMOND LE GROS (*d.* 1182), invader of Ireland. [See FITZGERALD, RAYMOND.]

RAYMOND, ROBERT, LORD RAYMOND (1673–1733), lord chief justice, only son of Sir Thomas Raymond [q. v.], by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Fishe, bart., born on 20 Dec. 1673, was admitted on 1 Nov. 1682 of Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar on 12 Nov. 1697. Dedicated thus early to the law, he devoted himself to its study with unusual assiduity, and during his pupilage began the practice of reporting, which he continued almost to the close of his life. Nor had he to wait for briefs (see his report of his own very learned argument in Pullein *v.* Benson, Mich. 1698). In Easter term 1702 he appeared for the crown in the prosecution of Richard Hathaway (*fl.* 1702) [q. v.], the would-be witch-finder. On 19 April 1704 his ingenious argument secured the acquittal of David Lindsay, a Scotsman, charged with high treason under the statute 9 Will. III, c. 1, which construed as treason the unlicensed return to England of persons who had gone to France without license since 11 Dec. 1688.

On the triumph of the tory party in 1710 Raymond, who had hitherto taken little part in politics, received the office of solicitor-general, 13 May, and was knighted 24 Oct. following, having in the meanwhile been returned to parliament (10 Oct.) for Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, which seat he retained at the general election of September 1713. His name is found in a list of the commissioners of sewers dated 13 June 1712. On the accession of George I he was removed from office, 14 Oct. 1714, and though he secured his return to parliament for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, 29 Jan. 1714–15, he was unseated on petition on 12 April 1717, having in the interim delivered a weighty speech, his only

important parliamentary effort, in opposition to the Septennial Bill (24 April 1716). He re-entered parliament in 1719, being returned on 26 March for Ludlow, for which borough he was re-elected on accepting, 20 May 1720, the office of attorney-general; in that capacity he conducted the prosecution of the Jacobite Christopher Layer [q. v.] At the general election of April 1722 he was returned to parliament for Helston, Cornwall. On 31 Jan. 1723–4 he received a puisne judgeship in the king's bench, having been sworn serjeant-at-law on the previous day. He was one of the lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal during the interval, 7 Jan. to 1 June 1725, between its surrender by Lord Macclesfield and its delivery to Lord King [see PARKER, THOMAS, first EARL OF MACCLESFIELD; KING, PETER, first LORD KING]. In the meantime, 2 March 1724–5, he succeeded Sir John Pratt [q. v.] as lord chief justice, and on 12 April was sworn of the privy council. He was continued in office by George II, by whom he was raised to the peerage on 15 Jan. 1730–1731 with the title of Baron Raymond of Abbot's Langley, Hertfordshire. He took his seat in the House of Lords on 21 Jan., and was at once placed on the committee of privileges. He died of stone at his house in Red Lion Square, London, on 18 March 1732–3. His remains were interred in the chancel of Abbot's Langley church, whence his monument, an elaborate but tasteless structure of marble, has recently been removed to the south nave aisle. His estate at Langley Bury, Abbot's Langley, passed, with his title, to his only son, Robert, by his wife Anne (*d.* 1720), eldest daughter of Sir Edward Northey of Woodcote Green, Epsom, attorney-general to Queen Anne. Robert Raymond, second lord Raymond (1717–1756), married, on 25 June 1741, Mary, daughter of Montagu, viscount Blundell in the peerage of Ireland, but died without issue on 19 Sept. 1756.

Raymond was a man of great learning, and, though he does not rank with the most illustrious of the sages of the law, left an enviable reputation for strict, impartial, and painstaking administration of justice. His judgments in the cases of the notorious duellist, Major Oneby, in 1726, and the warden of the Fleet prison in 1730 [see CHESSHYRE, SIR JOHN; DARNALL, SIR JOHN, the younger], contributed to elucidate the distinction between murder and manslaughter; in the case of Rex *v.* Curll in 1728 he established the principle that the publication of an obscene libel is punishable at common law. In a subsequent libel case, Rex *v.* Franklin, in 1731, where the offence was the publication of certain strictures on the peace of Seville in the 'Craftsman,' No. 235, his direction, which was followed by the jury, afterwards furnished Lord Mansfield with a precedent in support of his view of the functions of the jury in such cases. A portrait of the lord chief justice by an unknown artist is in Gray's Inn Hall.

Raymond's 'Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas in the reigns of the late King William, Queen Anne, King George I, and his present Majesty,' appeared at London in 1743, 2 vols. fol. (2nd ed. 1765). They were edited, with the entries of pleadings, by Serjeant Wilson, London, 1775, 3 vols. fol.; and again by John (afterwards Sir John) Bayley [q. v.] in 1790, London, 3 vols. 8vo. A fifth edition, by Gale, appeared in 1832, London, 8vo. They are of great but unequal authority, by no means all of the earlier cases being of Raymond's own reporting.

[Hist. Reg. Chron. Diary, 19 March 1732–3; Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, ix. 432; Nicolas's Hist. Peerage, ed. Courthope; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage; Burke's Extinct Peerage; Hist. MSS. Comm. 1st Rep. App. 28, 4th Rep. App. 418, 7th Rep. App. 684, 8th Rep. App. pt. i. pp. 25, 50, 11th Rep. App. pt. iv. pp. 142, 211; Douthwaite's Gray's Inn; Lists of Members of Parl. (official); Hardy's Cat. of Lords Chancellors, &c.; Commons' Journ. xviii. 534; Lords' Journ. xxiii. 591; Parl. Hist. vii. 335, viii. 39, 861; Howell's State Trials, xiv. 642, 987, 1327, xvi. 97, xvii. 154, 671; Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights (Harl. Soc.); Strange's Rep. ii. 619, 623, 948; Cussans's Hertfordshire, Hundred of Cashio, p. 99; Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Bridgman's Legal Bibliography; Wallace's Reporters.]

J. M. R.

RAYMOND, SIR THOMAS (1627–1683), judge, son of Robert Raymond of Bowers-Gifford, near Downham, Essex, born in 1627, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn on 11 Feb. 1649–50, and on 26 Oct. 1677 was sworn serjeant-at-law. He succeeded Edward Thurland on the exchequer bench, 8 May 1679; was knighted at Whitehall on 26 June following; transferred to the common pleas on 7 Feb. 1679–80, and advanced to the king's bench on 29 April following. He sat with Scroggs at Westminster during the trials of Elizabeth Cellier [q. v.] and Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemaine [q. v.], and as assessor to the House of Lords at the trial of Lord Stafford [see HOWARD, WILLIAM, VISCOUNT STAFFORD]. He concurred with Chief-justice Sir Francis Pemberton [q. v.] in

overruling, on 11 May 1681, the plea to the jurisdiction of the king's bench set up by Edward Fitzharris [q. v.], and with Chief-justice Sir Francis North in passing sentence on 18 Aug. the same year on Stephen College [q. v.] He also concurred in the judgment on the *quo warranto* against the Corporation of London in June 1683, and died on circuit on 14 July following. His remains were interred in the church of Downham, Essex, in which parish was situated his seat, Tremnall Park.

Raymond married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Fishe, bart., by whom he had, with two daughters who died in infancy, a son Robert [q. v.]

Raymond left in manuscript a valuable collection of reports first printed in 1696 (London, fol.), under the title 'Reports of divers Special Cases adjudged in the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in the reign of King Charles II,' 2nd ed. London, 1743, fol.; later editions, Dublin, 1793, 8vo, London, 1803, 8vo. His commonplace book, in several folio volumes, is among the manuscripts in the possession of Sir Edmund Filmer, bart.

[Morant's Essex, i. 206; North's Lives, i. 130; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Cobbett's State Trials, vii. 1048, 1104, 1527, viii. 564, 1263 et seq., xi. 858; Haydn's Book of Dignities. ed. Ockerby; Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights (Harl. Soc.); Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. App. 246, 7th Rep. App. pp. 363, 406, 479, 10th Rep. App. pt. iv. p. 133, 11th Rep. App. pt. ii. pp. 43, 88; Cussans's Hertfordshire, Hundred of Cashio, p. 96; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs.]

J. M. R.

RAYNALDE, THOMAS (*fl.* 1546), author, is styled 'physitian' in one of his extant books, and 'Doc. of Phisick' in another. In 1540 there appeared 'The Birth of Mankynde, otherwise called the Woman's Book,' dedicated by the writer, whose initials, T. R., only are given, to Queen Catherine [Parr], wife of Henry VIII, and illustrated by many copper cuts. Subsequent editions give Raynalde's name in full. The work is a translation from the Latin of Eucharius Roesslin's 'De partu hominis et quæ circa ipsum accidunt,' which appeared at Frankfort in 1532, and is noticeable as either the first or second book in English treating of midwifery, and certainly the first that was illustrated. It was reprinted, always in black letter, and with some variations as to the cuts, in 1545 (see Ames's *Typogr. Antiq.* ed. Herbert), 1564, 1565 (4to), 1598 (4to), 1604 (4to). The latest edition seems to be that of 1676. Raynalde's second book was 'A Compendious Declaration of the Excellent Virtues of a certain lateli invented oile called for the worthnis thereof oile imperial, with the maner how the same is to be used to the benefite of mankinde against innumerable diseases. Written by Thomas Rainold, Doc. of Phisick. Virtute duce, comite fortuna,' Venice, 1551. The epistle dedicatory is dated from Venice, 1 March, and is inscribed 'to his singuler friend Francis Mery, merchant, of the city of London.' It notices the author's indebtedness to Mery, who had purchased from him a large quantity of the oil imperial.

A printer of the same name was well known in London between 1541 and 1555, and he printed the first of the two books of Thomas Raynalde, the physician. It is thence inferred that the two men were identical, and that the physician added the practice of a printer to that of the medical profession. The theory seems improbable. The printer and physician were doubtless kinsmen, but the name, which is equivalent to Thomas Reynolds, is of common occurrence. The printer dwelt at first in the parish of St. Andrew Wardrobe, but in 1549 kept shop at the Signe of the Star in St. Paul's Churchyard. In 1548 he issued an edition of Archbishop Cranmer's 'Confutation of Unwritten Verities,' 8vo. The last book he appears to have printed is dated 1555.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert, i. 581–5; Raynalde's works in the Brit. Mus.] W. A. S.

RAYNER, LIONEL BENJAMIN (1788?–1855), actor, was born in Heckmondwike in the West Riding of Yorkshire on 10 Oct. 1788, or, according to another account, in 1786. He is said, as a child, to have learnt by heart, and recited in his eleventh year, the whole of Lee's tragedy of 'Alexander the Great,' a thing possible enough as regards himself, but highly improbable as regards his hearers. After seeing, at Leeds, Mathews as Farmer Ashfield in 'Speed the Plough,' he ran away from home and joined a company at Cheadle, Staffordshire, where he opened as Jeremy Diddler. This must have been subsequent to 1803, when Kenney's farce, 'Raising the Wind,' in which Jeremy Diddler appears, was first played. His manager played the light-comedy parts in which alone Rayner had determined to be seen, so he left and joined, at a salary of three shillings weekly, another company. At Stratford-on-Avon, by his performance of Solomon Lob in 'Love laughs at Locksmiths,' he raised his position and his salary. He appeared at Manchester as Robin Roughhead with success; and then, at a salary of thirty shillings, joined the Not-

tingham company. Here, where he rose in reputation, he was seen by Bannister in Zekiel Homespun and Dr. Pangloss, and was by him recommended to the manager of the Haymarket Theatre. He possibly appeared there for the first time as Zekiel Homespun in the 'Heir at Law,' on 5 Aug. 1814 (*Era*, 30 Sept. 1855); but the matter is doubtful. At any rate he made no marked impression. Having made the acquaintance and friendship of Emery, to whose parts he succeeded, Rayner went to York, where he played rustics, sailors, &c., and parts such as Caleb Quotem, Ollapod, Pedrigo Potts, &c. Stamford, Lynn, Louth, Manchester, Huntingdon, and other places were visited. His popularity was everywhere marked, and it was said he might take, with certainty of success, a benefit on Salisbury Plain. Nevertheless, he was thinking of leaving the stage, when he received an offer from Elliston for Drury Lane. There, as Rayner from York and Birmingham, he appeared on 30 Nov. 1822, playing Dandie Dinmont in 'Guy Mannering.' At Drury Lane he seems to have played only this character, in which, on 11 Feb. 1823, he was replaced by Sherwin from York. Rayner then joined the Lyceum, where he appeared in July 1823 as Fixture in 'A Roland for an Oliver,' and subsequently played Giles in the 'Miller's Maid,' in a manner that secured for him offers from Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

At Covent Garden, under Charles Kemble, he made what was announced as his first appearance there, on 8 Oct. 1823, as Tyke in the 'School of Reform. His engagement was for three years at a salary rising from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per. week. On 21 Oct. he was seen as Robin Roughhead in 'Fortune's Frolic.' Sam Sharpset in the 'Slave,' Fixture, and Pan in 'Midas' followed, and he had an original part in an unprinted drama in two acts, the 'Ferry of the Guiers.' In the following season his name was rarely in the bills. He was seen, however, on 1 June 1825 as Friar Tuck in 'Ivanhoe,' and on 22 June as Caliban. During his third season he can only be traced in Dandie Dinmont, Zekiel Homespun, and in Rolamo in 'Clari,' which he played for his benefit. In 1832 he took the site of Burford's Panorama, now occupied by the Strand Theatre, and erected thereon a house known as Rayner's New Subscription Theatre in the Strand. An opening address was spoken by Miss Cleaver, two burlettas, 'Professionals Puzzled, or Struggles at Starting,' by William Leman Rede [q. v.], and 'Mystification,' were produced, and Rayner appeared as Giles in the 'Miller's Maid;' Mrs. Waylett [q. v.] became his leading actress. For her Bayle Bernard brought out his 'Four Sisters, or Woman's Worth and Woman's Wrongs.' Mme. Celeste appeared in a drama called 'Alp the Brigand.' Leman Rede wrote for the theatre the 'Loves of the Angels' and the 'Loves of the Devils,' which were played by a good company, including Miss M. Glover, Selby, and Oxberry. But nothing, not even the popularity of Mrs. Waylett's ballads, could fight against the difficulties due to the absence of the lord chamberlain's license and the opposition of the patent houses, and on the second Saturday in November 1831 the theatre closed for want of patronage. Thereupon Rayner went into the country, and obtained a great success as Lubin in 'Love's Frailties,' not to be confused with Thomas Holcroft's earlier piece so named. This piece, written for the purpose of showing off Rayner's abilities in characters of the Tyke order, was dedicated to him. He made further attempts, all unsuccessful, to open the Strand with a magistrate's license and with non-dramatic pieces. His persistence in pointing out that, while theatres on the south side of the Thames could be opened, those on the north side could not, helped to form public opinion on the subject; and in 1836 a license was granted. It was too late to be of service to Rayner, who retired from his long fight practically ruined, and began writing for racing papers and magazines. During his stay at Covent Garden he had become a subscriber to the Covent Garden fund. On attaining his sixtieth year he claimed a pension, and on this and some aid from his pen he lived, contracting a second marriage and administering to the needs of others in the profession poorer than himself. He died on 24 Sept. 1855 from a disease in his throat, which deprived him of the power of swallowing. He was buried on 1 Oct., in the old burial-ground, Camberwell, near his only son. He had, in 1812, married, at Shrewsbury, Margaret Remington, daughter of the prompter of the York circuit, and had by her a son.

Rayner was a good serio-comic actor. His countrymen, though good, were not equal to those of Emery, whom, however, he surpassed as Giles in the 'Miller's Maid.' Job Thornberry represents the line in which he was seen to the most advantage. His Penruddock was compared, not to his disadvantage, with that of Kemble. It wanted dignity, but exhibited something higher and more beautiful—the picture of a heartbroken miserable misanthrope. The 'Times,' 9 Oct. 1823, warmly eulogised Rayner's first appearance as Tyke. A writer (Talfourd?) in the 'New Monthly Magazine' for 1 Nov., p. 491, is almost equally laudatory, calling Rayner 'this original and

unpresuming actor.' In private life Rayner's character stood high. He was indefatigable in work and always conciliatory. When a house for his benefit was full, and a crowd outside was clamorous, he came and spoke to those assembled, asking what he could do for them. 'Sing us a song, Rayner,' was the reply, 'and we'll go quietly home.' Rayner mounted a tub, and, with the accompaniment of one violin, sang a song, receiving in response hearty cheers. He had a tenor voice of no great compass and of indifferent tone. His comic singing was, however, one of his chief attractions. He had a remarkable gift, amounting almost to eloquence, in impromptu speaking.

Rayner was five feet eight in height, stoutly made, dark in complexion, with hazel eyes and a certain appearance of rusticity. He was a sporting man, a member of Tattersall's, and, while in the country, a follower of the hounds. His portrait as Giles in the 'Miller's Maid' appears in the second volume of Oxberry's 'Dramatic Biography.'

[Oxberry's account of Rayner, with all its mistakes, is copied into the Georgian Era. A Memoir appearing in the Era for 30 Sept. 1855 is also inaccurate. In addition to the works cited, Genest's Account of the English Stage, Era Almanac, and the New Monthly Magazine have been consulted.] J. K.

RAYNER, SAMUEL (*fl.* 1850), water-colour painter, was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions, commencing in 1821. He painted interiors of abbeys, churches, and old mansions, in a style closely resembling that of George Cattermole [q. v.] Five of his drawings were engraved for Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' and there is a lithotint of his view of the Retainers' Gallery at Knole in S. C. Hall's 'Baronial Halls of England.' Rayner was elected an associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in February 1845, but expelled six years later in consequence of a judgment in the court of queen's bench which involved him in a charge of fraud. His name continued to appear in exhibition catalogues until 1872. Rayner had five daughters, who all became professional artists. The eldest, Nancy, painted rustic figures and interiors, and was elected an associate of the Water-Colour Society in February 1850. She died of consumption in 1855.

[Roget's Hist. of the 'Old Water Colour' Society; Clayton's English Female Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893.] F. M. O'D.

RAYNOLD. [See RAINOLDS, RAYNALDE, and REYNOLDS.]

REA, JOHN (*d.* 1681), nursery gardener, lived at Kinlet, near Bewdley, Worcestershire, of which he says in his 'Flora' (1676): 'it is a rural district where it was my unhappiness to plant my stock.' He is said to have had the largest collection of tulips in England, to have introduced some new plants, and to have planned the gardens at Gerard's Bromley, Staffordshire, the seat of Charles, fourth baron Gerard of Bromley, to whose son he dedicated his 'Flora.' He died in November 1681, bequeathing his holding at Kinlet to his daughter Minerva, wife of Samuel Gilbert [q. v.], author of the 'Fons Sanitatis.'

Rea's only work appears to have been 'Flora, seu de Florum Cultura, or a complete Florilege,' with a second engraved title-page, 'Flora, Ceres, and Pomona, in III. Books,' London, 1665, fol. Of this a second impression, 'with many additions,' appeared in 1676, and was reissued, with a new title-page, in 1702. By Allibone, Watt, and others, John Rea has been confused with his great contemporary, John Ray [q. v.]

[Journal of Horticulture, 1876, i. 172–3.] G. S. B.

REACH, ANGUS BETHUNE (1821–1856), journalist, son of Roderick Reach, solicitor, of Inverness, was born at Inverness on 23 Jan. 1821, and was educated at the Inverness Royal Academy. While a student at Edinburgh University he contributed literary articles to the 'Inverness Courier,' of which his father had once been proprietor. In 1842 the family removed to London, where Dr. Charles Mackay [q. v.], sub-editor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' obtained for young Reach employment on his paper as reporter at the central criminal court and afterwards in the House of Commons gallery. To its columns in 1848 he contributed most of a series of articles on 'Labour and the Poor,' which have been described as 'an unparalleled exploit in journalism' (FOX BOURNE, *English Newspapers*, ii. 154). He also wrote many articles for newspapers and magazines, including 'Bentley's Miscellany,' 'Chambers's Journal,' the 'Era,' the 'Atlas,' the 'Britannia,' 'Gavarni in London,' the 'Puppet Show,' and the 'Sunday Times,' while he supplied to the 'Illustrated London News' a weekly summary of witty gossip entitled 'Town Talk and Table Talk.' In 1848–9 he published, in monthly parts, a romance called 'Clement Lorimer, or the Book with the Iron Clasps,' with twelve etchings by Cruikshank, which give the work a high value among collectors, and in 1850 a two-volume novel, 'Leonard Lindsay, or the

Story of a Buccaneer.' In 1849 he joined the staff of 'Punch.' In 1850 he visited France in connection with an inquiry by the 'Morning Chronicle' into the state of labour and the poor in England and Europe. As special commissioner he wrote letters to that paper on the vineyards of France, republished in book form as 'Claret and Olives' (1852), and also reported on the manufacturing and coal districts of the north of England. For many years he was musical and art critic, as well as principal reviewer, for the 'Morning Chronicle.' He was also London correspondent of the 'Glasgow Citizen,' and from the date of his father's death in 1853 he acted as London correspondent of the 'Inverness Courier.' Reach was author of 'The Comic Bradshaw, or Bubbles from the Boiler' (1848), and many amusing miscellanies and dramatic farces, and, with Albert Smith, he conducted 'The Man in the Moon,' a serial which had a large sale (5 vols. 1847-9). In 1854 his health failed, and a grant of 100*l.* was obtained for him from the Royal Bounty Fund. The Fielding Club played a burlesque for his benefit, in which Yates and Albert Smith appeared, stalls selling for 10*l.* He died on 25 Nov. 1856, and was buried in Norwood cemetery. For a year before his intimate friend, Shirley Brooks, undertook Reach's work for him on the 'Morning Chronicle,' Reach drawing his usual salary. Sala wrote of Reach: 'He was one of the most laborious and prolific writers I have ever met with. It was no uncommon thing for him to work sixteen hours a day.'

Besides the works noticed, Reach wrote: 1. 'The Natural History of Bores,' London, 1847, 32mo. 2. 'The Natural History of Humbugs,' London, 1847, 12mo. 3. 'The Natural History of Tuft-Hunters and Toadies,' London, 1848, 12mo. 4. 'The Natural History of the "Hawk" Tribe,' London, 1848, 12mo. 5. 'A Romance of a Mince Pie, an Incident in the Life of John Chirrup of Forty Winks,' London, 1848, 32mo. 6. (With Shirley Brooks) 'A Story with a Vengeance; or, How many Joints go to a Tale?' London, 1852, 8vo. 7. 'Men of the Hour,' London, 1856, 12mo. 8. (With J. Hannay and Albert Smith) 'Christmas Cheer,' London, 1856, 12mo. 9. (With Albert Smith and others) 'Sketches of London Life and Character,' London, 1858, 12mo.

The name Reach is pronounced Re-ach (dissyllable).

[Allibone's Dictionary; Athenæum, 29 Nov. 1856; Inverness Courier, 4 Dec. 1856; Dr. C. Mackay's Forty Years' Recollections, i. 143-57; Spielmann's History of Punch, 1895; Sala's Life and Adventures.] G. S-H.

READ. [See also READE, REDE, REED, REEDE, and REID.]

READ, CATHERINE (*d.* 1778), portrait-painter, was for some years a fashionable artist in London, working in oils, crayons, and miniature. From 1760 she exhibited almost annually with either the Society of Artists, the Free Society, or the Royal Academy, sending chiefly portraits of ladies and children of the aristocracy, which she painted with much grace and refinement. In 1763 she exhibited a portrait of Queen Charlotte with the infant Prince of Wales, and in 1765 one of the latter with his brother, Prince Frederick. Miss Read resided in St. James's Place until 1766, when she removed to Jermyn Street. In 1771 she paid a brief visit to India with her niece, Helena Beatson, a clever young artist, who there married, in 1777, (Sir) Charles Oakeley, bart. [q. v.], governor of Madras. On resuming her practice, Miss Read settled in Welbeck Street. Many of her portraits were well engraved by Valentine Green and James Watson, and a pair of plates, by J. Finlayson, of the celebrated Gunning sisters, the Duchess of Argyll and the Countess of Coventry, have always been popular. She died on 15 Dec. 1778.

[Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters, 1808; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Cat. of National Portrait Exhibition, 1867; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits.] F. M. O'D.

READ, CHARLES ANDERSON (1841-1878), miscellaneous writer, born at Kilsella House, near Sligo, was son of a gentleman who, after losing a competency, became a schoolmaster and settled at Hilltown, near Newry. Charles was apprenticed to a merchant of Rathfriland, subsequently becoming partner in and eventually proprietor of the firm; but the venture failed about 1863, and Read obtained an appointment in the London publishing office of James Henderson. To Henderson's journal, 'Young Folks,' he contributed stories from the classics and several successful serial stories, two of which, 'Aileen Aroon' and 'Savourneen Dheelish,' were afterwards printed separately. He also wrote for the 'Dublin University Magazine,' and produced some passable verse. Deeply interested in Irish literature, he spent several years in the preparation of his best known work, 'The Cabinet of Irish Literature,' which was published between 1876 and 1878, in four volumes. The last volume was completed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor. It comprises selections from the writings of the most prominent Irish authors, from the earliest times to the date of publication.

Read died prematurely on 22 Jan. 1878, at Thornton Heath, Surrey.

[Read's Cabinet of Irish Literature, vol. iv.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, p. 211.] D. J. O'D.

READ, DAVID CHARLES (1790–1851), painter and etcher, was born at Boldre, near Lymington, Hampshire, on 1 March 1790. He went to London at an early age, and worked under (John?) Scott the engraver; but, his health suffering, he returned to the country, and engraved plates for a 'Pilgrim's Progress' published by Sharp at Romsey (1816–17), and other works. In January 1820 he settled at Salisbury, where he continued to reside in the Close until 1845. He had ample though unremunerative employment as a drawing-master, and spent his spare time in sketching in pencil, water-colour, and oils. He worked chiefly in the open air, and prided himself on the fidelity with which he rendered effects of weather and atmosphere. In 1826 he made his first experiments in etching, and produced numerous plates between that date and 1844. He was a rapid draughtsman, and etched as many as five plates in one week. The total number of his etchings is 237. Sixteen of these are portraits, including two of Goethe, and one of Handel after Hogarth; the remainder are landscapes. Their merit is very unequal. At the best, it is far from justifying the artist's challenge to Rembrandt and the other great landscape-etchers; at the worst the drawing is often faulty, and a black and harsh effect is produced by the mechanical cross-hatching of the shadows. Technically, Read's work is interesting from the extensive use of dry-point, unusual with English etchers of this date, which he borrowed from Rembrandt. Many of his later plates are disfigured by roulette work, which is more conspicuous in the earlier states, as he would afterwards disguise it with dry-point or bitten lines. Read sent his earliest plates to be printed in London, but soon obtained a press and pulled off all the impressions with his own hand. None of the etchings are common, as they had a very limited circulation, and Read was too scrupulous to permit any further impressions to be taken from a plate which showed signs of wear. Six series of etchings were published by him between 1829 and 1845. The fifth of these (1840) was a series of thirteen views of the English lakes. The remainder were selected from his miscellaneous works. Two series were dedicated to Queen Adelaide. The artist speaks in a letter of 'the chilling neglect that attended their first publication,' though he was flattered by the appreciation of Goethe, Mendelssohn, and a few English connoisseurs. In 1845 he destroyed sixty-three of the plates; the rest were destroyed by his family after his death. He presented to the British Museum in 1833 and 1842 two volumes containing 168 of his etchings, many being in several states. Another collection, formed by his patron, Chambers Hall, is in the university galleries, Oxford; but the most complete is that at Bridgewater House, formed by the first Earl of Ellesmere. A small catalogue of the etchings was printed at Salisbury in 1832. An exhaustive manuscript catalogue, with a memoir of the artist, compiled (1871–4) by his son, Raphael W. Read, F.R.C.S., is in the print-room at the British Museum.

On leaving Salisbury in 1845, Read spent more than a year in Italy, and on his return devoted himself to painting in oils, producing some of his best pictures for Dr. Coope between 1846 and 1849, though he did not exhibit after 1840. Between 1823 and 1840 he sent one landscape to the Royal Academy, seven to the British Institution, and six to the Suffolk Street Gallery. His health became seriously impaired towards the end of 1849, and he died at his residence, 24 Bedford Place, Kensington, on 28 May 1851.

Read etched his own portrait from a water-colour sketch by J. Linnell (1819), which was in 1874 in his son's possession.

[Manuscript Cat. of Read's etchings, by R. W. Read; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Salisbury and Winchester Journal, 31 May 1851.] C. D.

READ, JOHN (*fl.* 1588), surgeon, probably belonged to a family settled at Tewkesbury. While living in Gloucester in 1587 he was instrumental in causing a quack to be prosecuted. He came to London in 1588, and was admitted a foreign brother of the company of Barber-Surgeons—that is to say, a surgeon who practised his profession under licence from the company and yet had never been apprenticed to a freeman. He belonged to that band of surgeons, including Clowes, Gale, Halle, and Banester, who in the later years of Elizabeth's reign set themselves to improve the position of English surgery. Like them, Read wrote in English, and sought to free his art from the quackery which then formed an abundant leaven in it. Read even went so far as 'to affirme that all chirurgians ought to be seene in physicke, and that the Barbers craft ought to be a distinct mistery from chirurgery,' a desire which was not accomplished until 1745 as regards the separation nor until 1868 as regards the

combination of medicine and surgery. Read was in personal relations with the surgical reformers. He dedicated his book to Banester, Clowes, and Pickering, and married, on 24 June 1588, Banester's daughter Cicily. In the same year he published 'A most Excellent and Compendious Method of curing Woundes in the Head and in other Partes of the Body with other Precepts of the same Arte, practised and written by that famous man Franciscus Arceus . . . whereunto is added the exact Cure of the Caruncle . . . with a Treatise of the Fistulæ in the Fundament and other places of the Body; translated out of Johannes Ardern; and also the Description of the Emplaister called Dia Chalciteos, with his Use and Vertues. . . . Lond., by Th. East,' 4to (Hazlitt, *Collections*, 3rd ser. Suppl. p. 4). Prefixed to the translation is 'A Complaint of the Abuses of the Noble Art of Chirurgerie,' written in metre by Read (Ritson, *Bibliogr. Poet.* p. 310).

[Read's Method of Curing; Marriage Licences of the Bishop of London, Harleian Soc. Publications.] D'A. P.

READ, NICHOLAS (*d.* 1787), sculptor, was a pupil of Louis François Roubiliac [q. v.], whose extravagant style he imitated. He is said to have cut the skeleton figure of Death on the Nightingale monument in Westminster Abbey. On his master's death in 1762, Read succeeded to his studio at 65 St. Martin's Lane. In 1762 he gained a premium of a hundred guineas from the Society of Arts for a statue of Actæon with a hound; in 1763 he exhibited a medallion of Sir Isaac Newton. In 1764 he gained the society's first premium of 140 guineas for a marble statue of Diana. His monument to Rear-admiral Tyrrell (1766) in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey is one of the most tasteless groups of sculpture in the building (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1818, i. 597 *n.*) In 1779 he sent to the exhibition of the Free Society of Artists a pretentious allegorical design for a monument to Chatham, whom he represented standing between Learning and Eloquence on a sarcophagus supported by History. He exhibited again in 1780, but towards the end of his life he lost his reason, which had been impaired for some years. He died at his house in St. Martin's Lane on 11 July 1787.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Exhibition Catalogues (Soc. of Arts and Free Soc. of Artists); Gent. Mag. 1787 pt. ii. p. 644; Dossie's Memoirs, 1782, iii. 440.] C. D.

READ, RICHARD (1745?–1790?), engraver, was a pupil of James Caldwall [q. v.] in 1771, when he gained a premium of the Society of Arts for drawing. He was also taught by Bartolozzi, but produced rather slovenly work both in stipple and mezzotint. He worked as an engraver till about 1790, when he abandoned his practice to become a dealer, and printed many of Bartolozzi's worn-out plates. He died towards the end of the century.

He engraved in mezzotint a portrait of John Herries, after Martin; 'A Dutch Lady,' after Rembrandt; 'The Sisters,' after James Nixon; 'Scene from Winter's Tale,' after Paul Sandby (all in 1776). Among his principal stipple engravings are: 'A Country Girl,' after J. Boydell, 1778; 'The Finding of Moses,' after E. Le Sueur, 1779; 'Beauty and Hymen,' after Cipriani, 1783; and 'Love Disappointed,' after Sir William Beechey, 1784.

[Dodd's manuscript memoir of Engl. Engr. (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33404, vol. xi.; Dossie's Memoirs, 1782, iii. 404; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] C. D.

READ, SAMUEL (1815?–1883), water-colour painter, was born at Needham Market, Suffolk, about 1815. Being intended for the legal profession, he was placed in the office of the town clerk of Ipswich; but he developed so strong an inclination for art that he was transferred to that of an architect in the same town. In 1841 he went to London, and began to draw on wood under the guidance of Josiah W. Whymper. This led in 1844 to a connection with the 'Illustrated London News' which lasted for the rest of his life. In 1843 he sent to the exhibition of the Royal Academy a drawing of the 'Vestibule of the Painted Hall, Greenwich,' and continued to exhibit annually until 1857, when he was elected an associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours; he did not become a full member until 1880. His first contributions to its exhibitions were drawings of Milan Cathedral and of Rosslyn Chapel, and the total number of pictures exhibited by him amounted to 212. In 1853, just before the outbreak of the Crimean war, he went to Constantinople and the Black Sea to furnish sketches of the country for the 'Illustrated London News,' and was the first special artist ever sent abroad by an illustrated newspaper.

The subjects of the drawings which Read exhibited during the earlier years of his associateship were derived chiefly from Belgium, and especially from the churches of Antwerp. Others were the outcome of visits to France, Germany, and North Italy, as well as to places of historic interest in England and Scotland. In 1862 he visited Spain and

Portugal, and sketches of picturesque bits of architecture from all these countries appeared in the 'Illustrated London News' under the title of 'Leaves from a Sketch-book,' some of which were republished in a volume in 1875. At a later period he ventured upon landscape painting, but his drawings of 'Cape Wrath' and 'The Bass Rock,' and other views of the wild cliff scenery of our extreme northern coasts and of Ireland, did not add to his reputation, which rests mainly upon his interiors of Gothic churches and cathedrals. Among the most noteworthy of his drawings for the 'Illustrated London News' were a series of views of the English cathedrals and some imaginative designs in illustration of 'The Haunted House' and other stories in the Christmas numbers.

Read married a daughter of Robert Carruthers [q. v.], the proprietor and editor of the 'Inverness Courier,' and during the later years of his life resided at Parkside, Bromley, Kent. He died of paralysis at Sidmouth, Devonshire, on 6 May 1883, aged 67. His remaining works were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods on 29 Feb. 1884. Three drawings by him—'The Moated Grange,' 'The Corridor, Brewers' Hall, Antwerp,' and 'Toledo Cathedral'—are in the South Kensington Museum.

[Illustrated London News, 19 May 1883 (with portrait); Roget's History of the 'Old Water-colour' Society, 1891, ii. 413-16; Algernon Graves's Dictionary of Artists, 1895; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1843-72; Exhibition Catalogues of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, 1857-83.] R. E. G.

READ or **READE**, THOMAS (1606–1669), royalist, born at Linkenholt, Hampshire, in 1606, was second son of Robert Reade of Linkenholt, by his second wife, Mildred, sister of Sir Francis Windebanke [q. v.] He entered Winchester College as a scholar in 1617 (Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 168). Through the influence of his uncle Windebanke, who had then become secretary of state, he was appointed, on 29 Jan. 1620, Latin secretary to the crown for life (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23, p. 8), and in 1624, at the king's request, a scholarship at New College was bestowed on him. He was elected a fellow in 1626. He made no serious effort to study, and caused both his uncle and the warden of the college some disquietude by his frivolities (*ib.* 1627–8 p. 473, 1631–3 p. 549). Upon the death of his mother, however (her will is dated 15 Aug. 1630), and the receipt of his inheritance, Read applied himself to law, and graduated B.C.L. on 11 Oct. 1631. Windebanke sent his son John from Winchester to New College in the October term of 1636, to be under Read's tuition 'in logic and other learning.' Dr. Robert Pinck Pink [q. v.], the warden, promised to have a watchful eye over them, 'tutor and all, for he' (the tutor) 'is very able and to spare' (*ib.* 1634–5, p. 230). Read corresponded, chiefly in Latin, with his uncle about John's progress and welfare until 1638 (*State Papers*, Dom. passim). In that year he became D.C.L.

When the civil war broke out, Read enlisted at Oxford as a royalist under Captain William Holland, son of Thomas Holland [q. v.], the regius professor of divinity at Oxford. With one or two other doctors and many undergraduates he was drilled in the 'parke' of New College and at Christ Church (Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 443, &c.) Read was one of the delegates—the scholars called them 'a council of war'—appointed to provide for the maintenance of the king's troopers in Oxford, and was ordered to disburse the sum of 5*l.* in the provision of bows and arrows (*ib.* p. 448). With about a hundred other university men, he left Oxford on 10 Sept. to serve as volunteers with Sir John Byron's troops. At Chipping Norton they were waylaid by a troop of horse under John Fiennes, son of Lord Saye and Sele, but Read escaped to Worcester.

Read returned to Oxford before 1643, and was admitted, by the king's mandate of 16 Oct. 1643, principal of Magdalen Hall, in the place of Thomas Wilkinson, who had joined the parliamentary party and left the university. When Oxford surrendered to the parliament in 1646, Wilkinson was restored. Read was apprehended by a warrant of the committee of both houses of parliament on 7 July 1648, and ordered to bring his papers and writings before them (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1648–9, p. 170).

Soon after he went abroad, and was ordained a catholic priest at Douay on 6 March 1649. Wood says it was reported he was a Carthusian. He wrote in defence of Romanism a reply to Edward Boughen's 'Account of the Church Catholic,' London, 1653, 4to. His work was printed at Paris in 1659, but no copy seems extant.

At the Restoration Read returned to London, was admitted into the College of Advocates on 8 May 1661, was allowed to live in Doctors' Commons, and was appointed surrogate to Sir William Meyrick or Mericke [q. v.], judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. He died in poverty at Exeter House, Strand, to which, after the great fire, Doctors' Commons had been removed, early in March 1669. His brother Robert was for a time secretary to Sir Francis Windebanke (*ib.* 1651–3, pp. 155, 524, 567, &c.)

[Dodd's Church History, iii. 92; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 831; Wood's Fasti, i. 277, 502; Foster's Alumni Oxon. early ser. p. 1241; Wood's Hist. of the Antiq. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, vol. ii. bk. i. pp. 443, 446, 449; Wood's Life, p. 686; Wood's Annals, ed. Gutch (Oxford Hist. Soc.), i. 55; Coote's Civilians of the Coll. of Advocates, p. 85; Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. ed. Hardy, iii. 587; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. App. pt. vii. p. 243; Kennett's Register, p. 597; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1619–23 pp. 8, 549, 577, 583, 601, 1623–5 pp. 13, 27, 124, 152, 203, 1625–6 p. 493, 1627–8 p. 473, 1629–31 pp. 265, 329, 1631–3 p. 549, 1634–5 passim, 1635–1636 pp. 248, 436, 536, 1637–7 pp. 116, 228, 529, 550, 1638 pp. 82, 492; Baker MSS. xxxvi. 346; Carier's Missive to King James, Paris, 1649, App., where he is called N. Read; Will, 76 Coke, P.C.C. London.] C. F. S.

READ, Sir WILLIAM (*d.* 1715), empiric, was originally a tailor, and became progressively a mountebank and an itinerant quack. From 1687 to 1694 he boasted cures successively in Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, Oxford, Devonshire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Bath, and Windsor. In 1694 he was settled at York Buildings in the Strand, whence he issued the first of a series of charlatan advertisements, headed 'Post nubila Phœbus: nihil absque Deo.' Subsequently he advertised in the 'Tatler' that he had been thirty-five years in the practice of 'couching cataracts, taking off all sorts of wens, curing wry necks and hair-lips [*sic*], without blemish.' He is mentioned satirically in the 'Spectator' (No. 547), along with Roger Grant [q. v.], a rival oculist, John Moore, 'the illustrious inventor of worm-powder,' and 'other eminent physicians.' Read was knighted on 27 July 1705, 'as a mark of royal favour for his great services, done in curing great numbers of seamen and soldiers of blindness gratis' (*Lond. Gazette*, 30 July 1705). These benefits he advertised that he was ready to continue as long as the war lasted, and he extended the same to the poor Palatines upon their immigration. About the same time he became oculist in ordinary to Queen Anne. During this same year (1705) a poem entitled 'The Oculist' celebrated his skill and magnanimity in fulsome terms. In 1706 he published 'A short but exact Account of all the Diseases incidental to the Eyes.' The latter portion of the work is occupied with accounts of his cures and of his invention of 'styptic water,' which he proposed in many cases to substitute for the barbarous cauterisations in vogue. He claimed as specialities the treatment of cataract and the removal of cancers. Read's wealth enabled him to mix with the best literary society of his day, and on 11 April 1711 Swift wrote to Stella: 'Henley would fain engage me to go with Steele, Rowe, &c., to an invitation at Sir William Read's; surely you have heard of him; he has been a mountebank, and is the queen's oculist. He makes admirable punch, and treats you in golden vessells.' Read died at Rochester on 24 May 1715, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Nicholas in that city. His widow, Lady Read, continued his business in Durham Yard in the Strand. A mezzotint portrait of the oculist, by W. Faithorne, is reproduced in Caulfield's 'Portraits of Remarkable Persons;' another portrait was engraved by M. Burghers.

[Noble's Biogr. Hist. ii. 231; Ashton's Social Life under Queen Anne, pp. 323–5; Jeaffreson's Book about Doctors, p. 58; Swift's Journal to Stella, 11 April 1711; Pope's Works, ed. Elwin and Courthorpe; Chambers's Book of Days; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

READ, WILLIAM (1795?–1866), Irish verse-writer, born in co. Down about 1795, became at an early age a contributor of poems to the first numbers of the 'Literary Gazette,' under the signature of 'Eustace.' The editor, William Jerdan [q. v.], formed a high opinion of him. In 1818 he published at Belfast a lament on the death of Princess Charlotte, and 'The Hill of Caves and other Poems,' which was well received. His next volume appeared anonymously in London in 1821, with the title of 'Rouge et Noir, a Poem in Six Cantos, Versailles, and other Poems.' The principal poem is a vigorous denunciation of gambling, and 'Versailles' has some excellent descriptive passages. The only other work by Read is 'Sketches from Dover Castle, Julian and Francesca, Rouge et Noir, &c.,' 1859. During his later years Read resided at Tullychin, co. Down, and was lieutenant-colonel commanding the North Down rifles. He died on 26 Dec. 1866.

[O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, p. 211; Jerdan's Autobiography, ii. 81, iii. 277.] D. J. O'D.

READE. [See also Read, Rede, Reed, Reede, and Reid.]

READE, CHARLES (1814–1884), novelist and dramatist, born at Ipsden House in Oxfordshire on 8 June 1814, was the seventh son and eleventh and youngest child of John Reade (*d.* 1849) of Ipsden, by his wife Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John Scott-Waring, M.P. for Stockbridge in Hampshire. His mother, who died on 9 Aug. 1863, aged 90, was the friend of Thurlow the lord-chancellor, Grote the historian of Greece, and Bishop Wilberforce. Faber, the

oratorian was her nephew. 'I owe the larger half of what I am to my mother,' Reade said of her. His elder brother, Edward Anderdon Reade, is separately noticed. Between the age of eight and thirteen he was under the care at Rose Hill, near Iffley, of a clergyman named Slatter, who subjected him to severe discipline. Two subsequent years were more profitably spent at the private school of the Rev. Mr. Hearn at Staines. From 1829 to 1831 he was at home with his father, and while spending much time in athletic sports, in which he excelled, pursued unaided a systematic course of study.

In 1831 he was elected to a demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford. While an undergraduate, he read privately with Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke. After obtaining a third class *in literis humanioribus* he graduated B.A. on 18 June 1835 (M.A. 1838), and on 22 July 1835 was elected fellow of his college. He was chosen Vinerian scholar in the same year. In 1844 he became bursar, and was re-elected in 1849. He was made dean of arts at Magdalen in 1845, when he scared the more sedate members of the university by flaunting about in a green coat and brass buttons. On 1 July 1847 he proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. In 1851 he was chosen vice-president of his college, and duly wrote the Latin record of his year of office. His suite of five rooms in the college, at 2 New Buildings, was beautifully situated, looking southwards on the cloisters and tower. But while he retained his fellowship and his rooms in college till his death, he spent much time, after taking his degree, in London, where he had permanent lodgings in Leicester Square, and he gradually withdrew from university life. He had originally contemplated a legal career. In November 1836 he had entered his name at Lincoln's Inn as a law student. His first instructor in law was Samuel Warren [q. v.], the novelist. In 1842 he gained the Vinerian fellowship, and on 16 Jan. 1843 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. But his interest in law was evanescent, and he sought more congenial occupation in the study of music and literature. Besides playing the fiddle with exceptional feeling and dexterity, he became a noted connoisseur in regard to the value and structure of Cremona instruments. Finally determining to seek fame as a novelist and dramatist, he began laboriously and systematically to accumulate materials which might be of use in such directions. He classified and arranged in ledgers extracts and cuttings from an enormous range of books (especially of travel), from newspapers and reports of royal commissions. 'I am a painstaking man,' he remarked towards the end of his career, 'and I owe my success to it.'

His first incursion into literature was as a dramatist. On 7 May 1851 his maiden work, a three-act comedy, 'The Ladies' Battle' (a version of Scribe and Legouvé's 'Duel en Amour'), was produced at the Olympic Theatre. There followed on 11 Aug. 1831, again at the Olympic, a four-act tragedy, 'Angelo;' on 12 April 1852 'A Village Tale,' at the Strand; on 26 April 1852 'The Lost Husband,' in four acts, at the Strand; and on 10 Jan. 1853, at Drury Lane, a five-act melodrama, 'Gold,' illustrative of the earliest gold-digger's life in Australia, which for many months poured the precious metal abundantly into the coffers of the theatre. But his chief success as a dramatist was achieved by the brilliant comedy, in two acts, 'Masks and Faces,' which he wrote in collaboration with Tom Taylor. It was triumphantly received on its first performance on 20 Nov. 1852 at the Haymarket, when Triplet and Peg Woffington were impersonated respectively by Benjamin Webster and Mrs. Stirling. Expanded into three acts, it was revived on 6 Nov. 1875 at the same house, under the Bancrofts' management. The play, which still holds the stage, is brightly written and cleverly constructed.

While 'Masks and Faces' was in rehearsal, Reade made the acquaintance of an actress at the Haymarket, Mrs. Laura Seymour, who was many years his intimate friend, and it was she who, after reading the manuscript of 'Masks and Faces,' first urged him to put to the test his capabilities as a novelist. Acting upon her advice, he turned his comedy into a prose narrative, and thus came to realise his true vocation. By 3 Aug. 1852 Reade's first novel was completed; on 15 Dec. he dedicated it to his brother-dramatist, and early in the following year it was published under the title of 'Peg Woffington.' Later on, in 1853, he produced as a companion volume another charming little fiction, entitled 'Christie Johnstone,' part of which he had sketched at an earlier period. Each volume had an instant and immense success. But Reade was through life of a litigious and somewhat vain disposition, and, convinced that he was receiving inadequate remuneration alike from his plays and his two novels, he embarked on a series of lawsuits, which proved very disastrous to his pecuniary position. From Bentley, the publisher of his two novels, he received only 30*l.* apiece. An action at law resulted in his being mulcted in costs to the amount of 220*l.* No more successful were six suits which he brought

in vindication of what he alleged to be his rights in his dramatic work. In 1860 he attacked in a pamphlet called 'The Eighth Commandment' such thefts of the products of the brain as those from which he imagined himself to be a sufferer. In the same work he advocated a wider scheme of international copyright, and denounced the system of wholesale piratical 'adaptation' from the French dramatists.

But his financial disappointments did not blunt his energies. No fewer than five new dramas by him were produced on the London stage in 1854. These were: 'Two Loves and a Life,' four acts, at the Adelphi, 20 March 1854, in collaboration with Tom Taylor; 'The Courier of Lyons,' three acts, at the Princess's, 26 June 1854 (afterwards renamed 'The Lyons Mail,' and often produced by Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum Theatre); 'The King's Rival,' five acts, at the St. James's, 1 Oct. 1854, with Tom Taylor; 'Honour before Titles,' three acts, at the St. James's, 3 Oct. 1854; and 'Peregrine Pickle,' five acts, at the St. James's, November 1854. Next year witnessed the production of 'Art,' in one act, at the St. James's, 17 April 1855, which was rechristened 'Nance Oldfield,' at the Olympic, 3 March 1883.

At length, in 1856, Reade marked a distinct epoch in his literary career by completing a largely planned novel, 'It is never too late to mend' (London, 3 vols. 12mo). Thenceforth he chiefly devoted himself to the enhancement of his reputation as a novelist, but he made it a leading aim of his works of fiction to expose notorious social abuses. 'It is never too late to mend,' which was accurately described on its title-page as 'a matter-of-fact romance,' illustrated with extraordinary power the abuses of prison discipline both in England and Australia. The trial in August 1855 of William Austin for cruelties inflicted by him, as governor of Birmingham gaol, upon the convicts under his charge first drew Reade's attention to the topic, and in the following months he carefully studied it in the gaols of Durham, Oxford, and Reading. The novel favourably exhibits Reade's powers and his limitations. The most remarkable features are the descriptions of nature and of gold-digging life in Australia, knowledge of which (apart from a few hints from John Henderson, a fellow of Magdalen, who had taken out a shipload of convicts to Australia) Reade owed entirely to literary research. A passage in the sixty-third chapter delineative of an English lark's song listened to with tears by a band of rough gold-diggers, and a sketch of an Australian daybreak in chapter sixty-five, prove him to have possessed imaginative capacity of exceptional force. But in the plot, which is melodramatic, and in the characterisation, which is jejune, he sinks to lower levels. The author's passionate philanthropy often rode roughshod over artistic propriety and truth. The personages are mere embodiments of virtues or vices, insufficiently shaded, and consequently failing to convince the reader of their vitality. His descriptions of the brutalities of the prison-house, although vigorous, were grossly exaggerated, and mainly on this score the book met with an unfavourable reception from the reviewers. Reade replied to them by a paper of 'Proofs of its Prison Revelations.' The novel had, however, an immense circulation. In 1862 George Conquest produced at the Grecian Theatre an unauthorised dramatic version, which Reade succeeded in inhibiting. A dramatic version by himself, which was first performed on 4 Oct. 1865 at the Princess's, although damned by the critics, ran for 148 nights, bringing him a profit of 2,000*l*. In 1873 the play was produced at six London theatres. Reade did not add conspicuously to his fame by his five succeeding novels. 'The Course of True Love never did run smooth,' appeared in 1857; 'Jack of all Trades,' in 1858; 'Autobiography of a Thief,' in 1858 (a powerful monodrama dealing with the career of Thomas Robinson, the hero of 'Never too late to mend'); 'Love me little, love me long' (2 vols.), 1859; and 'White Lies' (3 vols.), 1860. The last was contributed as a serial story to the 'London Journal' in 1856–7. Reade dramatised it, under the title of the 'Double Marriage,' for the Queen's Theatre, 24 Oct. 1867.

Reade's greatest novel, the mediæval romance, in four volumes, entitled 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' was published in 1861. About one-fifth had originally appeared in 1859 under the title of 'A good Fight' in 'Once a Week,' and the circulation of the periodical was consequently increased by twenty thousand. The tale was gradually expanded in the two following years. The scene is laid in Holland, Germany, France, and Italy of the fifteenth century, and the manners, customs, politics, and familiar conversation of the epoch are successfully realised. There are incidentally introduced, along with the imaginary characters, historical personages like Froissart, Gringoire, Villon, Deschamps, Coquillart, Luther, and Erasmus, the last being portrayed as a fascinating child. Sir Walter Besant, in his introduction to the cheap edition of 1894, characterised the work as the greatest his-

torical novel in the language. According to Mr. Swinburne, 'a story better conceived, better constructed, or better related, it would be difficult to find anywhere.'

Shortly after the completion of this masterpiece Reade designed a sequel to his comparatively trivial tale 'Love me little, love me long.' Entitling it 'Very Hard Cash, he contributed it serially to 'All the Year Round,' for whose editor, Charles Dickens, he had unbounded admiration. Although the circulation of the periodical decreased while the story was in progress in its pages, it achieved, on its separate publication as 'Hard Cash' in 1863 (3 vols. 8vo), a well-merited popularity. It is an enthralling record of hairbreadth escapes on sea and land, concluding with revelations of the iniquities of private lunatic asylums, and somewhat extravagant strictures on the medical profession. Descriptions of the university boat-race in the first chapter, of a fire at a madhouse, and of a trial at law are prominent features of the narrative.

His next novel, 'Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy,' was written in 1865 as a serial story for the newly launched 'Argosy,' a magazine which was founded and edited by Mrs. Henry Wood [q. v.] The appearance of this novel in 1866 (3 vols. 8vo; 5th edit. 1868), for which Reade received 1,500*l.*, marked the culminating point in his career. He had then paid off his debts, saved money, and earned fame. But the story, which in intensity of interest and pathos deserves a place next to 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' was violently attacked by the critics as demoralising, and the novelist retaliated by denouncing his assailants as the 'prurient prudes.' To a hostile notice in an American paper, the 'Round Table,' on 13 Oct. 1866, Reade replied with warmth in a letter to the 'New York Times,' and, in accordance with a threat there launched against his detractor, took legal proceedings against the publisher of the 'Round Table,' with the result that an American jury awarded him damages to the amount of six cents (March 1869). Meanwhile, 'Griffith Gaunt,' dramatised by Augustin Daly, was produced at the New York Theatre in November 1866; a popular parody, called 'Liffith Lank,' by Charles H. Webb, was simultaneously published in New York. Reade subsequently dramatised the work as 'Kate Peyton's Lovers,' for performance at the Queen's Theatre on 1 Oct. 1875, and this was revived as 'Jealousy' at the Olympic, in four acts, on 22 April 1878.

In 1867 Reade returned to dramatic work, and produced a theatrical version of Tennyson's 'Dora' at the Adelphi on 1 June 1867. In his 'greatly daring' romance, 'Foul Play' (3 vols., 1869), Reade found a congenial collaborator in Dion Boucicault. Part of the scene passes among the convicts in Australia and on an uninhabited tropical island in the Pacific, which is realistically represented, but much of the machinery of the extravagant plot is unreal and mechanical. The publishers paid Reade 2,000*l.* for 'Foul Play.' Its popularity led Mr. Burnand to send to 'Punch' a highly comic skit, entitled 'Chicken Hazard.' The tale was twice dramatised, first, without much success, in 1868 by the collaborators, in six acts, for the Holborn Theatre, and afterwards, in 1877, by Reade alone, for the Olympic, under the title of 'The Scuttled Ship,' in five acts.

'Put Yourself in his Place' ran as a serial story through the 'Cornhill Magazine' in 1869–70. It was an impressive denunciation of that organised terrorism of trades unions known as 'rattening,' which especially infected Sheffield (called in the novel Hillborough). It is in many respects tedious, but it contains a singularly effective description of the bursting of a reservoir. Before the separate publication of the work in 1870 (3 vols.) Reade prepared a dramatic version, which was entitled 'Free Labour,' and was produced in May 1870. Mr. Henry Neville proved an effective impersonator of the hero, Henry Little. 'A Terrible Temptation,' a story of the day,' Reade's next work of fiction, he contributed as a serial to 'Cassell's Magazine,' and published in 1871 (3 vols.) In Rolfe, the man of letters, the author described himself. 'A Terrible Temptation' was reviled by the reviewers, as demoralising, more fiercely even than 'Griffith Gaunt,' and the American press denounced it as 'carrion literature.' His later novels, in which the defects of his methods and style were more conspicuous than their merits, were: 'A Simpleton,' first contributed to 'London Society' (3 vols.), 1873; 'The Wandering Heir,' a tale suggested by the Tichborne trial, which formed the Christmas number of the 'Graphic' for 1872, and achieved a circulation of upwards of half a million, being subsequently dramatised; and 'A Woman Hater' (3 vols.), 1877, in which he depicted the insanitary conditions of village life at 'Hill Stoke,' the disguised name of Stoke Row, a hamlet on his brother's estate of Ipsden. He also contributed in later life to the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and other newspapers, articles on a variety of topics which proved the versatility of his interests. He zealously advocated 'ambidexterity.' Some of these articles he collected in a volume called

'Readiana: Comments on Current Events' (1882). On 2 June 1879 there was produced at the Princess's Theatre a play called 'Drink,' which he had dramatised from Zola's 'L'Assommoir,' and in 1882 he joined Henry Pettitt [q. v.] in writing a sensational drama called 'Love and Money,' which was brought out at the Adelphi on 18 Nov. 1882. On it Reade based his novel 'The Perilous Secret,' which was issued in 1884, in 3 vols., after his death. Another play by him, 'Single Heart and Double Face,' was produced at the Edinburgh Theatre in November 1883, and a novel based on it was issued under the same title next year. Shorter tales were collected in two posthumous volumes in 1884, called respectively 'The Jilt and other Tales,' and 'Good Stories of Man and other Animals.'

In middle life Reade's London house was at 6 Bolton Row, Mayfair, whence he subsequently removed to No. 2 (now No. 19) Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge, immediately opposite Sloane Street. This residence he described in 'A Terrible Temptation.' There he found room for a whole menagerie of dogs, hares, and gazelles. His studies of social problems were largely prompted by the instincts of philanthropy, and he was accessible at all hours when in town to the poor and unfortunate, to any one with a grievance, and especially to any waif or stray who had escaped from a lunatic asylum. He was always especially anxious to relieve cases of distress in the middle class, and frequently supplied necessitous persons with surgical attendance at his own cost. In a large room on the ground floor, looking into Hyde Park, which he called his workshop, he laboured until the end of his life for five hours every afternoon at ponderous ledgers, which he filled with notes or cuttings from books or newspapers on topics that appealed to his interest.

On 27 Sept. 1879 Reade's friend Laura Seymour died. He never recovered the blow. His health gradually failed, and he died on 11 April 1884 at 3 Blomfield Villas, Shepherd's Bush. On 15 April he was buried in Willesden churchyard, beside the remains of Mrs. Seymour. He caused to be engraved on his tombstone some sentences entitled 'His Last Words to Mankind,' in which he declared an ardent faith in Christianity.

At his best Reade was an admirable story-teller, full of resource and capacity to excite terror and pity; but his ambition to excel as a dramatist militated against his success as a novelist, and nearly all his work is disfigured by a striving after theatrical effect. This tendency is very apparent even in 'Griffith Gaunt,' which in intensity of interest stands first among his books. 'The Cloister and the Hearth' is most free from the defect, and the ripe scholarship and keen invention which are there blended with artistic delicacy and reserve constitute his best title to rank with the great novelists. Mr. Swinburne (who associates Reade with Victor Hugo as an abhorrer of cruelty and foul play) is disposed to place Reade's novels between those of Eugène Sue and the elder Dumas; the former he resembles by his power of sensational description, the latter in his instinct for dramatic narration. His systematic dependence on documentary information, and his ability to vivify the results of his researches, also closely connect him with the category of realistic novelists, of whom Defoe and M. Zola are familiar types.

Reade's personal appearance was striking; he was over six feet in height, and was of athletic and vigorous build. His genial countenance, boisterous manner, impatience of criticism, and impulsive generosity, all helped to make his personality attractive. A lifelike portrait is in the possession of his namesake, godson, executor, and residuary legatee, Mr. C. L. Reade, of Oakfield in Sussex. The best photograph of the novelist is that taken by Lombardi of Pall Mall. A reproduction is in the Dublin 'University Magazine' for June 1878, accompanied by a sketch of his career. Another portrait is prefixed to 'Readiana' (1882).

Besides the dramas mentioned, Reade was responsible for the 'First Printer,' three acts, Princess's, 3 March 1856, with Tom Taylor; 'Poverty and Pride,' five acts, Surrey, and also at Victoria, at both houses piratically performed; 'The Robust Invalid,' from Molière's 'Malade Imaginaire,' three acts, Adelphi, 15 June 1870; and 'Shilly Shally,' three acts, Gaiety, 1 April 1872.

In addition to the miscellaneous works already noticed, Reade wrote: 1. 'A Lost Art Revived: Cremona Violins and Varnish,' 1873. 2. 'A Hero and Martyr,' 1874. 3. 'Trade Malice,' 1875. 4. 'Bible Characters—namely, Nehemiah, Jonah, David, and Paul,' 1888.

[Personal recollections; Compton Reade's Memoir of his Uncle, Charles Reade, 2 vols. 1887 (a very inefficient biography); Bloxam's Magdalen College Register, vol. vii.; Mr. A. C. Swinburne's Miscellanies (1886), pp. 271–302; Times, 12 and 16 April 1884; Athenæum, 19 April 1884; Illustrated London News, 26 April 1884; Fortnightly Review, October 1884; Encycl. Brit. 9th edit.] C. K.

READE, EDWARD ANDERDON (1807–1886), Anglo-Indian official, born at Ipsden, Oxfordshire, on 15 March 1807, was fifth son of John Reade of Ipsden, a pro-

perty which has been in the possession of the family since 1581. John Read (1688–1756), who emigrated to America, and was one of the six founders of the city of Charlestown, is said to be a connection. Edward's mother was Anna Maria, daughter of Major Scott-Waring, M.P. for Stockbridge. His youngest brother was Charles Reade, the novelist [q. v.] Four elder brothers joined, like himself, the East India Company's service. The eldest son, John Thurlow (1797–1827), a godson of the lord chancellor, went out to Bengal in 1816. Attached to the revenue department, he aided Holt Mackenzie, the secretary to the government in the revenue department, in framing the famous Regulation VII of 1822, the basis of the periodical revision of land revenue settlements in the North-Western Provinces. He died in 1827, shortly after his appointment as magistrate of Saharunpore.

Educated at the prebendary school at Chichester, Edward was nominated in 1823 to a writership in the East India Company's service, and studied at Haileybury College till December 1825. Although he arrived at Calcutta in June 1826, ill-health necessitated absence on leave, first in China and afterwards in England. In 1828 he returned to Calcutta, where he obtained a gold medal for proficiency in Indian languages, and he was soon appointed assistant to Robert Mertins Bird, magistrate and collector of Goruckpore. In 1832 he was promoted to a higher post at Cawnpore, and was entrusted with the introduction of the poppy cultivation in that district, a task the performance of which gained the governor-general's commendation in a despatch. In 1835 he succeeded Sir Frederick Currie as magistrate at Goruckpore, and in 1841 completed the settlement of the district. The board of revenue specially reported that he effected this laborious work 'with equal cheerfulness, ability, and energy.' From desolate forest the large territory was converted, under the wise administration of his assistants, into a fertile province, inhabited by contented and prosperous cultivators. In 1846 Reade was made commissioner of the division, and was transferred to Benares, where, besides fulfilling his official duties, he placed such institutions as the college, the blind asylum, and the dispensaries on an efficient footing. In 1852, during a threatening riot, he ordered a troop of cavalry to charge the rioters—not with swords, but dog-whips, a device which quelled the disturbance without bloodshed. In 1853 he was promoted to the Sudder board of revenue, and went to Agra. In the same year he was deputed as special commissioner to the Sauger and Nerbudda territories, to make inquiries into the fiscal, judicial, and other departments of their government. In 1856, after twenty-eight years' continuous service in India, he took a six months' vacation in England.

The outbreak of the mutiny in 1857 found him at Agra as the senior civilian, with John Russell Colvin [q. v.] as lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces of Bengal. The position of affairs was critical from the first. Under Reade's directions the fort, whither the garrison and English population soon removed, was provisioned and preparations were made for a long siege. Notwithstanding that an order had been issued against the removal thither of government records, he deposited the records of the revenue department in the fort with his own hands. These were the only records ultimately saved. The menacing attitude of the natives in the town induced Reade to break up the bridge of boats across the river and remove it under the guns of the fort, so as to prevent reinforcements from reaching the rebels from the other side. In spite of his opposition an unsuccessful attempt was made to extort a forced loan from the native merchants and bankers, but their personal respect for Reade counteracted the evil effects of the step. At length, on 5 July, the rebels about the town were temporarily defeated. In September Colvin died, and Reade, who had shared his heavy responsibilities for many months, took temporary charge of the government. Colonel Greathed [q. v.] finally dispersed the rebels on 10 Oct. Later in the year Agra was able to afford valuable help to the columns operating against Lucknow. Reade's sympathy with the loyal natives, and his endeavours to shield them from the effects of the spirit of vengeance which pervaded certain classes after the mutiny was suppressed, exposed him to some obloquy. But his attitude was appreciated by the natives. When the Mahommedans, on 28 July 1859, in a great religious ceremony at Moradabad, offered up a prayer of thanksgiving for the termination of the mutiny, the officiating priest invoked blessings on Reade, as well as on the queen and the viceroy, Lord Canning. Reade's last official act at Agra was to read the proclamation transferring the government of India from the East India Company to Queen Victoria. In 1860 he retired from the service, and farewell addresses from the natives of Agra, Benares, and other cities with whom he had been officially connected were presented to him. On arriving in England he was made a companion of the Bath, and settled down at his ancestral home in Ox-

fordshire, where he was appointed a magistrate. For twenty years he was chairman of the county bench at Wallingford. The goodwill of the people of India pursued him, and the maharajah of Benares, as a mark of esteem, established a public well for the villagers of Stoke Row, a hamlet in the Chiltern Hills on the upper portion of the Ipsden estate. It was sunk 398 feet deep, and was opened on 24 May 1864, and was the first instance of a charitable gift from an Indian prince to the poor of the ruling country. Reade's youngest brother, Charles, the novelist, had described in the 'Woman Hater' the previous defective water supply of the village, under the imaginary title of Hill Stoke. The maharajah's example was followed by Rajah Sir Deonarayun Singh, K.C.S.I., who provided a second well for an outlying portion of the village a mile distant.

Reade died at Ipsden on 11 Feb. 1886, and was buried in Ipsden churchyard. He married Eliza, the youngest daughter of Richard Nossiter Burnard of Crewkerne and Collyford in Somerset, by whom he had ten children. Five survived him.

[Family papers and journals; Hon. East India Company's Despatches; Government of India Records; Kaye and Malleson's History of the Sepoy War.] A. E. R.

READE, JOHN EDMUND (1800–1870), poetaster and novelist, born in 1800 at Broadwell, Gloucestershire, was the son of Thomas Reade of Barton Manor, Berkshire, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir John Hill (*d.* 24 Jan. 1837). His grandfather, Sir John Reade, was fourth baronet, being great-grandson of Compton Reade of Shipton Court, Oxfordshire, who was created a baronet on 4 March 1661.

John Edmund was educated at a school at Doulting Sheepslate, near Shepton Mallet. His first work, a collection of poems entitled 'The Broken Heart,' was published in 1825. From that time till the close of his life he devoted himself to authorship, and developed a remarkable capacity for plagiarism. Byron served for his chief model, but his poems and plays are full of sentiments and phrases taken undisguisedly from the best-known writings of Scott, Wordsworth, Ben Jonson, Croly, and others. His ablest work, 'Cain, the Wanderer,' was published in 1830. It bears traces of Byronic influence, and obtained for its author an introduction to Coleridge and a eulogy from Goethe. In 1838, after a long stay in the south of Europe, he published his longest poem, 'Italy,' which bears a close resemblance to 'Childe Harold,' reproducing even the dying gladiator.

Most of Reade's life was passed in Bath and the west of England, but he was in the habit of making long sojourns in central and southern Europe. He died on 17 Sept. 1870. He married his cousin, Maria Louisa, elder daughter of George Compton Reade, by whom he left a daughter, Agnes Coralie, who married Arnold Highton in 1881. After the marriage her husband assumed the additional surname of Reade.

Besides the works already mentioned, Reade published: 1. 'Sibyl Leaves: Poems,' 1827, 8vo. 2. 'The Revolt of the Angels,' an epic drama, 1830, 8vo. 3. 'Catiline,' a tragedy, 1839, 8vo. 4. 'Prose from the South,' 1846, post 8vo; 2nd edit. 1847. 5. 'The Light of other Days,' a novel, 1858, 8vo. 6. 'Wait and Hope,' a novel, 1859, 8vo. 7. 'Saturday Sterne,' a novel, 1862, 8vo, besides other poems and dramas. Several collective editions of his poems were published, the most complete being that of 1865, in 3 vols. 8vo.

[Reade's Works; Men of the Reign, p. 747; Powell's Living Authors of England, ed. 1849, p. 251; Chambers's Cyclop. of Engl. Lit. ii. 417; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. ii. 1754; Burke's Baronetage.] E. I. C.

READE, JOSEPH BANCROFT (1801–1870), chemist, microscopist, and photographic discoverer, eldest son of Thomas Shaw Bancroft Reade and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Richard Paley, was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, on 5 April 1801. His father was the author of 'Christian Retirement' (1829), 'Christian Experience' (1832), and 'Christian Meditations' (1841), all issued (in 12mo) as 'by a layman.' From Leeds grammar school Joseph proceeded in 1820 to Trinity College, Cambridge, but soon migrated to Caius College, where he was elected a scholar. He graduated as a senior optime in 1825, and was ordained deacon in the same year as curate of Kegworth, Leicestershire. In 1826 he took priest's orders, and in 1828 proceeded M.A. From 1829 to 1832 he was curate of Halifax, from 1832 to 1834 incumbent of Harrow-on-the-Weald, and from 1839 to 1859 rector of Stone, Buckinghamshire, to which benefice he was presented by the Royal Astronomical Society. From 1859 to 1863 he was rector of Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire; and from 1863 till his death, rector of Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury.

Reade's earliest published papers belong to 1837, and deal with the structure, composition, and ash of plants. They were published in the 'Philosophical Magazine,' some of them having been communicated to the British Association. He was elected a fellow

of the Royal Society in 1838, and in 1839 was one of the original members of the Microscopical Society. In April 1839 Reade discovered a mode of separating heat-rays from those of light by the use of a hemispherical lens, so as to enable pictures to be taken with safety by means of cemented achromatic objectives. At the same time he discovered the value of an infusion of galls as a sensitiser of paper treated with silver nitrate, and that of hyposulphite of soda for fixing the photographic image. He thus succeeded in taking the first microphotographs with the solar microscope, and exhibited some of his 'solar mezzotints' so obtained at the London Institution, at Leeds, and elsewhere. His methods were described in public lectures, during April and May 1839, by Edward William Brayley [q. v.]; but these lectures were not published, and consequently, though Reade's discoveries antedated those of William Henry Fox Talbot [q. v.], the latter was allowed in 1854 to renew the patent taken out by him in 1841. Reade's claims as a discoverer are recognised by Sir David Brewster in the 'North British Review' (August 1847) and by Captain Abney (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th ed. xviii. 824), as well as by the jurors of the Paris exhibition of 1856, by whom he was honourably mentioned for some photographs of the moon. His chief other inventions were the hemispherical condenser for the microscope, commonly known as 'Reade's kettledrum' (1861), which he afterwards modified by the addition of two lenses, and the equilateral prism for microscopic illumination (1869). In addition to the twenty-five papers under Reade's name in the 'Royal Society's Catalogue' (v. 114 and viii. 710) is one on Roman coin-moulds from the 'Numismatic Chronicle' (1839); and among those enumerated are several on the microscopic structure of chalk and flint, on luminous meteors, and on the evolution of ammonia by animals, contributed to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' the 'Transactions of the Microscopical Society,' and the 'British Association Reports,' besides one on his observatory at Stone in the 'Monthly Notes of the Royal Astronomical Society;' and one on the use of gutta-percha as a substitute for glass in photography, in the 'Journal of the Photographic Society.' Reade became a member of this society in 1855, and was president of the Royal Microscopical Society at the time of his death, which took place at Bishopsbourne on 12 Dec. 1870. Reade married Charlotte Dorothea Fairish, sister of Professor Fairish of Cambridge, by whom he had three children, who all died young.

[Monthly Microscopical Journal, 1871, v. 92; information furnished by W. Paley Baildon, esq., his great-nephew.] G. S. B.

READE, ROBERT (*d.* 1415), bishop of Chichester, was a Dominican friar and master of arts who, on 9 Sept. 1394, was papally provided to the bishopric of Waterford and Lismore. He was translated by the pope to Carlisle, and received the temporalities of that see in March 1396. On 5 Oct. of the same year he was again translated by a papal bull to Chichester, and received the temporalities on 6 May 1397. Reade was a trier of petitions in the parliament of September 1397, and swore to observe the statutes then made (*Rolls of Parliament*, iii. 348, 355). He was one of the counsellors whom Edmund of Langley, duke of York, consulted as to opposing Henry of Lancaster in August 1399. In the first parliament of Henry IV he assented to the imprisonment of Richard II (*ib.* iii. 427). In 1404 he was again a trier of petitions, and in 1406 was a witness to the entail of the crown (*ib.* iii. 546, 582). During the reign of Henry IV Reade is occasionally mentioned as attending the council (Nicolas, *Proc. Privy Council*, i. 156, ii. 6, 98). He died in June 1415. His will, dated 10 Aug. 1414, was proved on 6 July 1415. His register, which begins on 10 Feb. 1396–7 and ends 14 April 1414, is the oldest of the 'Chichester Episcopal Registers' now preserved. Some notes from it are given in the 'Sussex Archæological Collections' (xvii. 197–9). The author of the 'Annales Ricardi Secundi' (p. 243), in recording Reade's action in August 1399, says he was 'irreprehensibilis et sine querela,' meaning that he had not been implicated in the political intrigues of 1397. There does not seem to be any evidence as to whether he was related to his predecessor, William Rede or Reade [q. v.]

[Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Angl. i. 244, ii. 236; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. i. 5; Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 508, ed. Richardson; Sussex Archæological Collections, xvii. 197–9; other authorities quoted.] C. L. K.

READE, WILLIAM WINWOOD (1838–1875), traveller, novelist, and controversialist, eldest son of William Barrington Reade of Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Murray, R.N., was born on 30 Jan. 1838. Charles Reade [q. v.] was his uncle. He was educated at Hyde House, Winchester, and matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 13 March 1856, but he left the university without a degree. He early showed a taste for the investigation of natural science, but this

was interrupted by his university studies, and afterwards by an unavailing attempt to follow the example of his uncle, Charles Reade, and master the art of fiction. Subsequently M. Du Chaillu's theories, published in 1861, respecting the power and aggressive character of the gorilla so inflamed Reade's curiosity that, having raised money upon his inheritance, he started for Gaboon to ascertain the truth, and after five months of hunting, during which time he ascended the river higher than any of his predecessors, discovered its rapids, and visited the cannibal races, he was finally able to demonstrate to scientific men that the gorilla is an exceedingly timorous animal, almost inaccessible to European sportsmen in the thick jungles which it inhabits. He then visited Angola in south-western Africa, and afterwards ascended the Casemanche, Gambia, and Senegal, seeing something of Moslem life among the negroes, and also of the wild tawny Moors.

In these travels he became conscious of his ignorance, and after his return to England he recommenced the study of science. He entered as a student at St. Mary's Hospital, and in 1866 volunteered his services for the cholera hospital at Southampton. In 1869 he revisited the African continent under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Andrew Swanzy, a well-known merchant on the Gold Coast, providing the means. His first object was to open up the Assinie river, and to go as far as Coomassie, but the Ashantees prevented him. He then proceeded to Sierra Leone, and thence started to explore the sources of the Niger. He reached Faluba, where he was detained for three months in honourable captivity, and then sent back. Still undaunted, he started again, and this time he was allowed to pass. He succeeded in reaching the Niger, but as the source was inacessible owing to native wars, he went to the gold mines of Bouri, a country never previously visited by a European.

In November 1873 he returned to Africa as special correspondent of the 'Times' during the Ashantee war, and fought at the battle of Amoaful in the ranks of the 42nd Highlanders. From this third expedition to Africa he returned quite broken down in health, and he died on 24 April 1875.

His uncle, Charles Reade, observed that 'the writer thus cut off in his prime entered life with excellent prospects; he was heir to considerable estates, and gifted with genius. But he did not live long enough to inherit the one or to mature the other. His whole public career embraced but fifteen years; yet in another fifteen he would probably have won a great name and cured himself, as many thinking men have done, of certain obnoxious opinions which laid him open to reasonable censure' (*Daily Telegraph*, 27 April 1875).

He was the author of: 1. 'Charlotte and Myra. A Puzzle in Six Bits,' London, 1859, 8vo; this, like his other efforts in the department of fiction, was severely criticised by the 'Athenæum,' 'Saturday Review,' and other papers (cf. ALLIBONE, *Dict. of Engl. Lit.*) 2. 'Liberty Hall, Oxon.,' a novel, 3 vols. London, 1860, 8vo. 3. 'The Veil of Isis, or the Mysteries of the Druids,' London, 1861, 8vo; an attack on all religious beliefs, particularly the catholic religion. 4. 'Savage Africa: being a Narrative of a Tour in Equatorial South-western and North-western Africa; with Notes on the Habits of the Gorilla, on the Existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men; on the Slave Trade, on the original Character and Capabilities of the Negro, and on the future Civilisation of Western Africa,' London, 1863, 8vo. 5. 'See-Saw: a Novel. By Francesco Abati. Edited [in fact written] by W. Winwood Reade,' 2 vols. London, 1865, 8vo. Charles Reade describes this as a 'well-constructed tale.' 6. 'The Martyrdom of Man,' London, 1872, 8vo; 8th ed. London, 1884, 8vo; in this work the author does not attempt to conceal his atheistical opinions. 7. 'The African Sketch-book,' with maps and illustrations, 2 vols. London, 1873, 8vo. 8. 'The Story of the Ashantee Campaign,' London, 1874, 8vo. 9. 'The Outcast: a Novel,' London, 1875, 8vo.

He also wrote introductions to Schweinfurth's 'Heart of Africa,' 1873, and Rohlf's 'Adventures in Morocco,' 1874.

[Private information; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1895.]

T. C.

READER, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1680), portrait-painter, was a pupil of Gerard Soest [q. v.] He was the son of a clergyman at Maidstone, and was for a long time patronised by a wealthy nobleman in the west of England. He is chiefly known by a portrait of Dr. John Blow [q. v.], which was engraved in mezzotint by T. Beckett. There are no doubt other portraits by him under the names of more eminent artists. Reader died in poor circumstances as an inmate of the Charterhouse.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits.]

L. C.

READER, WILLIAM (1782–1852), topographer, eldest son of William Reader, farmer, who emigrated to America in 1804, was born at High Cross, near Rowington, Warwickshire, on 28 Dec. 1782. When about three years of age he was adopted by his great-uncle, the Rev. James Kettle, for forty years minister of the presbyterian chapel at Warwick, and he received a classical education in the academy of the Rev. John Kendall, vicar of Budbrooke. In 1797 he was apprenticed to Noah Rollason, printer and proprietor of the 'Coventry Mercury,' and in 1808 he entered into partnership with his master. In 1823 he was sworn a chamberlain of Coventry, and he obtained other local appointments. After his partner's death in 1813 he continued to manage the business, which in consequence of heavy losses he was obliged to relinquish in 1833; and in 1835, having disposed of the greater part of his freehold property in Coventry, he was compelled to leave that city. He at first removed to Birmingham, where he lost the remainder of his property and endured much adversity, and in 1837 he finally settled in London, where he died on 3 Oct. 1852. He was buried at St. John's, Hoxton.

His works are: 1. 'An Authentic Record of the Lammas Grounds belonging to the City of Coventry, from the original record by Humphrey Wanley in the British Museum,' 1810, 12mo. 2. 'A Description of the Churches of St. Michael and the Holy Trinity, Coventry,' 1815, 8vo. 3. 'The Charter granted by James I to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Coventry in 1621,' 1816, 8vo. 4. 'New Coventry Guide, containing the History and Antiquities of that City,' Coventry [1824?], 12mo. 5. 'The History of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva, from authentic records, with the Origin and Description of Coventry Show Fair,' Coventry, 1827, 18mo; 2nd edit., 1830, 12mo; 3rd edit., 1834, 8vo. 6. 'A Guide to St. Mary's Hall, Coventry,' Coventry, 1827, 12mo. 7. 'Persecutions at Coventry by the Roman Catholics from 1380 to 1557,' 1829, 8vo. 8. 'Description of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, with Inscriptions from the Monuments,' Coventry, 1830, 12mo. 9. 'Domesday Book for the County of Warwick, translated, with a brief Dissertation on Domesday Book, and Biographical Notices of the Ancient Possessors,' Coventry, 1835, 4to; 2nd edit., with brief introduction by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Warwick [1879], 4to. 10. 'A List of the Bailiffs, Sheriffs, and Mayors of Coventry.'

Reader published in the 'Coventry Mercury' many articles on the ancient and modern history of the city; he was an occasional correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' from 1809 to 1852; and he also made some contributions to the 'Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.'

[Gent. Mag. 1852, pt. ii. p. 649; Bodleian Cat.] T. C.

READING, BURNET (*fl.* 1780–1820), engraver and draughtsman, was a native of Colchester, and practised in London. He worked entirely for the booksellers, engraving chiefly portraits of contemporary celebrities, many of which appeared in Bell's 'British Theatre,' 1776–86, and the 'European Magazine,' 1783–93. Reading engraved a set of six portraits of members of the Royal Academy, from drawings by Peter Falconet [q. v.], and another of members of the American Congress, 1783; also some of the plates to Boydell's 'Shakespeare,' and a few fancy subjects, such as 'Lavinia and her Mother,' after W. Bigg, and 'Charlotte at the Tomb of Werther,' from his own design. In 1820 a set of twelve etchings by Reading, from drawings by Mortimer, of 'Characters to illustrate Shakespeare,' was published by T. and H. Rodd; and many of the plates in that firm's 'Collection of Portraits to illustrate Granger's "History of England,"' 1820 and 1822, were engraved by him. He was employed as drawing and riding master by the Earl of Pomfret at Windsor. A portrait of Reading was etched by Samuel De Wilde [q. v.] in 1798.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's Memoirs of English Engravers in Brit. Mus. (Addit. MS. 33404).] F. M. O'D.

READING, JOHN (1588–1667), divine and prebendary of Canterbury, born in 1588 of poor parents in Buckinghamshire, matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 4 May 1604, and graduated B.A. on 17 Oct. 1607. When he proceeded M.A. on 22 June 1610, he was described as of St. Mary Hall (cf. Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* iii. 794; Clark, *Oxf. Reg.* ii. 271). Taking holy orders, he became about 1614 chaplain to Edward, lord Zouch, of Haringeworth, lord warden of the Cinque ports and governor of Dover Castle. After preaching at Dover many sermons before his patron, he was on 2 Dec. 1616, at the request of the parishioners, appointed minister of St. Mary's (Hasted, *Kent*, iv. 118). He secured a position of influence in the town, and subsequently became chaplain to Charles I and B.D., but of what university does not appear. Although his sermons advocated puritan principles, he supported the king's cause in the civil wars. In 1642 his study at Dover was plundered by parliamentary

soldiers, and he was imprisoned for nineteen months. By direction of Charles I, Laud, then a prisoner in the Tower, bestowed on him the rectory of Chartham, Kent, on 27 Jan. 1642–3 (*State Papers*, Dom. ccccxcvii. 14). The commons declined to sanction Reading's institution, and appointed Edward Corbett. Laud refused to abandon Reading, and the house passed on that ground an ordinance sequestrating the archbishop's temporalities (June 1643; see SCOBELL, i. 42; *Commons' Journals*, iv. 450). A prebend in Canterbury which was bestowed on Reading at the same time brought him no greater advantage. In July 1644 he was presented by Sir William Brockman to the living of Cheriton, Kent, and in the same year was appointed by the Assembly of Divines to be one of nine persons commissioned to write annotations on the New Testament, which were published as 'Annotations upon all the Books of the Old and New Testament, wherein the Text is explained, Doubts resolved, Scriptures paralleled, and various Readings observed,' London, 1645, 1651, and 1657. But shortly after 1645, on the discovery of a plot for the capture of Dover Castle by the royalists, 'he was inhumanly seized on a winter night, by command of Major Boys, son of Sir Edward, and hurried to Dover Castle, and next day to that of Leeds, where, continuing for some time, he composed the "Guide to the Holy City."' He was at length discharged by the parliamentary committee for Kent, and the restitution of his goods was ordered; but his livings were sequestered. On 8 Jan. 1646–7 he was a prisoner in the Fleet (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. p. 152; *Lords' Journals*, viii. 653). On 10 March 1650 he attacked the right of unordained preaching in a public disputation with the anabaptist Samuel Fisher of Folkestone. 'Fisher pleaded the affirmative, fetching most of his arguments from Jeremy Taylor's "Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying,"' which Reading had already criticised in print, and now attacked anew.

Reading was restored to his Dover living shortly before the king's return. On 25 May 1660 he presented to Charles, on his first landing, a large bible with gold clasps, in the name of the corporation of Dover, and made a short speech, which was published as a broadside. He was shortly after restored to Chartham, made canon of the eighth prebend of Canterbury (9 July 1660, LE NEVE, *Fasti*), and reinstituted to Cheriton on 18 July (*State Papers*, Dom. Car. II, viii. 163). In October following the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. *per lit. reg.* (*ib.* xix. 90). Before August 1662 he resigned the living at Dover. He died on 26 Oct. 1667, and was buried on the 30th in the parish church of Chartham. His son Thomas, of Christ Church, Oxford, born in 1623, proceeded M.A. in July 1647 when 'lately freed from prison.'

The works of Reading, whose doctrine was strictly Calvinistic, include: 1. 'A Grain of Incense, or Supplication for the Peace of Jerusalem, the Church and State,' London [8 April], 1643. 2. 'An Evening Sacrifice, or Prayer for a Family necessary for these calamitous Times,' London, 1643. 3. 'Brief Instructions concerning the holy Sacrament for their use who propose to receive the Lord's Supper,' London, 1645, 8vo. 4. 'Little Benjamin, or Truth discovering Error; being a clear and full Answer unto the Letter subscribed by forty-seven Ministers of the Province of London, and presented to his Excellency, January 18, 1648 . . . by J. R., a reall lover of all those who love peace and truth,' London, 1648, 4to. 5. 'The Ranter's Ranting, with the apprehending Examinations and Confession of John Collins and five more, also their several kinds of mirth and dancing (by J. R.),' London, 2 Dec. 1650, 4to. 6. 'A Guide to the Holy City, or Directions and Helps to an Holy Life,' Oxford, 1651, 8vo. 7. 'An Antidote against Anabaptism,' in part a criticism of Jeremy Taylor's 'Liberty of Prophesying,' London, 1645, 4to. An edition of 1655 bears the title, 'Anabaptism routed,' and is dedicated (8 Dec. 1653) to Sir William Brockman, kt., and his wife. 8. 'Christmas revived, or an Answer to certain Objections made against the Observation of a Day in memory of our Saviour Christ his birth,' London, 1660. Dedicated to 'my honoured kinsman, Mr. William Rooke.' A sermon of his, delivered in Canterbury Cathedral (London, 1663, 4to), of which a copy is in the Bodleian Library, contains a defence of church music. Reading also left in manuscript, ready for the press, among other works, 'A large Comment, Paraphrase, and Explication on the whole New Testament,' fol., in Latin, dedicated to Monck, and sent to be printed at London in 1666; but, being prevented by the great fire, was delivered into the hands of Wren, bishop of Ely.

[The long notice in Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 794, was procured for him by White Kennett, whose father, Basil Kennett, was for a time Reading's curate at Cheriton, and was long intimate with Reading's son John, who must not be confused with John Reading [q. v.] the musician, though the latter was probably a relative (Lansd. MS. 986, fol. 70). Addit. MS. 18671, f. 184; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. p.

152; Lords' Journals, viii. 653; Le Neve's Fasti; Walker's Sufferings, ii. 8; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Clark's Oxf. Reg.; State Papers, Dom. ubi supra; Hasted's Kent, iv. 118, 616 iii. 157, 391.]

W. A. S.

READING, JOHN (*d.* 1692), musician, may have been related to John Reading (1588–1667) [q. v.] The latter had a son John, but he cannot be identified with the musician. In 1667 the musician was at Lincoln Cathedral, where he was appointed junior vicar-choral on 10 Oct. and poor vicar on 28 Nov. On 7 June 1670 he became master of the choristers. In 1675 he was appointed organist of Winchester Cathedral; this he relinquished in 1681, when he succeeded 'Geffrys' as organist of Winchester College. The salary was, during his tenure of the latter office, raised from 5*l.* to 50*l.* He died in 1692, and was, it is believed, buried in the cloisters at Winchester.

Reading composed an anthem on Psalm xxv. (*Divine Harmony*, 1712), but his chief claim to remembrance lies in the tradition which makes him the composer of the Winchester College song 'Dulce Domum.' The Latin graces, sung before and after meat at the college elections, are also ascribed to him. They were all first printed by Dr. Philip Hayes [q. v.] in 'Harmonia Wiccamica' (1777), and subsequently republished by Gilbert Heathcote as 'Harmonia Wykehamica' (1811). There are also fragments of ecclesiastical music by Reading at the end of Jebb's 'Choral Responses and Litanies of the English Church.'

Two other contemporary musicians bore the same names, one being organist of Chichester Cathedral from 1674 to 1720, and the other a singer or actor at Drury Lane Theatre, who was concerned in a riot in 1695 and fined twenty marks. Music by John Reading figures in Playford's 'Division Violin' (2nd edit. 1685), and in the 'Pleasant Musical Companion (1701), but it is not quite certain to which John Reading it should be ascribed.

To a later generation belongs JOHN READING (1677–1764), organist, possibly a relative of earlier musicians of the name, or of Miss Reading, who sang in Addison's 'Rosamond' when it was produced with Clayton's feeble music in 1707. John Reading states that he was educated in the Chapel Royal under Dr. Blow. In 1700 he was made organist of Dulwich College, which he left in 1702 for Lincoln Cathedral. Here he obtained successively the posts of junior vicar-choral, poor vicar, and master of the choristers. In 1707 he returned to London. On 1 Dec. of that year, while passing the house of his friend Jeremiah Clarke [q. v.] he heard a pistol-shot, and, entering, found that the unfortunate organist had committed suicide (*Athenæum*, 2 April 1887). Reading's first post in London was that of organist at St. John's, Hackney; while there he published two ambitious works, 'A Book of New Songs (after the Italian manner) with Symphonies,' &c. and a 'Book of New Anthems' (1742). In the preface to the songs, he declares his admiration for Italian music, which he had tried to imitate with considerable success; the 'Symphonies' are, however, of inordinate length, even for their period. They appeared before 1724, as they are included in the catalogue of Sion College Library; the librarian there from 1708 to 1744 was William Reading [q. v.], who was probably a relative. Reading subsequently became organist of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, then of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolchurchaw, Lombard Street, and St. Mary Woolnoth. He died on 2 Sept. 1764. John Stanley [q. v.], the blind organist, was one of his pupils.

Reading is said to have composed a tune which was adopted by the Portuguese embassy, whence it obtained the name of the 'Portuguese Hymn;' it is still familiar as 'Adeste fideles,' and is constantly sung at Christmas to the English adaptation 'O come, all ye faithful' (BURNEY, *Hist. of Music*, iii. 597, iv. 203; HAWKINS, *Hist. of the Science and Practice of Music*, c. 164 *n.*; *Gent. Mag.* 1764, p. 450; CHAPPELL, *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, p. 577; GROVE, *Dict. of Music and Musicians*, iii. 79).

[Chappell's Popular Music of the Olden Time, 1855, vol. ii.; Kirby's Annals of Winchester College, p. 59, where John Bishop's Jam lucis orto sidere is assigned to Reading; Husk's Account of the Musical Celebrations on St. Cecilia's Day, p. 29; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians, iii. 79.]

H. D.

READING, ROBERT DE (*d.* 1325), historian, was a monk of Westminster. His name occurs with that of John of London, who, like Robert, is connected with the 'Flores Historiarum,' in the infirmary accounts of the abbey in 1294 and 1298, and again in the list of monks tried on a charge of having plundered the royal treasury in 1303. He died in 1325 (*Flores Historiarum*, iii. 232). He was the author of the portion of the 'Flores Historiarum' from 1307 to 1325, which is contained in Chetham MS. 6712, and of which there is a copy in Cotton. MS. Cleopatra, A. 16. Dr. Luard says this history 'must rank of equal authority with the other chronicles of the time. It appears to me independent of them all. The feeling,

on the whole, is against the king; the writer is strongly opposed to Gaveston, strongly in favour of Thomas of Lancaster.' Robert's style is inferior to that of his predecessors, being wordy and bombastic, with occasional insertions of foreign words, Greek, French, or English. This history was printed for the first time in Dr. Luard's edition of the 'Flores Historiarum' (iii. 137–232).

[Luard's Flores Historiarum, vol. i. pref. p. xliii, vol. iii. pref. pp. xvii–xix; Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of British History, iii. 384–5; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, iii. 115.]

C. L. K.

READING, WILLIAM (1674–1744), library keeper at Sion College, London Wall, London, the son of a refiner of iron, was born on 17 Sept. 1674 at Swin in the parish of Wombourne, Staffordshire. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, on 1 June 1693, graduated B.A. in 1696–7, and proceeded M.A. from St. Mary Hall in 1703 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1891, iii. 1242). He is said to have been vicar of Sixhills, Lincolnshire, between 1704–6, but this is doubtful. On 15 Nov. 1708 he was appointed, on the recommendation of Dr. Compton, bishop of London, library keeper at Sion College. He 'gave the library a greater development than it had ever received before; he was full of proposals for its improvement, which were readily sanctioned by the court of governors, and which gave fresh importance to the library' (Rev. W. H. Milman, *Some Account of Sion College*, 1880, p. 63). He was lecturer at the church of St. Alphage between 1712 and 1723, and preached the sermon at Westminster Abbey on the anniversary of the execution of Charles, 31 Jan. 1714. In 1716 came out his 'History of our Lord, adorn'd with cuts,' London, 16mo, of which a 'second edition, to which is prefixed the Life of the B. Virgin Mary,' was published in 1717. This work was reprinted at Leeds, 1849–50, 3 parts, 16mo, edited by Dean W. F. Hook, who recommends it as not only giving 'the history as related by the four Evangelists, but it embodies much that commentators have collected concerning Jewish customs, and facts related by Josephus and contemporary historians.'

Reading's chief work, an excellent edition in Greek and Latin of the early ecclesiastical historians—Eusebius Pamphilus, Socrates Scholasticus, Hermias Sozomenus, Theodoretus, and Evragius Scholasticus, was printed at the Cambridge University Press in 1720, in three folio volumes (reprinted at Turin, 1746–7). The text of Eusebius was republished at Venice, 1770, 3 vols. 8vo, and again at Leipzig, 1827–8, under the care of F. A. Heinichen, who states (i. p. xxv), 'Textum quidem Eusebii summa fide et cura exprimi curavit Readingus.' In 1724 he printed 'Twenty-three Sermons of Mortification, Holiness, and of the Fear and Love of God' (London, for the author, 8vo), dedicated to the archbishop of Canterbury; the writer complained that he was 'always destitute of any ecclesiastical dignity or revenue.' On 15 Oct. of the same year he received the additional office of clerk or secretary of Sion College, possibly just after the publication of that useful compilation 'Bibliothecæ Cleri Londinensis in Collegio Sionensi Catalogus, duplici forma concinnatus,' of which the first part gives the titles arranged under subjects, and the second is an alphabetical index. Reading appended a history of the college. He was made lecturer at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, in 1725, and printed in 1728 'Fifty-two Sermons for every Sunday of the Year,' London, 2 vols. 8vo, also dedicated to the archbishop of Canterbury, who was asked 'to put an end to those wretched addresses for preferment, those unchristian competitions,' which indeed Reading himself practised. Two more volumes appeared in 1730, a second edition was printed in 1736, and a third edition, 'One Hundred and Sixteen Sermons preached out of the First Lessons at Morning and Evening Prayer for all Sundays in the Year,' London, 1755, 4 vols. 8vo, a book of some rarity, formerly sought after. He published an edition of Origen 'de Oratione, Gr. et Lat.' (London, sumptibus editoris), in 1728, 4to, and a sermon on the act against profane swearing in 1731. He obtained a readership at Christ Church, London, in 1733. The impostor George Psalmanazar [q. v.] speaks of using the library at Sion College and of receiving attention from Reading (*Memoirs*, 1755, pp. 256–8).

Reading died on 10 Dec. 1744, 'remarkable for his plain and honest manner of life and preaching' (*Gent. Mag.* 1744, p. 676). 'Reading was a ripe and industrious scholar, a well learned man' (Milman, *ut supra*, p. 64). His son Thomas, in consideration of the long and faithful services of his father, was granted on 28 Jan. 1744 the places of ostiary, under librarian, and clerk assistant at Sion College.

[Information from Rev. W. H. Milman; see Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. ii. iii. iv. v.; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. ii. 1755.] H. R. T.

READY, WILLIAM JAMES DURANT (1823–1873), marine-painter, son of a clerk in the customs, was born in London on 11 May 1823. He was an entirely self-taught artist. He took some of his early works to a dealer,

who bought them and continued to employ him after his return from a residence of four or five years in America. He painted chiefly scenes on the south coast of England, both in oils and water-colours. His pictures are signed 'W. F. R.' He was of a timid and retiring disposition, and exhibited only six times, sending one picture to the Suffolk Street Gallery, three to the British Institution in 1861, 1862 (coast scenes priced at 5*l.* each), and 1865 (coast scene near Harwich, 15*l.*), and two to the Royal Academy in 1867, on the encouragement of David Roberts, who admired his work. He died at Brighton, 29 Nov. 1873, of an illness contracted by painting in the open air.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Exhibition Catalogues, Royal Academy and British Institution.] C. D.

REAGH, FLORENCE MACCARTHY (1562?–1640?), Irish chieftain. [See MACCARTHY REAGH.]

REAY, LORDS. [See under MACKAY, DONALD, of Far, 1591–1649.]

REAY, STEPHEN (1782–1861), orientalist, only son of Rev. John Reay, born at Montrose on 29 March 1782, first studied at Edinburgh under Dalziel and Dugald Stewart, and graduated in 1802. After his ordination, in 1806, he was licensed to several curacies, but later in life resumed his studies at Oxford, where he matriculated in 1814 at St. Alban's Hall, graduating B.A. in 1817 (M.A. 1823 and B.D. 1841), and becoming for some time vice-principal of his hall. In 1828 he was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, where he had charge of the oriental books, and in 1840 Laudian professor of Arabic. He held both offices till his death (20 Jan. 1861). Though contemporary writers pay high tributes to his learning and scholarship, his literary work was confined to a single pseudonymous pamphlet ('Observations on the Defence of the Church Missionary Society against the Objections of the Archdeacon of Bath,' by Pileus Quadratus, 1818); and his name will probably be remembered among scholars only by the references to it in the 'Monumenta Phœnicia' of Gesenius, who obtained from Reay copies of the Phœnician inscription at Oxford.

[Gent. Mag. 1861, pt. 1.; Macray's Annals of the Bodleian; Foster's Alumni Oxon.] D. S. M.

REBECCA, BIAGIO (1735–1808), painter and associate of the Royal Academy, born in 1735, was of Italian birth, and is stated to have first acquired skill in his art by painting fruit, to imitate that which he pilfered as a schoolboy. He became a student of the Royal Academy in 1769, and exhibited some historical subjects in the three following years. He was elected an associate in 1771. Rebecca painted portraits and historical subjects of little merit. He was, however, specially skilled in decorative painting, especially in the imitation of antique basso-relievos on ceilings, staircases, and panels in large houses. With Giovanni Battista Cipriani [q. v.], and later John Francis Rigaud, R.A. [q. v.], Rebecca obtained a large practice in this mode of decoration, which was much in vogue in the town and country mansions of the nobility and gentry at the end of the eighteenth century. The ceilings of the apartments of the Royal Academy were partly executed by him. He was also employed at Windsor Castle, where it is stated that his eccentricities and facetious freaks caused much amusement to the royal family. Rebecca died in London at his lodgings in Oxford Street on 22 Feb. 1808, aged 73.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Manuscript Memoir of J. F. Rigaud, R.A., by his Son; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880.] L. C.

RECORDE, ROBERT (1510?–1558), mathematician, was born of a good family at Tenby in Pembroke, probably about 1510. His father was Thomas Recorde, and his mother Rose, daughter of Thomas Jones of Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire. He was admitted a scholar at Oxford about 1525; proceeded B.A. and perhaps M.A., and was elected fellow of All Souls' in 1531. He subsequently removed to Cambridge, where he read, and probably taught, mathematics and medicine, two sciences at that time often united (HUTTON, *Tracts*, ii. 243, and *Dict.* art. 'Algebra'). He graduated M.D. at Cambridge in 1545. He then returned to Oxford, where he taught arithmetic and mathematics, 'which he rendered clear to all capacities to an extent wholly unprecedented.' He also taught rhetoric, anatomy, music, astrology, and cosmography. Though he had a great name in the university for his learning, his reception in Oxford seems to have been so unsatisfactory that he removed to London, where, from the preface to his 'Urinal of Physick,' he appears to have been practising as a physician in 1547. It is said that he was a physician to Edward VI and Mary, to whom he dedicated some of his books. The privy council directed him in 1548 to visit a pretended prophet, one Allen, then confined in the Tower. In 1549 Recorde was comptroller of the mint at Bristol, and in May 1551 he was appointed by the king general surveyor of the mines and money,

in which capacity he served both in England and Ireland (Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, II. i. 473; Thomas, *Historical Notes*, 1856). He died in the king's bench prison, Southwark, in 1558, probably not long after making his will, 28 June 1558 (cf. Kennet in *Lansd. MS.* 980, Brit. Mus.) The assertion that he was imprisoned for debt accords with his allusions to pecuniary difficulties at the end of the 'Whetstone of Witte,' but he left a little money to his relatives in his will (see Halliwell, *Connection of Wales with the Early Science of England*. The will is in the prerogative office). He had four sons and five daughters (see *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, v. 116 &c.) The only known portraits of Recorde are woodcuts in the 'Urinal of Physick' and the 'Pathway to Knowledge.' There seems no doubt that he was an active champion of the protestant reformation (cf. Fuller, *Worthies*; Pits, p. 745).

Though the greatest part of his time was spent in the mathematical sciences, Recorde is said to have been deeply skilled in rhetoric, philosophy, polite literature, history, cosmography, astrology, astronomy, physic, music, mineralogy, and every branch of natural history. He was also conversant with all matters relating to the coinage, had a good knowledge of Saxon (cf. his marginal notes to Alex. Essebiensis, MS. C.C.C. Cantabr. E. ii.), was no mean divine, and was acquainted with the law. He was a zealous antiquary, and made a large collection of historical and other ancient manuscripts. He was probably the first, certainly one of the first, in England to adopt the Copernican system, which was only put forward as an hypothesis in 1543; though he seems to have thought the world not yet quite ripe for such a doctrine, and was perhaps afraid to avow it very distinctly (Halliwell in *Phil. Mag.* June 1840). He advises his reader not to rely too much on Ptolemy; but it appears that he had not quite abandoned astrology.

Recorde was practically the founder of an English school of mathematical writers. He was the first writer in English on arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, and the first to introduce algebra into England. He seems, in fact, to have been one of the first to see the independence of an algebraic operation and its numerical interpretation (Ball, *History of Mathematics in Cambridge*). Recorde is superior to others, even Vieta, in his perception of general results connected with the fundamental notation of algebra, and he is free from the tendency, then common, to invest simple numbers with the character of planes, solids, &c. He also uses fractions and arabic numerals with greater freedom than was usual in his time. De Morgan, in a most learned and valuable article on Recorde's works (*Companion to the British Almanac for 1837*, pp. 30–7), says that, to his knowledge, Recorde's 'Pathway' contains the first use of the term 'sine' in English. His only claims to originality of invention rest on his discovery of the method of extracting the square root of multinomial algebraic expressions, and on his having been the first to use the present sign of equality, i.e. '=' (for both see *Whetstone of Witte*, 1557). This sign was probably taken from mediæval manuscripts, in which it is used for 'est' (cf. Henry, *Revue Archéologique*, 1879). The 'Whetstone of Witte' is also the first English book containing the symbols '+' and '−,' which Recorde seems sometimes to have used as symbols of operation, and not as mere abbreviations. Recorde's mathematical works continued to be standard authorities till the end of the sixteenth century (cf. Cunningham, *Cosmographicall Glasse*, 1559), and one of them ('Grounde of Artes') was still popular at the end of the seventeenth century. They are all written in the form of a somewhat diffuse dialogue between the master and scholar. Recorde's style, not very free in his earlier books, improved later. In his prefaces, introductions, and conclusions he frequently indulges in very passable poetry (a beautiful and dignified hymn from the 'Castle of Knowledge' is quoted in Collier's *Bibliographical Account*).

Recorde's earliest work was: 1. 'The Grounde of Artes,' on arithmetic, 1540, 1542, 1543, 1549, 1551, 1552, 1558, 1561, 1570, 1571, 1573; with additions by John Dee and John Mellis, 1582, 1583, 1590, 1600, 1607, 1610; and by Robert Norton, 1618; and by Robert Hartwell and R. C., 1623, 1636, 1646, 1648, 1652, 1654; and by Thomas Willsford, 1658, 1662; the last known edition is by Edward Hatton in 1699. From the preface Recorde seems to have contemplated a publication on alloys, which was probably not encouraged by the ministers of Edward VI., part of whose policy it was to adulterate the coin. Perhaps his best known work is 2. 'The Whetstone of Witte, or the second Part of Arithmetike,' 1557, on algebra (the title, = cos ingenii, is a play on the word cosa = thing, then used for the unknown in algebra). This work is referred to in Scott's 'Fortunes of Nigel,' chap. xxiv., as being the only book in the usurer's house besides the bible. Halliwell (*Letters on Scientific Subjects*, Preface, p. x) says that it ranks

with the ablest foreign contemporary productions on the subject,' and that 'it appears as an oasis in an age deficient in science.' Recorde follows Scheubel and Stifel. He has nothing on cubic equations, and does not appear to have known of the Italian algebraists (for an analysis see HUTTON'S *Dict.* art. 'Algebra;' there is a quotation from the preface, relating to the North-West passage, in BRYDGES'S *Censura Literaria*, 1815, pp. 188–91).

Others of Recorde's writings are: 3. 'The Pathway to Knowledge, or the first Principles of Geometry,' &c., in four books, 1551, 1574, 1602 (containing two out of the four parts). In the dedication to the reader (quoted in PERCY'S *Anecdotes of Science*, p. 113), Recorde claims to be clearing the path for others who might attain to greater fame than himself. He explains solar and lunar eclipses, promises a treatise on cosmography, and gives a description of Euclid, bk. i. prop. iv., a method of working various questions in practical geometry, and a list of astronomical instruments in use. There is also a rough determination of the magnitude of the earth, which is said to be 21,600 miles round. 4. 'The Castle of Knowledge, a Treatise on Astronomy and the Sphere,' 1551, 1556, and 1596, with an emblematical titlepage, dedicated in English to Queen Mary, and in Latin to Cardinal Pole. He also wrote a medical treatise: 5. 'The Urinal of Physick' (also known as the 'Judicial of Urines'), 1547, 1548, 1558, 1559, 1567, 1574, 1582, 1599, 1651, 1665; a short but methodical treatise with figures and good descriptions (see HUTCHINSON, *Biogr. Medica*). A number of other works, none of which are extant, are also assigned to Recorde. Among these are: 'The Gate of Knowledge,' 1556, probably on mensuration, and 'The Treasure of Knowledge,' 1556, probably on the higher part of astronomy, both of which, in his 'Castle of Knowledge,' he says that he wrote; and a translation of Euclid referred to by John Dee 'in carmine encomiastico' at the end of Dee's edition of Recorde's 'Arithmetike.' 'The Ancient Description of England and Ireland, with a simple Censure of the same,' is also ascribed to him. In the preface to the second book of the 'Pathway' Recorde states that he intended 'shortly to set forth' works on the following subjects, viz. 'The arte of Measuryng,' 'The arte of makyng of Dials,' and 'The use of the Globe and the Sphere;' and that he had 'other sundrye woorkes partely ended, and partely to bee ended,' viz. 'Of the peregrination of man, and the originall of all nations,' 'The state of tymes, and mutations of realmes,' 'The image of a perfect common welth,' and 'Of the wonderfull woorkes and effectes in beastes, plantes, and minerals.' Bale and Pits credit him with books on all these topics, as well as with others entitled 'Anatomia Quædam,' 'Cosmographiæ isagoge,' 'De auriculari confessione,' and 'De negotio Eucharistæ' (cf. SHERBURNE, *Sphere of Manilius*; VOSSIUS, *De Scientiis Mathematicis*, 1650).

Most of Recorde's books were printed by Reynold or Reginald Wolfe. He was also employed by John Kyngston to collate the first and third editions of Fabyan's 'Chronicles,' and compare it with the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth, in order to produce an improved fourth edition of Fabyan. Recorde's edition was brought out in 1559 (cf. ELLIS, *Fabyan*, pp. 19, 30, for additions by Recorde).

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Pits, De Illustr. Angl. Script.; Bale's Script. Brit.; Ames's Typograph. Antiq. ed. Dibdin (under Reynold Wolfe); Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Hallam's Lit. of Europe; De Morgan's Arithm. Books; Peacock's Hist. of Arithm.; Aikin's Biogr. Memoirs of Medicine; Ritson's Bibliogr. Anglo-Poetica; Cambrian Register, ii. 209; Williams's Eminent Welshmen; Knight's Encyclop.; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Poggendorff, Biogr.-lit. Handwörterbuch zur Geschichte der exacten Wissenschaften; Archæologia, xiii. 137–9, 159–62; Edinb. Review, xxii. 89; Mag. of Pop. Science, vol. iv. (J. L. = Halliwell); Notes and Queries, 1st ser. v. 469, 497, 2nd ser. i. 79, 380, x. 162; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Cole's Athenæ Cantabr.; W. H. Black's Bibliogr. Decam.; App. to 1st Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, pp. 79–122; Cantor, Geschichte der Mathematik; authorities cited.] W. F. S.

REDDIE, JAMES (1773–1852), legal author, born at Dysart in 1773, was educated at the High School, Edinburgh—where he was contemporary with Henry (afterwards Lord) Brougham—at the university of Edinburgh, and the college of Glasgow. He passed advocate in 1797. After giving promise of high eminence in his profession, he accepted, in 1804, the offices of town-clerk, assessor of the magistrates, and presiding judge in the town court of Glasgow. These posts he retained until his death on 5 April 1852. His leisure he devoted to the study of the development of law and legal theory, of which the following works were the fruit: 1. 'Inquiries, Elementary and Historical, on the Science of Law,' London, 1840, 8vo. 2. 'An Historical View of the Law of Maritime Commerce,' London, 1841, 8vo. 3. 'Inquiries into International Law,' London, 1842, 8vo. 4. 'Researches, Historical

and Critical, in Maritime International Law,' Edinburgh, 1844, 8vo.

His son, John Reddie, who died first judge of the Calcutta court of small causes on 28 Nov. 1851, was author of 'Historical Notices of the Roman Law and of the Recent Progress of its Study in Germany,' London, 1826, 8vo, and of 'A Letter to the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain on the expediency of the Proposal to form a new Civil Code for England,' London, 1828, 8vo.

Both father and son are to be distinguished from James Reddie, author of 'Vis Inertiæ Victa' (1862) and other pseudo-scientific tracts.

[Lord Brougham's Autobiography (1871), i. 16, 69, with his memoir of James Reddie in Law Review, November 1852, xvii. 63 seq.; Gent. Mag. 1852, i. 208; Irving's Book of Scotsmen.]

J. M. R.

REDDING, CYRUS (1785–1870), journalist, born at Penryn on 2 Feb. 1785, was son of Robert Redding (1755–1807), a baptist minister, first at Falmouth and then at Truro, where he died on 26 March 1807. Cyrus was educated mainly at home by his father, and, developing literary aspirations, had some juvenile verses printed at his own expense. His earliest recollections included one of John Wesley preaching from a stack of Norway timber upon Falmouth quay. One of his youthful companions was Henry Martyn [q. v.] the missionary. For a time he seems to have attended the classes at Truro grammar school. He settled in London about 1806, took rooms in Gough Square, dined frequently at the 'Cheshire Cheese,' and settled down to a life of continuous industry as a journalist. For a time he served on the staff of the 'Pilot,' founded in 1807 to ventilate East Indian questions, but in 1808 returned to the west of England, and edited the weekly 'Plymouth Chronicle.' In June 1810 he started and edited the 'West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser.' In 1814 he went to Paris, where from 1815 to 1818 from 18 Rue Vivienne he edited 'Galignani's Messenger;' in the former year he wrote the Paris correspondence for the 'Examiner.' During 1818–19 he travelled in France, and acquired information which proved of service in his 'History of Wines.' From 1821 to 1830 Redding was working editor of the 'New Monthly Magazine,' started, under the nominal editorship of Thomas Campbell, to rival the 'Monthly' of Sir Richard Phillips [q. v.] Redding, who also contributed numerous articles, was indefatigable in the management of the magazine, Campbell being a mere figure-head, and for ten years, says Patmore, 'the public got a better magazine for the money than they had ever obtained before.' From 1831 to 1833 he edited, again in conjunction with Campbell, the 'Metropolitan, a monthly journal of literature, science, and art,' and, on its failure to realise expectations, he recruited the ranks of provincial editors, directing in succession the 'Bath Guardian' (1834–5) and the 'Staffordshire Examiner' (1836–40). In 1841 he started in succession two abortive ventures, 'The English Journal' and 'The London Journal.' From this date he devoted himself more exclusively to bookmaking, his versatility and industry being alike remarkable. His best book was his 'History and Description of Modern Wines,' based upon careful personal observation and gleanings from many sources. By advocating the reduction of the duties on French wines it did much to educate public opinion on this subject, and to prepare the way for the rectification of the tariff in 1860. Redding's work owed something to the 'Treatise' of John Croft [q. v.], York, 1787, and it is now largely superseded by J. L. W. Thudichum's 'Treatise on Wines,' 1894. Christopher North emphatically praised Redding's 'Gabrielle,' while several generations of boys have read with unqualified approval his 'Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea.'

In politics Redding was a staunch and consistent upholder of the Fox tradition. His services to the whig party were numerous and confidential, but his sole reward was a civil list pension of 75*l.*, which he accepted in 1863. During his long life he came into contact with many notabilities. Besides Campbell, he was intimate with Beckford and John Wilson, and he gives glimpses in his rambling autobiographical volumes of O'Connell, Madame de Staël, Canning, J. W. M. Turner, Talma, Dr. Parr, Horace Smith, Schlegel, and Dr. Wolcot. Redding outlived his generation, and died, half forgotten, at Hill Road, St. John's Wood, on 28 May 1870. He was buried at Willesden on 3 June. He married, at Kenwyn, on 8 May 1812, a Miss Moyle of Chacewater, who survived him with two daughters, one married and settled in San Francisco (*West Briton*, 14 May 1812). Redding's library was sold by Puttick & Simpson on 4 July 1870 (*Cat.* London, 1870, 8vo).

Redding's chief works were: 1. 'Gabrielle, a Tale of the Swiss Mountains [and miscellaneous pieces],' London, 1829, 12mo; dedicated to Campbell; some of the verses had already appeared in the 'New Monthly' and 'Blackwood.' 2. 'A History of Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, from the most authentic sources,' London, 1833, 2 vols. 12mo; 2nd

ser. 1835, 2 vols. 12mo; a very popular compilation, which has undergone many modifications and abridgments. 3. 'A History and Description of Modern Wines,' London, 1833, 8vo; 2nd edit., with considerable additions and a new preface developing the system of the port-wine trade, London, 1836, 8vo; 3rd edit., with additions [Bohn], London, 1851; 4th edit. 1860. 4. 'The Life of King William IV,' London, 1837, 8vo; published anonymously, and written hastily in anticipation of the king's death (cf. *Fifty Years' Recollections*, 1858, iii. 163). 5. 'Every Man his own Butler,' London, 1839, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1852; 3rd edit., enlarged, with important wine statistics, 1860, 12mo. 6. 'An Illustrated Itinerary of the County of Cornwall,' London, 1842, 4to, with map and woodcuts; dedicated to a local magnate and patron, Sir Charles Lemon. The illustrations are good and the text attractive; it was intended to pilot a series of illustrated county histories under Redding's general editorship, but the series only advanced as far as vol. ii. (Lancashire). 7. 'Velasco [or memoirs of a page: a novel],' 1846, 3 vols. 8vo. 8. 'Remarks on the Invasion Mania' (privately printed), 1848, 8vo. 9. 'The Stranger in London, or Visitors' Companion to the Metropolis and its Environs, with an Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Great Exhibition,' London, 1851, 8vo. 10. 'Fifty Years' Recollections, with Observations on Men and Things,' 1858, 3 vols. 8vo; 2nd edit. 1858. 11. 'Memoirs of William Beckford of Fonthill, author of "Vathek,"' 1859, 2 vols. 8vo; an account of Redding's conversations with Beckford had previously appeared in the 'New Monthly Magazine' (1844–5), and some of the material had already appeared in 'Fifty Years' Recollections.' 12. 'French Wines and Vineyards, and the way to find them,' London, 1860, 8vo. 13. 'Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of Thomas Campbell,' 1860, 2 vols. 8vo. 14. 'Keeping up Appearances,' a novel of English life, 1861, 3 vols. 8vo. 15. 'Memoirs of Remarkable Misers,' London, 1863, 2 vols. 8vo. 16. 'Yesterday and To-day,' being a sequel to 'Fifty Years' Recollections,' 1863, 3 vols. 8vo. 17. 'Past Celebrities whom I have known,' London, 1866, 2 vols. 8vo. 18. 'A Wife and not a Wife,' a novel, 1867, 3 vols. 8vo. 19. 'Personal Reminiscences of Eminent Men,' London, 1867, 3 vols. 8vo.

Redding edited, among other works, 'Pandurang Hàrì, or Memoirs of a Hindoo' (London, 1826, 3 vols. 12mo), writing up the rough notes sent from India by William Browne Hockley (cf. *Fifty Years' Recollections*, ii. 331). In the same way he put together from rough notes supplied by Captain Joseph Andrews 'A Journey from Buenos Ayres through the Provinces of Cordova, Tucuman, and Salto, to Potosi . . . in 1825–6,' London, 2 vols. 1827, 8vo. In 1828 he edited the first collected edition of 'The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell,' 2 vols. 8vo. In 1837 he wrote a continuation of William Russell's 'History of Modern Europe,' and he wrote a portion of the 'supplement' to John Gorton's 'General Biographical Dictionary,' 1851. Redding contributed several lives (including Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, Wilson, Rogers, and Campbell) to Galignani's 'Complete Edition of the Poets' (Paris, 1829–30), and the article on 'Wine,' together with several geographical articles, to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' 1817–45. He also contributed, between 1817 and 1830, to the 'Literary Gazette,' the 'London Magazine,' the 'Literary Museum,' the 'Times,' and 'Fraser's Magazine.' Later, in 1847, he wrote diverting 'Essays by an Ex-editor' for Douglas Jerrold's 'Weekly News;' and in 1852, from notes and observations supplied by J. W. Oldmixon during a tour in the United States, he constructed, under the pseudonym of J. W. Hengiston, an amusing miscellany called 'A Yankee Steamer on the Atlantic' (London, 8vo). His translations include 'Leonora' (from the 'Lenore' of Gottfried Bürger, the translator of Raspe's 'Munchausen's Travels'), privately printed about 1810, and one of his earliest literary essays (see *Yesterday and To-day*, ii. 7); also a translation of Thiers's 'History of the Consulate and the Empire,' a very hasty piece of work, executed in 1846.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornubiensis and supplement (containing a full bibliography, which is the more valuable inasmuch as the collection of Redding's works in the British Museum is very incomplete); Boase's Collectanea Cornubiensia; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature; Men of the Reign; Men of the Time, 7th ed.; Fox Bourne's Hist. of English Newspapers, i. 366; Andrews's Hist. of British Journalism, ii. 68–9; Patmore's My Friends and Acquaintances, i. 107, 111; Clayden's Rogers, ii. 135; Illustrated London News, 11 June 1870; Athenæum, 1870, i. 742, 775; Douglas Jerrold's Weekly News, 1847; Morning Post, 2 June 1870; Baptist Magazine, 1854, p. 600; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. v. 550; St. James's Mag. 1870, pp. 444–8; Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ, 1866, iii. 458; Maclise Port. Gall. ed. Bates, p. 4; Addit. MSS. 28512, ff. 17–18 (Griffin's Contemporary Biography).] T. S.

REDDISH, SAMUEL (1735–1785), actor, the son of a tradesman at Frome, was born there in 1735, and was educated at

Frome grammar school. Apprenticed to a surgeon at Plymouth, he made unsuccessful application for employment at the Plymouth Theatre, and then joined, at fifteen shillings a week, the Norwich company. After two years spent in playing insignificant parts, he came to London, and was accorded leading business at the Richmond Theatre. Applications to the managements at Drury Lane and Covent Garden being fruitless, he obtained an engagement in Dublin. In 1761–2, at Smock Alley Theatre, he played, under Mossop, Etan in the 'Orphan of China.' In 1762 Reddish went to Crow Street, where, in 1763, he appeared as Young Clackit in the 'Guardian.' In Ireland he stayed some years, obtaining artistic and social recognition as a gentleman of easy fortune, but running deeply into debt. The author of 'Theatrical Biography,' 1772, tells at considerable length of a shameful trick he played his creditors. He persuaded them to take tickets for his benefit in 'Richard III,' promising to repay the remainder of their debts out of the receipts. On the tickets thus given being presented at the theatre, their holders were refused admission. The angry creditors assembled next day, but found that Reddish had disappeared with the proceeds of the entertainment.

Reddish made his first appearance at Drury Lane as Lord Townly in the 'Provoked Husband' on 18 Sept. 1767. On the 23rd he was Lord Falbridge in the 'English Merchant,' on 10 Oct. Posthumus, and on 23 Oct. George Barnwell in the 'London Merchant.' Lovewell in the 'Clandestine Marriage,' Moneses in 'Tamerlane,' King Edward in the 'Earl of Warwick,' Etan, Castalio in the 'Orphan,' Raymond in the 'Countess of Warwick,' Heartley in the 'Guardian,' Fainall in the 'Way of the World,' Orlando in 'As you like it,' Richard III (for his benefit), Antonio in the 'Merchant of Venice,' Macduff to the Macbeth of Garrick, Edgar in 'Lear,' Theodosius in the piece so named were given during his first season; he was also the original Frederick Melmoth in Kenrick's 'Widow'd Wife' on 5 Dec. 1767, and Lord Winworth in Kelly's 'False Delicacy' on 23 Jan. 1768.

Reddish remained during ten seasons in all at Drury Lane, playing many important parts, Alexander the Great, Alonzo in the 'Revenge,' Dumont, Southampton in 'Earl of Essex,' Henry VI to the Richard III of Garrick, Lord Aimworth, Lothario, Jupiter in 'Amphitryon,' Oakly, Valentine in 'Love for Love,' Osman in 'Zaro,' Sir Charles Easy in 'Careless Husband,' Young Bevil in 'Conscious Lovers,' Young Belmont in the 'Foundling,' Iago, Clerimont in the 'Tender Husband,' Leon in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' King Arthur, Beverley in the 'Gamester,' Lord Wronglove in 'Lady's Last Stake,' Varanes, Bajazet, Osmyn in 'Mourning Bride,' Jaffier, Macbeth, Tancred, Alfred, King John, Hippolitus in 'Phædra,' Earl of Warwick, Antony in 'All for Love,' Evander, Claudio in 'Measure for Measure,' Vainlove in the 'Old Bachelor,' Falkland in the 'Rivals,' and other characters. He was seen in a good many original parts, principal among which were Darnley in the 'Hypocrite,' Frampton in Mrs. Griffith's 'School for Rakes,' Orellan in Home's 'Fatal Discovery,' Sir John Dormer in Kelly's 'Word to the Wise,' Don Carlos in Bickerstaffe's ''Tis well it's no worse,' Tyrrel in Cumberland's 'Fashionable Lover,' Philotas in Murphy's 'Grecian Daughter,' Young Melville in O'Brien's 'Duel,' Alonzo in Home's tragedy so named, Belville in Kelly's 'School for Wives,' Menes in Dow's 'Sethona,' Count Alberti in 'Heroine of the Cave' (begun by Henry Jones, 1721–1770 [q. v.], under the title of 'The Cave of Idra,' and left by him in the hands of Reddish, who induced Paul Hiffernan [q. v.] to finish it), Charles Manlove in Cumberland's 'Choleric Man,' Morcar in Dr. Francklin's 'Matilda,' Duke of Braganza in Jephson's 'Braganza,' Oroes in Ayscough's 'Semiramis' (adapted from Voltaire), and Young Fashion in Sheridan's 'Trip to Scarborough.' In 1777–8 he was not engaged.

On 12 Oct. 1778 Reddish made, as Hamlet, his first appearance at Covent Garden. He repeated his performances of Posthumus, a character in which, 'by particular desire,' he was again seen for his benefit on 5 May 1779. This was his last appearance on the stage. He had long given signs of failing memory. On 9 March 1779 he forgot his engagement to play the original character of Alonzo, and the part had to be read on the stage by another actor. With a view to setting himself right with the public, he issued, together with an apology, an affidavit concerning his forgetfulness. Two months later his friends prevailed upon the management of Covent Garden to give him a benefit, in which he was to play Posthumus. Early in the day he betrayed signs of idiocy, and asserted that he was about to play Romeo (*Letters and Poems of the late Mr. John Henderson*, ed. John Ireland, p. 48 *n.*) With difficulty he was disabused of the idea and pushed on to the stage. In presence of the public his countenance resumed meaning, and, though in the green-room he kept relapsing into Romeo, he played Posthumus through on the stage better than was customary, his manner being 'more natural and less assuming.' For some

years previous to his death Reddish had an annuity from the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund. He lingered out the remainder of his life as a lunatic, dying in the York asylum on 31 Dec. 1785.

Reddish, though for some time a prominent figure, filling the place of Charles Holland (1733–1769) [q. v.], never rose above a second-rate position. His form was stiff and heavy, his face was rigid, and he had a monotonous voice. He was very violent in his acting, and as Castalio stabbed William Smith (*d.* 1819) [q. v.], who impersonated Polydore. Dibdin pronounces him a performer of considerable merit.

A portrait as Posthumus was painted by Robert Edge Pine [q. v.] and engraved by V. Green, and published on 19 Nov. 1771. This is possibly the picture for which his biographer says rebukefully that he paid sixty-five guineas. Another portrait by Parkinson, as Posthumus to the Iachimo of Palmer, is in the Mathews collection in the Garrick Club.

About 1767 Reddish married a Miss Hart, the daughter of a tradesman in St. James's, who made a brief appearance on the stage, and was mentioned by Churchill among stage beauties:

Happy in this, behold among the throng,
With transient gleam of grace Hart sweeps along.

No record of her performances before her marriage can be traced in Genest, and she appears to have grown very stout and not to have lived long. What specially commended her to Reddish is said to have been an income of 200*l.* a year, settled upon her by a previous admirer. The name of Mrs. Reddish appears to the Countess of Nottingham in the 'Earl of Essex' on 28 Dec. 1767, and to Lady Macduff on 14 Jan. 1768. As a second wife Reddish married Mrs. Canning, the mother of George Canning. Some doubt has been cast on the marriage, but Robert Bell, in his 'Life of Canning,' says that it rests on an authority which properly closes all discussion on the subject.

[Theatrical Biography, 1772; Genest's Account of the English Stage; Dibdin's History of the Stage; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe; Hitchcock's Irish Stage; Smith's Catalogue; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; Georgian Era. A Life of Reddish appears in Miller's London Mercury, No. x.] J. K.

REDE. [See also READ, READE, REED, REEDE, and REID.]

REDE, LEMAN THOMAS [TERTIUS] (1799–1832), miscellaneous writer, was born in 1799. The father, Leman Thomas Rede, student of the Inner Temple, friend of George Canning's father and a connection of Sir Astley Cooper, was the son of Thomas Rede of Roos Hall, Beccles, Suffolk, but was obliged, owing to the pressure of creditors, to leave England for Hamburg, and died there in December 1810, whereupon his widow, with five children, returned to England. He was a newspaper hack, but also published: 1. 'Studies of Nature,' translated from the French of Bernardin de St. Pierre, 1798. 2. 'Anecdotes and Biography,' 1799; two editions. 3. 'Essay on the Laws of England,' Hamburg, 1802, 3 vols.

The son, Leman Thomas [Tertius] Rede, was, like his father, bred to the law, but inherited the paternal propensity to improvidence, and took to the stage and teaching elocution. He and his brother William Leman Rede [q. v.] were known in London life as 'the inseparables.' They were both of them the possessors of great literary talent and varied conversational powers, and both of them were always in want of money. Leman performed 'divers melodramatic characters in the provinces' and in London, his last appearance on the stage taking place at Sadler's Wells Theatre a fortnight before his death. He died on 12 Dec. 1832, and was buried in Clerkenwell cemetery, his brother being buried in the same grave in 1847. In 1824 Rede married the widow of William Oxberry [q. v.], the comedian.

His works were: 1. 'The Modern Speaker.' 2. 'Memoir of George Canning,' 1827, a volume not without merit but very inadequate in research, as 'two months only were allotted to him' for its preparation. 3. 'The Road to the Stage, or the Performer's Preceptor,' 1827; a useful little manual on acting and the stage at that date. In conjunction with his brother he edited 'Oxberry's Dramatic Biography,' which sold well and ran to five volumes.

[Works of L. T. Rede, father and son; Gent. Mag. 1832, ii. 581; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. x. 408.] W. P. C.

REDE, SIR ROBERT (*d.* 1519), chief justice of the common pleas, was son of William and Joan Rede, as appears both from his will and from a deed founding a fellowship at Jesus College, Cambridge. Foss is incorrect in stating that he was the third son of Edward Rede, who married Izod, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stanley. The family came originally from Morpeth, Northumberland. Rede's grandfather was a serjeant-at-law in the reign of Henry IV, and was settled at Norwich. Rede was educated at Buckingham College, Cambridge, which

about 1542 became Magdalene College, and he was afterwards a fellow of King's Hall, which in 1546 was incorporated with and made part of Trinity College. He also studied the municipal law at Lincoln's Inn, where he was autumn reader in 1480. His name as an advocate occurs in the 'Year Books' from 1484, and his arguments were frequently reported. The writ calling him to the degree of serjeant-at-law, though tested on 20 Nov. 1485, was probably not returnable till the following Easter term, as he was Lent reader of his inn in 1485–6.

He was appointed king's sergeant on 8 April 1494, and was made justice of the king's bench on 24 Nov. 1495, being soon afterwards knighted. His elevation to the office of chief justice of the common pleas took place in Michaelmas term 1506, and he was one of the executors of Henry VII. On the accession of Henry VIII he was reappointed chief justice by patent dated 25 April 1509 (Brewer, *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, i. 1). On 24 Oct. 1514 he obtained a royal license to found a chantry in honour of Christ for one chaplain at the altar of St. Catharine, in the church of St. Mary, Chiddingstone, Kent, for himself and his wife. He was elected a member of the parliament which assembled on 5 Feb. 1514–1515. He died on 8 Jan. 1518–19.

By his wife Margaret [Alfegh] of Chiddingstone he had a son Edmund, who died without issue on 10 June 1501, and the following daughters: Bridget (sometimes called Catharine), wife of Sir Thomas Willoughby, knight, justice of the common pleas; Jane, wife of John Caryll, serjeant-at-law; Mary, wife of Sir William Barrington, knight; Dorothy, wife of Sir Edward Wotton, knight; and Elizabeth.

His will is in the London Registry, and bears date 29 Dec. 1518. In it he desired to be buried in the chapel of St. Catharine at the Charterhouse, London, where he had founded a chantry, with a salary of 8*l.* per annum, for thirty years. He left a number of legacies to different religious houses, including the Austin, Grey, and White Friars in London, Syon monastery, and the nunnery of Malling, Kent, where Elizabeth, his daughter, was a nun. He made bequests to King's College, Cambridge, established a fellowship at Jesus College, and was also a liberal benefactor to both the universities and to the abbey of Waltham.

He founded three public lectures, viz. in humanity, logic, and philosophy, to be read in the common schools of the university of Cambridge for ever. The instrument of foundation, dated 10 Dec. 1524, and made between his executors and Jesus College, is printed in 'Trusts, Statutes, and Endowments of the University,' pp. 187–94. The endowment was reorganised in 1858, when it was directed that one lecture should be delivered annually in term-time by a man of eminence in science or literature, who was to be appointed by the vice-chancellor. The first of the Rede lectures under the new scheme was given in May 1859 by Professor (afterwards Sir Richard) Owen [q. v.]

Sir Richard Rede (1511–1579), master of requests, came of a family settled at Nether Wallop in Hampshire, and was born in 1511. In 1524 he was elected scholar at Winchester, and in 1528 fellow of New College, Oxford. He graduated B.C.L. in March 1536–7, and D.C.L. in July 1540. He was employed in a subordinate capacity in the dissolution of the monasteries, was knighted and appointed lord chancellor of Ireland in 1546. He was removed in 1548, and became master of requests in England. He took part in the trials of Bishops Heath, Day, Tunstal, and Bonner, and was frequently employed in business connected with the admiralty. He died on 11 July 1579 at his manor of Redbourn, Hertfordshire, to which, as well as to New College, he left small benefactions (*Reg. Univ. Oxon.* i. 187; Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 113; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714; *Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII.*; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom.; *Acts of the Privy Council*, passim; Strype, *Works*; Foxe, *Actes and Mon.*; Burnet, *Hist. Ref.*; Coote, *Civilians*, p. 35; O'Flanagan, *Lord Chancellors of Ireland*, i. 201–2; Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, i. 180, 185; Woodward, *Hampshire*, iii. 172, 174).

[Brewer's Letters and Papers of Henry VIII; Cambridge Antiquarian Communications, i. 365; Collect. Topogr. et Genealog. iv. 104; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 302, v. 251; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 20, 525; Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales; Foss's Judges of England, v. 230; Hasted's Kent, i. 370, 405; Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, p. 338; University and College Documents, i. 128–9; Wright's Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, p. 68.]

T. C.

REDE or READE, WILLIAM (*d.* 1385), bishop of Chichester, was a native of the diocese of Exeter, and is said to have been first educated at Exeter College, Oxford, afterwards migrating to Merton College. He was studying at Oxford before 1337 (cf. *Digby MS.* 176, f. 71). In 1344 he was M.A. and fellow of Merton; was bursar in 1352–3, and while still fellow of Merton had letters dimissory as acolyte

from Bishop Grandison of Exeter on 17 Aug. 1354. He is said to have returned to Exeter College as fellow in 1358, and in 1374 speaks of T. Worthe, the rector, as his 'Consocius.' He held the living of Buttermere, Wiltshire, in 1361 (Phillips, *Institutiones Clericorum*, i. 54). Somewhat later he obtained from Archbishop Islip, who was also a former fellow of Merton, the provostship of Wingham, Kent. Rede is also said to have been archdeacon of Rochester (*Digby MS.* 216). In a petition to the pope he is called 'Exon. clerico, sac. pagine prof.' He was papally provided to the see of Chichester on 23 Sept. 1368, and was consecrated at Avignon (*Cotton. MS.* Julius, B. iii. f. 25 —other authorities give the date as 11 Oct.; Le Neve, i. 243; Stubbs, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.* p. 58). The temporalities were restored on 9 June 1369. Rede was trier of petitions in various parliaments from 1369 to 1380. In 1376 he was one of the commissioners sent to decide the dispute between the faculty of arts and theology and the faculty of canon and civil law at Oxford (Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 107). On 10 Dec. 1377 he obtained a license to crenelate his manor-house at Amberley (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II, i. 76), and the castle at that place, now in ruins, was his work. He also seems to have been at some pains to secure a proper record of the property of his see; Ashmole MS. 1146, in the Bodleian Library, which is styled 'Liber Cicestrensis,' contains a calendar which was prepared for him, together with other documents relating to his see. Rede is named as lending 100*l.* to the king on 6 March 1379 (*ib.* i. 635).

He died on 18 Aug. 1385, and was buried in the chancel before the high altar of Selsey church. By his will, dated 1–3 Aug. 1382, which was proved on 9 Nov. 1385, he left a chest of 100*l.* to the fellows of Merton and also a hundred books, and 100*l.* for the repair of the library; there were also bequests of ten books, 5*l.*, and a silver cup to Balliol College, ten books, 10*l.*, and a silver chalice to Queen's College, and a hundred books, 20*l.*, and a silver cup to New College (for his books at New College see *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 135). He had previously, in 1374, given twenty-five books and 20*l.* for the repair of the library to Exeter College. The will also contains a large number of other bequests, and refers to Pope Urban and Archbishop Islip as his patrons. Rede built the library at Merton (*Memorials of Merton*, pp. 15–16). Leland says that his portrait in the library bore the inscription 'Gulielmus Redæus . . . quondam socius istius collegii, qui hanc librariam fieri fecit.' Godwin mentions that in his time (1615) Rede's astronomical instruments were still preserved in the library at Merton. The only one of Rede's books that is still where he placed it, is Balliol MS. 94, a copy of 'Averroes super Aristotelis Physica.' The Digby MSS. 176 and 216, and perhaps also Digby MS. 19, were given by Rede to Merton College; Digby MS. 176 was partly written by Rede himself, and was specially left to Merton and Exeter Colleges; some of its contents are noticed below. Digby MS. 216 is a collection of 'Questiones' given to Rede by his early tutor, Nicholas de Sandwych. Digby MS. 19 contains historical treatises, and was bought by Rede from the executors of Thomas Trillek; Jesus MS. 46, which contains the 'Tabulæ,' was formerly in Rede's possession.

Rede enjoyed great repute for his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, or perhaps more correctly of astrology. These subjects were much studied at Merton in the fourteenth century, and among Rede's contemporaries were John Ashenden, John Mauduith [q. v.], and William Merle [q. v.] (*Memorials of Merton College*, p. 37). Ashenden was the most famous, and worked together with Rede; they are said to have foretold the black death from the consideration of an eclipse of the moon (*Digby MS.* 176, f. 9). Another friend, Simon de Bredon of Merton College, bequeathed him his lesser astrolabe (Brodrick, p. 202; *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. vii. 405). Rede was the author of: 1. 'Tabulæ Astronomicæ. Almanak sive Tabulæ Solis pro 4 Annis 1341–1344' (Ashmole MSS. 191 ff. 62–76, 393 iv. i.; Digby MSS. 57 f. 32, 97 ff. 5–41, 176 f. 71, 178 ff. 11–13; Magdalen College 182, and Jesus College 46). From the Digby MS. 176 it appears that the tables were calculated in 1337. 2. 'Canones Tabularum ad Meridiem Oxon.' Inc. 'Volentibus pronosticare futuros effectus Planetarum' (Ashmole MS. 191 ff. 59–61; Digby MSS. 57, 48 ff. 177–81, 92 f. 11, 97 ff. 64–71; Hertford College, 2 f. 51, Bodley MS. 2589, and Cambr. Univ. Libr. MS. Ii. 27 contain both the 'Tabulæ' and 'Canones'). From Digby MS. 97 it would appear that the canons were not of Rede's own compilation; it has been suggested that they were by Nicholas of Lynn [q. v.] (Bernard, *Cat. MSS. Angliæ*, *Bodley MS.* 8538). 3. 'Pronosticationes Eclipseos Lunæ 1345 W. Rede calculavit, Joh. Ashenden pronosticavit' (Digby MS. 176, ff. 9–13). 4. 'Calculation at Oxford in March 1357 of the significance of the Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in October 1365' (Digby MS. 176, f. 34). In Digby MS. 176, f. 40, there

is a letter from Reginald Lambourne, fellow of Merton College, to Rede, on the conjunctions to take place in 1368–74. In Ashmole MS. 191, f. 56, there is 'Introitus Solis in Arietem Anno Gracie 1440 . . . . juxta Tabulas Magistri Rede.'

Besides these, Rede was the author of some short historical tracts, all contained in Cotton MS. Julius B. III: 1. 'Chronica a Christo de papis et imperatoribus ad Ludowicum Bavariæ,' ff. 3–31. The earlier lives of the popes are by Richard of Cluny; the later ones, from Honorius III to Gregory XI, are by Rede. 2. 'De Archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus ad Whittlesey,' ff. 31–42. The later lives, and particularly that of Simon Islip, appear to be written from personal knowledge. 3. 'Chronica a Bruto usque ad 1367,' ff. 51–115. The volume also contains a 'Provinciale Romanum,' or list of the subject sees of Rome, and two short pieces on f. 51, entitled 'Reliquiæ ecclesiæ Lateranensis' and 'De Denariis Petri in Anglia.' Like others of Rede's books, the manuscript was at one time in the possession of Thomas Allen (1542–1632) [q. v.] From Allen it passed to Sir Kenelm Digby, who presented it to Sir Robert Cotton.

A William Read, who was archdeacon of Chichester 1398–1411, chancellor in 1407, and treasurer in 1411 (Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Angl.* i. 260, 268, 270), may have been a relative of William Rede the bishop, or perhaps more probably of Robert Reade [q. v.]

[Leland's Comment. de Scriptoribus, p. 352; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. 618; Walsingham's Historia Anglicana, i. 307; Fasciculi Zizaniorum, p. 516; Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 506; Wilkins's Concilia, iii. 107, 122; Fœdera, iii. 886, 1055; Rolls of Parliament, vols. ii. and iii.; Brodrick's Memorials of Merton College, Boase's Register of Exeter College, p. 9, Wood's Life, ed. Clark, iv. 288–9 (these last three in Oxf. Hist. Soc. publications); Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 5, 98, 157, 197, and History and Antiquities, i. 450, 475, ed. Gutch; Sussex Archæological Collections, xvii. 194–7; Stephens's Chichester, p. 119; Catalogues of Digby and Ashmolean MSS.] C. L. K.

REDE, WILLIAM LEMAN (1802–1847), dramatist, brother of Leman Thomas [Tertius] Rede [q. v.], was born at Hamburg in 1802. At an early age he took to writing for the stage. He was very intimately connected with the Strand Theatre, under the management of W. J. Hammond. To introduce Lionel Benjamin Rayner at that theatre in 1832, he wrote a piece called 'Professionals Puzzled,' which gained him immediate popularity. On 23 Jan. 1833 his most successful play, 'The Rake's Progress,' was produced at the Olympic, and ran for the entire season. In rapid succession appeared 'His First Champagne' at the Strand, October 1833; 'Cupid in London,' extravaganza, at the Queen's Theatre, in January 1835; 'The Old and Young Stager,' farce, at the Olympic, December 1835; 'Come to Town,' farce, at the Strand, April 1836; 'The Gaberlunzie Man,' extravaganza, at the English Opera House, September 1836; 'Douglas Travestie' and 'the Peregrinations of Pickwick' at the Adelphi in 1837; 'Sixteen-String Jack' and 'An Affair of Honour' at the Olympic in 1841. After 1841 he turned his attention to other branches of literature, though still writing occasional pieces for the stage. He frequently contributed to 'Bentley's,' the 'New Monthly,' and other magazines. In 1842 he started a rival to 'Punch,' called 'Judy,' of which only two numbers appeared. In 1846 a novel, entitled 'The Royal Rake,' founded on the early history of George IV, appeared in the 'Sunday Times,' and he was engaged on 'The Man in Possession' for the same paper at the time of his death. He died suddenly of apoplexy on 3 April 1847, at his house in Southampton Street.

By his wife Sarah, daughter of John Cooke, a bass singer of Drury Lane Theatre, whom he married in 1832, he left one son.

[Era, 11 April 1847; Gent. Mag. 1847, i. 666; Ward's Men of the Reign, p. 747; Spielman's Hist. of Punch, 1895, p. 283.] E. I. C.

REDERECH (*fl.* 580), British king. [See Rhydderch Hael.]

REDESDALE, Earl of. [See Mitford, John Thomas Freeman-, 1805–1886.]

REDESDALE, Baron. [See Mitford, John Freeman-, 1748–1830.]

REDESDALE, ROBIN of (*fl.* 1470), popular leader. [See Robin.]

REDFERN, JAMES FRANK (1838–1876), sculptor, was born at Hartington, Derbyshire, in 1838. As a boy he showed a taste for art by carving and modelling from the woodcuts of illustrated papers. At the suggestion of the vicar of Hartington, he executed in alabaster a group of a warrior and a dead horse. This was brought to the notice of Alexander James Beresford-Hope [q. v.], on whose estate Redfern was born. Hope sent him to Paris to study for six months. His first work exhibited at the Royal Academy, 'Cain and Abel' (1859), attracted the notice of John Henry Foley [q. v.] He exhibited a 'Holy Family' in 1861, 'The Good Samaritan' in 1863, and other subjects almost every year until his death. These were at first

chiefly of a sacred character, and afterwards portrait statues. His larger works were principally designed for Gothic church decoration. Among them may be mentioned sixty statues on the west front of Salisbury Cathedral; statues of the Apostles at Ely; groups of figures on the reredos at Gloucester; Our Lord in majesty in the chapter-house, Westminster; an elaborate reredos, representing the crucifixion, with the martyrdoms of St. Peter and St. Andrew, in St. Andrew's, Wells Street; the entombment in the Digby mortuary chapel, Sherborne. He also carved the statue of Fortitude on the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, and the statue of the Duke of Devonshire in front of the laboratory at Cambridge. He died at Hampstead on 13 June 1876, in the midst of a promising career.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues, 1859–76; Art Journal, 1876, p. 276.] C. D.

REDFORD, GEORGE, D.D. (1785–1860), nonconformist divine, born in Oxford Street, London, on 27 Sept. 1785, was educated at Hoxton College and in the university of Glasgow, where he matriculated in 1808 and graduated M.A. in 1811. In 1809 he was ordained in the congregational ministry, and was admitted to the pastoral charge of the independents at Uxbridge in 1812. There he originated, and for some time conducted, the 'Congregational Magazine.' He also, in conjunction with Thomas Harry Riches, compiled 'The History of the ancient Town of Uxbridge' (Uxbridge, 1818, and again 1885, 8vo). In June 1826 he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the ministry at Angel Street chapel, Worcester. In 1834 he was chosen president of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and in 1837 delivered the congregational lectures in connection with the 'congregational library.' These attracted much attention, and were published under the title of 'Holy Scripture verified; or the Divine Authority of the Bible confirmed by an appeal to Facts of Science, History, and Human Consciousness,' London, 1837, and 1853, 8vo. He had previously composed the celebrated 'Declaration of the Faith, Church Order, and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters,' which was adopted by the congregational union in 1833. In 1834 he received from the university of Glasgow the honorary degree of LL.D., and the degree of D.D. was afterwards conferred upon him by the university of Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1856 he resigned his charge at Worcester, in consequence of failing health, and retired to Edgbaston, Birmingham, so as to be near his friend, the Rev. John Angell James [q. v.] He died at his residence in Monument Lane, Edgbaston, on 20 May 1860. He was married and left issue.

In addition to the works already mentioned he wrote: 1. 'A Defence of Extempore Prayer, and of the Mode of Preaching generally adopted by the Calvinistic Dissenters, in reply to a Sermon preached by [R. Hodgson] the Dean of Chester,' London [1816], 8vo. 2. 'The true Age of Reason: a candid Examination of the Claims of Modern Deism, containing a Demonstration of the Insufficiency of unassisted Reason to lead Mankind to Happiness, to Virtue, and to God,' London, 1821, 8vo. 3. 'Memoirs and Select Remains of the late Rev. John Cooke,' London, 1828, 8vo. 4. 'The Pastor's Sketch-book; or authentic Narratives of real Characters,' 3rd edit., London, 1829, 8vo. 5. 'The Church of England indefensible from the Holy Scriptures, in reply . . . especially to two Discourses by J. Garbett, entitled "The Church Defended,"' London, 1833, 8vo. 6. 'The Great Change: a Treatise on Conversion,' London [1844?], 12mo, with an introduction by John Angell James. 7. 'Body and Soul; or Life, Mind, and Matter, considered as to their peculiar nature and combined condition in living things,' London, 1847, 8vo. 8. 'True Greatness: a Brief Memoir of John Angell James of Birmingham,' London, 1860, 16mo, reprinted from the 'Evangelical Magazine,' with additions.

He was a contributor to the 'North British,' the 'British Quarterly,' and the 'Eclectic' reviews, and he edited 'The Family and Closet Expositor,' 1830; the 'Evangelist,' 1837, &c., in conjunction with Dr. Leifchild; C. G. Finney's 'Lectures on Systematic Theology,' 1851; and 'The Autobiography of the Rev. William Jay,' 1854, in collaboration with John Angell James.

[Berrow's Worcester Journal, 25 May 1860; Congregational Year-book, 1861, p. 230; Nonconformist, 30 May 1860.] T. C.

REDFORD, Sir HENRY (*d.* 1404?), speaker of the House of Commons, came of a family long settled in Lindsey, Lincolnshire. In 1386 he accompanied John of Gaunt on his expedition to Spain, and in 1392–3 served as sheriff of Lincolnshire. He represented that county in parliament in 1400–1, and in the latter year was summoned to the privy council. During 1402 Henry IV requested him to contribute to a benevolence, and he again represented Lincolnshire in the parliament that met on 1 Oct. Two days later he was elected speaker, but his

tenure of the chair was not marked by any incident of note, and parliament was dissolved on 25 Nov. In 1403 Redford was again attending meetings of the privy council, and in 1404 once more represented the same constituency in parliament. He probably died in that or the following year. Another Sir Henry Redford, possibly a son, took an active part in the wars in Normandy under Henry VI; in 1449 he was one of the three commissioners appointed to treat for terms on the surrender of Rouen to the French. He was himself one of the hostages and remained prisoner till 1451. In 1459 he fought against the Lancastrians at the battle of Ludford, but immediately afterwards made his peace with the king. He was pardoned, but his estates were forfeited, except those he held as executor or feoffee (*Rolls of Parl.* vol. v. passim; *Letters and Papers of Henry VI*, Rolls Ser. ii. 608, 611, 628; *Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy*, Rolls Ser. p. 353; Nicolas, *Proc. Privy Council*, vi. 109–10).

[Rymer's Fœdera, orig. edit. vii. 508; Rolls of Parl. iii. 486 *a*; Nicolas's Proc. and Ord. of Privy Council, i. 158, 160, ii. 75, 76, 86; Palgrave's Antient Kal. and Inventories, vols. ii. and iii.; Official Ret. Memb. Parl.; Wylie's Hist. of Henry IV, i. 296; Manning's Speakers of the House of Commons.] A. F. P.

REDFORD, JOHN (*fl.* 1535), musician, poet, and dramatist, was, according to Hawkins, who gives no authority, organist and almoner of St. Paul's; Tusser mentions Redford as master of the children of St. Paul's about 1535, in his autobiographical poem:

> But mark the chance, myself to 'vance,
> By friendship's lot to Paules I got,
> So found I grace a certain space
> Still to remain
> With Redford there, the like nowhere
> For cunning such, and virtue much
> By whom some part of musicke art
> So did I gain.

Sebastian Westcott was master of the children of St. Paul's in August 1559, when Redford was probably dead (Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, p. 191).

Redford's instrumental works are very important in musical history. Twenty-three instrumental pieces by Redford are in the famous manuscript written by Thomas Mulliner [q. v.]; they mainly consist of florid counterpoint upon a plain-song. Other organ pieces of the same nature are in Additional MS. 15233; and several in Additional MS. 29996, the first forty folios of which appear to be in Redford's autograph. An arrangement by him of 'Gloriflcamus' in Mulliner's book, a 'Precamur est Moyses' and a 'Justus ut palma' in the autograph manuscript, are among the best remains of this period, and show that Redford had surpassed anything previously known in instrumental music, though other works in both manuscripts are more difficult. Redford, to judge by these manuscripts, was the best instrumental composer, but not the greatest executant, of his time. His only known vocal works are a very fine motet 'Cristus resurgens' in Additional MSS. 17802–5, and another motet in an imperfect set of part-books at Christ Church, Oxford; some of the organ music may consist of exact transcriptions of vocal works. Redford has also the credit of composing a remarkably fine contrapuntal anthem, 'Rejoice in the Lord alway,' which is still in the repertory of our choirs, especially of St. Paul's, but there is no reason to believe it is Redford's. It is preserved in Mulliner's book, from which it was published (with seven other pieces) in the appendix to Hawkins's 'History of Music,' being subsequently reprinted by the Motett Society, and brought into use: but Mulliner gave no composer's name. Causton set the same words.

As master of the children at St. Paul's, Redford had to provide dramatic entertainments. A very quaint specimen of his skill survives in a morality of his, entitled 'Wyt and Science.' This is preserved in Additional MS. 15233 with the organ pieces mentioned above, and many poems by Redford, Heywood, and other musician-poets of Henry VIII's reign. There are also fragments in the same manuscript of two other moralities, one with Redford's name. The entire manuscript, except the musical portion, was edited in 1848 for the Shakspeare Society by Mr. Halliwell [-Phillipps], who, unfortunately, had no knowledge of music. The morality was written in Henry VIII's life, as the last speech prays for the king and queen: though of little or no value poetically, it shows some humour and perception of dramatic effect, even having elementary stage directions. The poems and songs that follow the morality have greater literary value: one of them, 'Long have I been a singing man,' is ascribed to Heywood in Cotton MS. Vespasian A 25. A mock-pathetic 'Lamentation of Choirboys' is amusing with its occasional use of trisyllable rhymes ('thinke on him,' 'wynke on him,' 'lynke on him'). It is probable that these poems were also sung on the stage, perhaps in the two moralities of which fragments remain.

Morley (*Plaine and Easie Introduction to Musicke*, 1597) includes Redford in the list of

'Practicioners' whose works he had studied, placing him after Cornysshe, Pygott, and Taverner. His name was probably never mentioned again until Hawkins published his 'History.'

[Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 15233, 17802–5, 29996, 30513; Hawkins's Hist. of Music, c. 77 and Appendix; Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 72, ii. 342–5; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians, iii. 270–1; Bumpus's Organists and Composers of St. Paul's; Shakespeare Society's Publications and other works quoted above.]

H. D.

REDGRAVE, RICHARD (1804–1888), subject and landscape painter, second son of William Redgrave, and younger brother of Samuel Redgrave [q. v.], was born at 2 Belgrave Terrace, London, on 30 April 1804. At the time of his birth his father was a clerk in the office of Joseph Bramah [q. v.], inventor of the hydraulic press, but he afterwards became a manufacturer of wire fencing, and his son began life as a clerk and draughtsman in his father's office. He nevertheless found time to draw from the marbles in the British Museum, and in 1826 was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, to which he had in 1825 sent a picture of 'The River Brent, near Hanwell.' About 1830 he gave up office work, and for some years maintained himself by teaching drawing. He likewise sent pictures to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the British Institution, and the Society of British Artists. His first success was 'Gulliver exhibited to the Brobdingnag Farmer,' which appeared at the British Institution in 1836, and is now in the Sheepshanks Collection, South Kensington Museum. It has been engraved by James Mollison. In 1838 he sent to the British Institution 'The Trial of Griselda's Patience,' and a subject from Crabbe's poem of 'Ellen Orford:' this latter was rejected, but hung on the line at the academy in the same year. These were followed at the Royal Academy by 'Olivia's Return to her Parents' and 'Quentin Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp,' in 1839; and by 'The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter' and 'The Wonderful Cure by Paracelsus' in 1840, in which year Redgrave was elected an associate. In 1841 he exhibited 'The Castle-Builder,' 'Sir Roger de Coverley's Courtship,' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield finding his Lost Daughter at the Inn;' in 1842, 'Ophelia,' one of his best figure pictures, and 'Cinderella,' both in the Sheepshanks Collection, and 'Bad News from Sea;' in 1843, 'The Poor Teacher,' The Fortune Hunter,' and 'Going to Service;' in 1844, 'The Sempstress' and 'The Wedding Morning—the Departure;' in 1845, 'The Governess,' now in the Sheepshanks Collection, and 'Miranda;' in 1846, 'Preparing to throw off her Weeds,' also in the Sheepshanks Collection, and 'The Suppliant;' in 1847, 'Fashion's Slaves,' 'The Guardian Angel,' 'Happy Sheep,' and 'The Deserter's Home;' in 1848, 'Country Cousins,' now in the Vernon Collection, National Gallery, and engraved by Henry C. Shenton, and 'Bolton Abbey—Morning,' in the Sheepshanks Collection; in 1849, 'The Awakened Conscience' and 'The Solitary Pool;' and in 1850, 'The Attiring of Griselda,' 'The Child's Prayer,' and 'The Woods planted by Evelyn.'

Early in 1851 Redgrave was elected a royal academician, when he painted as his diploma work 'The Outcast,' and in the same year produced a more ambitious work, 'The Flight into Egypt: Mary meditating on the Prophecy of Simeon,' as well as a landscape entitled 'A Poet's Study.' Henceforward landscapes became more and more frequent among his exhibited works: 'Love and Labour' appeared at the academy in 1852; 'The Forest Portal,' in 1853; 'An Old English Homestead,' now in the South Kensington Museum, and 'The Mid-wood Shade,' in 1854; 'The Sylvan Spring,' in 1855; 'Handy Janie,' in 1856; 'The Well-known Footstep,' 'The Cradle of the River,' and 'The Moorland Child,' in 1857; 'The Strayed Flock,' 'Seeking the Bridle-Road,' and two pictures of the 'Children in the Wood,' in 1860; 'A Surrey Combe,' and 'The Golden Harvest,' in 1861. Among his later works may be mentioned: 'Sermons in Stones' and 'Startled Foresters,' 1874; 'Starting for a Holiday' and 'The Mill Pool,' 1875; 'Calling the Sheep to Fold,' 1876; 'Deserted' and 'Help at Hand,' 1877; and 'The Heir come of Age,' 1878. Redgrave's *genre* pictures have been called 'social teachings,' and he has himself written, 'It is one of my most gratifying feelings that many of my best efforts in art have aimed at calling attention to the trials and struggles of the poor and the oppressed.'

Redgrave was actively engaged in the organisation of the government school of design, of which he was appointed botanical lecturer and teacher in 1847. He became head-master in 1848, art superintendent in 1852, and inspector-general for art in 1857. He was a member of the executive committee of the British section of the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and at its close received the cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1857 he received the appointment of surveyor of crown pictures, which he held until 1880, and during that time he compiled a detailed catalogue of the pictures

at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Hampton Court, and other royal residences, in thirty-four manuscript volumes. In 1869 he was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined, but on his retirement from office in 1880 he was created a C.B. He had previously, in 1875, resigned the directorship of the art division of the education department, to which he was promoted in 1874. He was awarded a special pension as a recognition of the great services which he had rendered to the science and art department. The presentation of the Sheepshanks collection of pictures and the Ellison collection of water-colour drawings was mainly due to his influence.

Redgrave died at 27 Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, London, on 14 Dec. 1888, his eyesight having gradually failed for some time previously. He was buried in Brompton cemetery.

There are two portraits of him in the possession of his family: a small one painted by himself when young, and another, life-sized, painted by Mr. Arthur S. Cope in 1880.

Redgrave was joint-author with his brother Samuel of 'A Century of Painters of the English School,' published in 1866, and wrote also 'An Elementary Manual of Colour,' 1853, and the introduction and biographical notices to a series of autotypes issued as 'The Sheepshanks Gallery' in 1870. A 'Manual of Design,' compiled from his writings and addresses, was published in 1876 by his son, Mr. Gilbert R. Redgrave, chief senior inspector of the National Art Training School. Ten pictures in oil by him, and a number of studies and sketches in watercolours and in chalk and pencil, are in the South Kensington Museum.

[Richard Redgrave, C.B., R.A., a Memoir compiled from his diary by his daughter, Miss F. M. Redgrave, with portrait, 1891; Art Journal, 1850, p. 48, autobiographical sketch, with portrait, and 1859, pp. 205–7; Sandby's History of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1862, ii. 290–4; Men of the Time, 1887; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves and Armstrong, 1886–9, ii. 770; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1825–83; British Institution Exhibition Catalogues (Living Artists), 1832–59; Exhibition Catalogues of the Society of British Artists, 1829–79.]

R. E. G.

REDGRAVE, SAMUEL (1802–1876), writer on art, eldest son of William Redgrave, and brother of Richard Redgrave [q.v.], was born at 9 Upper Eaton Street, Pimlico, London, on 3 Oct. 1802. When about fourteen Samuel obtained a clerkship in connection with the home office, and in his leisure time studied French, German, and Spanish, and practised watercolour-painting and architectural drawing, so far as to be admitted in 1833 an architectural student of the Royal Academy. He subsequently received a permanent appointment in the home office, and rendered important service in connection with the registration of criminal offences. In 1836 he acted as secretary to the constabulary force commission, and in May 1839 became assistant private secretary to Lord John Russell, and then to Fox Maule, afterwards second Baron Panmure [q. v.], until September 1841. Later on, from December 1852 to February 1855, he was private secretary to Henry Fitzroy (1807–1859) [q. v.] During the tenure of the home office by Sir George Grey he prepared, by direction of his chief, a volume entitled 'Some Account of the Powers, Authorities, and Duties of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department,' which was printed for official use in 1852. This work led him to compile 'Murray's Official Handbook of Church and State,' which was published in 1852 and again in 1855.

He retired from the public service in 1860, and devoted the rest of his life to the advancement of art. He had been secretary to the Etching Club since 1842, and had thus been brought in contact with many leading artists. At the International exhibition of 1862 the water-colour gallery was arranged by him, and the loan collection of miniatures exhibited at the South Kensington Museum in 1865 was due to his initiation and management. The National Portrait exhibitions of 1866, 1867, and 1868 also owed much to his exertions, and the gallery of British art in the Paris International exhibition of 1867 was under his direction. He likewise acted as secretary to the committee which carried out the exhibitions of the works of old masters and deceased British artists held at the Royal Academy from 1870, but retired on the appointment of a lay secretary to the academy in 1873.

His earliest contribution to the literature of art was 'A Century of Painters of the British School,' written conjointly with his brother Richard, and first published in 1866. This was followed in 1874 by his valuable 'Dictionary of Artists of the English School,' and in 1877 by a 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Collection of Water-colour Paintings in the South Kensington Museum,' on which he was engaged at the time of his death. He also compiled the 'Catalogue of the Loan Exhibition of Fans,' 1870, which was followed by 'Fans of all Countries,' a

folio volume issued in 1871, and he assisted in the compilation of the 'Catalogue of the Paintings, Miniatures, &c., bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum by the Rev. Alexander Dyce,' 1874.

Redgrave died at 17 Hyde Park Gate South, London, on 20 March 1876, and was buried in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Brompton.

[Biographical notice by Redgrave's brother Richard, with portrait, prefixed to the second edition of his Dictionary of Artists of the English School, 1878; Athenæum, 1876, i. 435.]

R. E. G.

REDHOUSE, Sir JAMES WILLIAM (1811–1892), oriental scholar, the eldest son of James Redhouse by his wife, Elizabeth Saunders, was born near London on 30 Dec. 1811. He was left an orphan early, and from 1819 to 1826 was educated at Christ's Hospital.

In 1826 he made a tour through the Mediterranean to Smyrna and Constantinople, and there was offered a post as draftsman in the employ of the Ottoman government. This brought him into touch with various official authorities, and led him to the careful study of Turkish. In 1830 he went to Russia. In 1834 he returned to London to publish a Turkish-English-French dictionary, on which he had been long engaged, but found that Thomas Xavier Bianchi's Turkish-French work had anticipated him.

In 1838 Redhouse resumed his employment under the Turkish government as translator and confidential interpreter, first to the grand vizier, and afterwards to the minister for foreign affairs. In 1840 he was transferred to the Turkish admiralty, became a member of the naval council, and was sent on a mission to the coast of Syria, then blockaded by the allied squadrons of England, Austria, and Turkey. There he acted as the medium of communication between the fleets and the Turkish force on shore. In 1843 Redhouse was appointed to be secretary and interpreter to Captain William Fenwick Williams [q. v.], the British commissioner deputed to arrange a peace between Turkey and Persia. He was engaged in the important negotiations which were concluded at Erzerum in May 1847. Returning to Constantinople, he remained till 1853 the confidential medium of communication between the Porte and the British embassy. In 1854 Redhouse was appointed oriental translator to the British foreign office, and in 1857 was sent to Paris to aid in the conclusion of a treaty with Persia. This was the last of his diplomatic labours.

Thenceforth he mainly devoted himself to literary work. He had joined the Royal Asiatic Society in 1854, and was its secretary from 1861 to 1864. Living in studious retirement at Kilburn, he spent most of his time in compiling a great dictionary of the Arabic, Persian, and pure Turki languages. He sought to treat in alphabetical order every word in the three tongues. He was made an honorary Doct. Lit. of Cambridge on 12 June 1884, a C.M.G. on 13 April 1885, and K.C.M.G. in 1888. He had in 1841 received the Sultan's imperial order, Nishani-Iftíkhar, and in 1847 the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun.

Redhouse died on 4 Jan. 1892. He married, first, in 1836, Jane Carruthers, daughter of Thomas Slade of Liverpool; she died in 1887. Secondly, in 1888, Eliza, daughter of Sir Patrick Colquhoun.

Redhouse was 'in many respects the leading authority on the Osmanli-Turki language.' His great unfinished manuscript dictionary is in the British Museum. A much abridged form of it was published by the American board of foreign missions. The following is a list of his published works, excluding the numerous essays and translations which appeared from time to time, chiefly in the pages of the Royal Asiatic Society's 'Journals:' 1. 'Grammaire raisonnée de la Langue Ottomane,' Paris, 1846, 8vo. 2. 'A Dictionary of Arabic and Persian Words used in Turkish,' London, 1853, 8vo. 3. 'Turkish Campaigners' Vade Mecum,' 1855, 16mo. 4. 'English-Turkish and Turkish-English Dictionary,' London, 1856, 8vo. 5. 'Lexicon of English and Turkish,' London, 1861, 8vo. 6. 'Diary of H.M. the Shah of Persia during his Tour through Europe in 1873,' from the Persian, 1874, 8vo. 7. 'Turkish Vade Mecum,' 1877, 16mo. 8. 'A Vindication of the Ottoman Sultan's Title of Caliph,' 1877. 9. 'On the History, System, and Varieties of Turkish Poetry, illustrated by Selections,' 1880. 10. 'The Mesnerí of Merlána, &c. . . . Translated, and the poetry versified,' 1881, 8vo. 11. 'The Era of Abraham, from his Birth to the Death of Joseph in Egypt,' 1883, 4to, privately printed. 12. 'Notes on Professor E. B. Tylor's Arabian Matriarchate,' 1884, 8vo.

[New Monthly Magazine for June 1880; Royal Asiatic Soc. Journal, vol. xxiv. 1892; Foreign Office List, 1888; Dod's Peerage; Cat. Brit. Mus.]

C. A. H.

REDINGTON, Sir THOMAS NICHOLAS (1815–1862), Irish administrator, only son of Christopher Redington (1780–1825), a captain in the army, by Frances, only daughter of Henry Dowell of Cadiz, was born at Kil-

cornan, Oranmore, co. Galway, on 2 Oct. 1815. He was educated at Oscott College and at Christ's College, Cambridge, but did not graduate. Devoting himself to politics, he represented Dundalk in parliament in the liberal interest from 1837 to 1846. On 11 July 1846 he was appointed under-secretary of state for Ireland, in 1847 a commissioner of national education, and ex officio an Irish poor-law commissioner. As a member of Sir John Burgoyne's relief commission in 1847 he rendered much active service during the famine, and in consequence of his services he was on 28 Aug. 1849 nominated a knight-commander of the civil division of the Bath, immediately after the queen's first visit to Ireland. He served as secretary to the board of control from December 1852 to 1856, when he accepted the post of commissioner of inquiry respecting lunatic asylums in Ireland. He resided at Kilcornan House, but he died in London on 11 Oct. 1862. On 30 Aug. 1842 he married Anne Eliza Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of John Hyacinth Talbot, M.P., of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford.

[Gent. Mag. 1862, xiii. 636; Men of the Time, 1862, p. 648; Dod's Peerage, 1862, p. 480; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1850, ii. 1107.]
G. C. B.

REDMAN, JOHN (1499–1551), master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was born in 1499. He was probably related to the Redmans of Levens and Harewood [see REDMAN, SIR RICHARD], and Cuthbert Tunstal [q. v.], by whose advice he devoted himself to study, was a kinsman. He was for some time at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, then at Paris till about 1520, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became B.A. 1525–6 and M.A. in 1530. He was made fellow on 3 Nov. 1530, proceeded B.D. in 1534, and D.D. in 1537. He became one of the king's chaplains, was public orator of the university 1537, Lady Margaret professor 27 Dec. 1538 to 1544, and again 12 July 1549. He was reputed to be a good Greek scholar, and in ecclesiastical politics held somewhat the same views as Henry VIII. Hence he found no difficulty, on 9 July 1540, in signing the decree declaring the marriage of Henry and Anne of Cleves invalid. He was also on the commission which drew up 'The necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian Man.' In 1540 he became prebendary of Westminster and Wells, and on 13 Nov. 1540 was made archdeacon of Stafford. He resigned this archdeaconry in 1547, when he was transferred to that of Taunton. On 17 Dec. 1540 he became canon of Westminster. In 1542 he was a member of the committee of convocation, which was designed to undertake a new version of the Bible, but whose labours were abruptly terminated by the order of the king. From 1542 to 1546 he was master of the King's Hall at Cambridge, and on 19 Dec. 1546 was made first master of Trinity College. On 16 Jan. 1545–6 Redman and Parker were appointed commissioners to survey the property of colleges. In sermons which he preached before Edward VI in the Lent of 1547–8 he was said to have maintained the doctrine of the real presence. None the less he was allowed, on 8 April 1548, to add the rectory of Calverton, Buckinghamshire, to his other preferments. He preached at Bucer's funeral, and wrote an epitaph on him. Redman was on the Windsor commission of 1548 which drew up the order of communion, but, being of Gardiner's way of thinking, he did not altogether approve of the result. He was also on the heresy commission of 1549. When commissioners came to Cambridge the same year Redman hung back for a time, not liking the terms of subscription; when, however, the commissioners allowed his interpretation of certain articles, he consented to subscribe. He was a witness at Gardiner's trial, but, being ill at Cambridge, his evidence was taken by commission there early in 1550–1. He was dying of consumption, and officious protestants crowded round his deathbed to try and get some declaration of his religious beliefs. An account of these transactions, called 'A Report of Master Doctor Redman's Answers,' &c., was printed, London, 1551; a copy is in the library at Cambridge. Young, writing to Cheke, said that to some it had seemed as though Redman had changed from 'softness, fear, or lack of stomach;' but the truth seems rather to be that he had not changed at all, and that he died much as he had lived, a divine whose position was fixed by the six articles. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Redman wrote: 1. 'Opus de Justificatione,' with which was printed 'Hymnus in quo peccator justificationem quærens rudi imagine describitur,' Antwerp, 1555, 4to. 2. 'De Gratia,' translated into English by T. Smyth as 'The Complaint of Grace,' and published London, 1556, 8vo.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 107, 542; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 193; Dixon's Hist. of the Church of England, ii. 234, 286, 304, 306, 493, iii. 3, 41, 106, 111, 263, 268, 293; Foxe's Acts and Mon. v. 600, vi. 126 sq., vii. 453 sq., viii. 273; Welch's Alumni West. p. 4; Zurich Letters, iii. 150, 151, 264, 492; Ridley's Works, ii. 316; Jewel's Works, iii. 127; Parker's Corresp. pp. 34, 38; Latimer's Works, ii. 297; Nowell's Works, i. (Parker Soc.)] W. A. J. A.

REDMAN, Sir RICHARD (*d.* 1426), speaker of the House of Commons, was son of Sir Matthew Redman of Levens, Westmoreland, by his wife Joan. His father, probably a son of Sir Matthew Redman who sat for Westmoreland in the parliaments of 1357 and 1358 and died in 1360, served in France and Spain under John of Gaunt in 1373, 1375, and 1380. In 1381 he was warden of Roxburghe, and in 1389 a commissioner to treat with the Scottish envoys (*Cal. Doc. relating to Scotland*, 1357–1509; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1377–81 passim). He died about 1390, and in 1393 Richard was granted leave to hold a tournament at Carlisle. On 17 March 1399–1400 he received letters of protection for a journey to Ireland with John de Cobham, third lord Cobham [q. v.], and in May was treating for peace with the Scots. In 1405 he was commissioned to exact fines from those who had been concerned in the Percy rising, and in the same year represented Yorkshire in parliament; he was returned for the same constituency in 1414, 1415, 1420, and 1421. In 1408 he was appointed to receive submissions and levy fines on the rebels who had been defeated at Bramham Moor, and in 1409 and 1410 was engaged in negotiating with, and raising forces against, the Scots. In 1415, with John Strange, he took the principal part in mobilising the forces for the French war. In the parliament which met on 4 Nov. he was elected speaker; parliament was in a loyal mood after Agincourt, and, having rapidly voted supplies, was dissolved on 12 Nov. In 1421 Redman was commissioned to raise loans for the French war. He died in 1426, having married Elizabeth (*d.* 1434), widow of Sir Bryan Stapleton, and daughter of William de Aldburgh, lord of the manor of Harewood, Yorkshire; she brought him Harewood and other manors in Yorkshire (*Cal. Inq. post mortem*, iv. 108). His son, Matthew Redman, predeceased him in 1419 seised of a moiety of Harewood (*ib.* iv. 186). Richard Redman (*d.* 1505) [q. v.], bishop of Ely, was probably Matthew Redman's grandson.

[Rymer's Fœdera, orig. ed. vols. vii. viii. and ix. passim; Rolls of Parl. iv. 63 *a*; Palgrave's Antient Kal. and Inventories, ii. 55; Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland, passim; Official Ret. Memb. Parl.; Plumpton Corr. (Camden Soc.) passim; Wylie's Henry IV, iii. 158; Manning's Speakers; Miscell. Gen. et Herald. new ser. iii. 441–2.] A. F. P.

REDMAN, RICHARD (*d.* 1505), bishop of Ely, probably great-grandson of Sir Richard Redman [q. v.], was born in the chapelry of Levens on the borders of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He is said to have been educated at Cambridge, and subsequently to have become one of the regular canons of the Premonstratensian order in the abbey of Shap, of which house he became abbot, and was visitor of the order in 1478. He seems to have held his abbey *in commendam* with his bishopric of St. Asaph for many years. The abbey was scarcely five miles from Levens, and was an important house with ample revenues. It is probable that family influence contributed to his promotion to this his first preferment. He seems to have been nominated to the see of St. Asaph in 1468, but was not actually consecrated till three years later, a question having arisen as to whether the see was vacant (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i. 73). In the parliament of 1483 he was appointed one of the triers of petitions from Gascony and the parts beyond sea. He found the cathedral of St. Asaph a heap of ruins, in which state it had lain since Owen Glendower had burnt the place down in 1408. Bishop Redman set himself to restore the church at a great cost, and it remains now substantially as he left it. On 21 Aug. 1474 he took part in the consecration of Thomas Billing, bishop of Hereford, at St. Mary's, Westminster. In 1487 he became somehow compromised in the 'rebellion' of Lambert Simmel. A complaint was made to the pope, who adjudicated upon the matter. The bishop recovered his place in the favour of Henry VII, for in 1492 we find him one of the commissioners for treating with the Scots for peace, and next year he was admitted to the privy council. In January 1496 the see of Exeter was vacated by the translation of Oliver King to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, and Redman succeeded him at Exeter. Finally, in September 1501, he was removed to the see of Ely, where his magnificent monument may still be seen. He died at Ely House, Holborn, on 24 Aug. 1505. The bishop must have been a man of very large means, and his profuse liberality was proverbial during his lifetime. In his will, which has been preserved, he made many and large bequests to the religious houses in his diocese, to the cathedral, and to his old abbey of Shap, as well as to the poor, among whom one hundred marks was to be distributed at his funeral.

[Bentham's Ely, p. 183; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr.; Le Neve's Fasti; Rolls of Parl. iv. 63, vi. 196, 238.] A. J.

REDMAN, ROBERT (*d.* 1540), printer, seems to have started in business in London about 1525, in which year he printed an edition of 'Magna Carta.' He also printed

an edition of Littleton's 'Tenures.' Pynson, in his edition of that year, warns his readers against it on account of its careless printing, and speaks of its printer as 'Redman, sed verius Rudeman, quia inter mille homines rudiorem haud facile invenies.' The cause of this jealousy is clear, for not only had Redman started as a printer of law books, in which Pynson had had for some time practically a monopoly, but he had established himself in Pynson's old premises in St. Clement's parish, and used the same sign, the George. On Pynson's death, Redman seems to have taken over his printing offices in Fleet Street, as well as his materials, and in 1530 began to use his device. For the next ten years he was steadily at work, for the most part printing law books. In 1540 an edition of Cicero's 'Paradoxa' in English was printed for Robert by John Redman at Southwark. In the same year he died, and his will was proved on 4 Nov. His wife, Elizabeth Pickeryng, was left sole executrix, and continued the business for a short time on her own account, after which she is stated to have married a certain Ralph Cholmonly.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert, i. 385–405; Timperley's Typogr. Encycl.; Gent. Mag. 1859, ii. 345.] E. G. D.

REDMAN, WILLIAM (*d.* 1602), bishop of Norwich, only son of John Redman of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, gent., and Margaret his wife, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1558, was elected scholar, and in due course fellow of his college. He graduated B.A. in 1563, and commenced M.A. in 1566, and proceeded B.D. in 1573, being then one of the senior fellows of Trinity. In July 1571 he became rector of Ovington in Essex, in the presentation of Anne, dowager lady Maltravers. In the following March he became rector of Toppesfield, and resigned Ovington (Newcourt, *Repertorium*). In 1576 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Canterbury. In 1578, being then D.D., he was presented to the rectory of Upper Hardres in Kent, and resigned Toppesfield. The last three pieces of preferment were bestowed upon him by the queen, probably at the suggestion of Archbishop Grindal, whose chaplain he was. He also held the living of Bishopsbourne, to which Richard Hooker [q. v.] succeeded on Redman's promotion to a bishopric. In 1584 and in 1586 he was prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In 1589 he became canon of Canterbury, and finally was elected to the bishopric of Norwich (17 Dec. 1594), and consecrated on 10 Jan. following. He died at Norwich on 25 Sept. 1602, at which time Chamberlain, writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, describes him as 'one of the wisest of his coat' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1601–3, p. 249); by this he probably meant that the bishop had a great gift for absorbing preferment, holding his tongue and making no mistakes. Redman married Isabel Calverley, who survived him till 1613. Four sons and two daughters are mentioned as the fruit of this union. Archbishop Grindal appointed him one of his executors, and left him a riding horse. He himself bequeathed one hundred marks towards the wainscoting of the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. and the authorities quoted there.] A. J.

REDMOND, THOMAS (1745?–1785), miniature-painter, was the son of a clergyman at Brecon, and was apprenticed to a house-painter at Bristol. He came to London and studied for a short time at the St. Martin's Lane academy. He resided, 1762–1766, in Soho, but afterwards settled at Bath, where he continued to practise with success as a miniature-painter till his death in 1785. In 1762 he began to exhibit at the gallery of the Society of Arts, and contributed six portraits in all to that exhibition, thirteen to that of the Free Society, and eleven to the Royal Academy.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists.] C. D.

REDPATH, PETER (1821–1894), Canadian merchant and philanthropist, son of John Redpath, was born at Montreal on 1 Aug. 1821. His family was of Scottish lineage, and settled in Canada at the beginning of the century. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Montreal, and then sent to be trained in Manchester for business. Returning to Montreal, he entered first the firm of Dougall, Redpath, & Co., and later his father's sugar-refinery. When the firm of John Redpath & Son was turned into a company, Redpath found a wider sphere for his energies. He became in 1866 a director of the Bank of Montreal, and soon afterwards of the Montreal Rolling Mills, Montreal Telegraph Co., several mining companies, and the Intercolonial Coal Company; he thus identified himself with the encouragement of most Canadian industries, but took special interest in the development of the North-West territories with particular reference to their coal supply. In 1879 he resigned most of his directorates and settled in England, making frequent visits to Canada. In 1882 he still further limited his connection with busi-

ness, thenceforth remaining only on the London board of the Bank of Montreal. He found occupation, however, for he became a member of the Middle Temple, was on the council of the Royal Colonial Institute from June 1886 till his death, and took an active interest in the establishment of the Imperial Institute.

Redpath is remembered by a series of munificent donations to the McGill College and University at Montreal. He endowed the Peter Redpath chair of natural philosophy in 1871. In 1880 he gave the Redpath Museum, which was opened in 1882, as a centre for the study of geology, mineralogy, palæontology, zoology, and botany. In 1891 he gave, at a cost of some 75,000*l.*, a library for the use of students in arts, science, medicine, and law; he personally spent much time in examining libraries in England and on the continent, and the Redpath library was arranged on his own plans, with the result that it affords more accommodation for its size than any other similar building. It was opened on 31 Oct. 1893 by Lord Aberdeen. He also gave the library some three thousand volumes for an historical library. And at the college he instituted various prizes and medals. Besides encouraging liberal education, he was a large subscriber to works more strictly charitable, and was for some years president of the Montreal General Hospital.

Redpath died on 1 Feb. 1894, at his residence, the Manor House, Chislehurst. He married, on 16 Oct. 1847, Grace, daughter of William Wood of Bowden, Manchester, who survived him. He left no children.

[Toronto Globe, 3 Feb. 1894; Times, 3 Feb. 1894; In Memoriam Peter Redpath, by Sir J. W. Dawson, Montreal, 1894.] C. A. H.

REDVERS, Family of, derived its name from the vill of Réviers, in the Bessin (Stapleton, ii. cclxix.), and is first mentioned in 1060, when Richard of this house, with his brothers William and Baldwin, gave land at Gourbesville in the Cotentin to St. Père de Chartres (*ib.*) The pedigree begins, however, with that Richard de Redvers who is found as 'Francus' holding Mosterton in Dorset in 1084 and 1086 (Eyton, *Key to Domesday*, p. 113). In 1090 he was one of those barons of the Cotentin who supported Henry 'Beauclerc' against his brothers (Ord. Vit. iii. 351), and this proved the foundation of his fortunes, for Henry, on his accession, endowed him with lands in England. Richard, in return, supported him staunchly (*ib.* iv. 95, 110; Will. Malm. p. 471), and was one of his trusted advisers. Dying in 1107 (Ord. Vit. iv. 276), he was buried at the abbey of Montebourg, of which he is deemed the founder (*ib.*), though he had merely been given its patronage by Henry (Stapleton, ii. cclxxii.), and had given it some lands (*Gallia Christiana*, vol. xi.; *Monast. Angl.* vi. 1097). Henry had also given him Twinham Priory, Hampshire, which he endowed with lands in the Isle of Wight on obtaining its lordship (*ib.* vi. 304). By his wife Adeliza, daughter of William Peverell [q. v.] of Nottingham, who gave her marriage portion, the manor of Woolley, to Montebourg after his death (*ib.* vi. 1097), he left three sons—Baldwin, his successor [see Baldwin of Redvers], William 'de Vernon' (so named from the castle of Vernon), his heir in Normandy, and Robert 'de Ste. Mère Église,' who received the manor of that name—and a daughter Hawys, wife of William de Roumare, earl of Lincoln [q. v.] (Stapleton, ii. cclxxv.) Their mother's letter to the bishop of Exeter is found in 'Sarum Charters' (p. 5). It is important to distinguish Richard de Redvers from Richard, son of Baldwin of Exeter [see Clare, Family of], with whom he has been persistently confused. Nor was he, as asserted (Planché, *Conqueror and his Companions*, ii. 48; *Complete Peerage*, iii. 100), created Earl of Devon by Henry I (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 272).

His successor, Baldwin, the first Earl of Devon (*d.* 1155) [q. v.], left issue (with William, afterwards fifth earl) a son and heir, Richard, who was sheriff of Devon (as 'Ricardus Comes') in 1155–6, and as Richard 'de Redvers' in 1156–7; he is reckoned the second Earl of Devon. An interesting writ was addressed to him by the king as Richard 'de Redvers' only, in April 1157, in favour of Montebourg Abbey (Eyton, *Itinerary*, p. 25). He died in 1162 (Robert de Tor. p. 213), leaving by Dionys, daughter of Reginald, earl of Cornwall [q. v.], two sons (Baldwin and Richard), who succeeded him as third and fourth earls of Devon. On the death of the latter without issue (1184?) the succession opened to his uncle William (*d.* 1216).

Stapleton doubted whether this William was really styled, as alleged, 'de Vernon;' but a Montebourg charter of 1175 (*ib.* p. 188) clearly distinguishes him as William de Vernon 'junior,' from his uncle, William de Vernon 'senior' (a justiciar of Normandy), whose son Richard had at that date succeeded him. It was, however, as William 'de Redveriis,' earl of Devon, that he made a grant to 'Domus Dei,' Southampton, still preserved at Queen's College, Oxford

(*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. App. pp. 454–5), the seal of which shows the family device, a griffin clutching a hare. Though Hoveden styles him 'Earl of the Isle of Wight' (of which he was lord) at the coronation of Richard I, it was not till 28 April 1194 that the king granted him, as 'Earl William de Brion'(?), the *tertius denarius* of Devon as his father Baldwin and predecessor Richard had held it (*ib.* 9th Rep. App. ii. p. 205). Dying at a great age in 1216, he was succeeded by his grandson Baldwin, whose son and namesake was the last earl (1245–1262). His sister and heiress Isabel, countess of Albemarle, who styled herself occasionally Countess of Devon, died in 1293, immediately after selling her hereditary lordship of the Isle of Wight for 4,000*l.* to the crown; she left no issue.

[Stapleton's Rolls of the Norman Exchequer (App. to vol. ii.); Ordericus Vitalis (Société de l'Histoire de France); William of Malmesbury, Robert of Torigny, and Sarum Charters and Documents (Rolls Ser.); Monasticon Anglicanum; Gallia Christiana; Reports of Hist. MSS. Comm.; Eyton's Key to Domesday and Itinerary of Henry II; Planché's Conqueror and his Companions, with his 'Earls of Devon' (Collectanea Archæologica, vol. i.), and 'Lords of the Isle of Wight' (Brit. Arch. Assoc. vol. xi.); Dugdale's Baronage; Round's Geoffrey de Mandeville.] J. H. R.

REDVERS, BALDWIN OF (*d.* 1155). [See BALDWIN.]

REDWALD or **RÆDWALD** (*d.* 627?), king of the East-Angles, was the son of Tytili or Tytla, the son of Wuffa or Uffa. The latter was reckoned as eighth in descent from Woden, and after him, as first East-Anglian king, the kings of his house were called Uffingas (BEDE, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, ii. 15). Redwald reigned during the supremacy of Ethelbert or Æthelberht (552?–616) [q.v.], king of Kent (*ib.* c. 5), under whose influence he accepted Christianity and was baptised in Kent. On his return to his own land he was persuaded by his queen and certain teachers to resume his heathen practices; he did not, however, renounce his new faith, but worshipped Christ and his old gods at the same time, having a temple in which were two altars, one for Christian sacrifice, the other for sacrifices to idols. This temple remained undestroyed until the lifetime of Aldwulf, king of the East-Angles from 664, who said that he had seen it when a boy (*ib.* c. 15). Redwald rose to great power, and even in the reign of Æthelbert obtained the leadership of all the English peoples south of the Humber, with the exception probably of the kingdom of Kent, and is therefore reckoned as fourth of the kings that held a power of that kind, and are called Bretwaldas (*ib.* c. 5; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, an. 827). When Edwin or Eadwine [q. v.] was a fugitive from Northumbria, Redwald received him and promised him protection. Ethelfrid [q. v.], the Northumbrian king, thrice sent messengers to Redwald, offering him large sums of money if he would slay his guest, and threatening him with war if he would not do so. Redwald was tempted, and promised either to slay Eadwine or give him up to Ethelfrid's messengers. At this crisis Eadwine had the vision of Paulinus (*d.* 644) [q. v.], which was afterwards made the means of deciding him to embrace Christianity; and if, as is supposed by some, Paulinus appeared to him in the flesh, the bishop's presence at Redwald's court would throw some light on the king's position as regards religion. Redwald privately told his queen of his purpose against his guest, and she dissuaded him from it, telling him that it would ill become so great a king to betray his friend for gold, or to break his word, which was more precious than all the jewels in the world, for love of money. He hearkened to her, and not only refused to give Eadwine up, but determined to espouse his cause. As soon as Ethelfrid's messengers were departed he gathered a large army and marched on a sudden against Ethelfrid, who advanced to meet him with a much smaller force; for he had not had time to gather the whole force of his kingdom. They met on 11 April 617 on the border of Mercia, on the eastern bank of the river Idle, near Retford in Nottinghamshire. The battle was fierce, and was long commemorated in the saying, 'The river Idle was foul with the blood of Englishmen' (HEN. HUNT. p. 56). Raegenheri, one of Redwald's sons, fell. Finally Ethelfrid was slain and his army totally defeated (BEDE, u.s. c. 12). The date of Redwald's death is not certainly known; it probably took place in or about 627, when his successor, Eorpwald, was converted to Christianity. He had two sons: Raegenheri, called Rainer by Henry of Huntingdon, and Eorpwald, who succeeded him, and was slain by a heathen, Ricbert, after reigning three years, probably in 631. Sigebert (FLOR. WIG. i. 260), who was banished to Gaul, and who succeeded Eorpwald, was probably Redwald's stepson.

[Anglo-Saxon Chron. ann. 617, 827 (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. i. 13, 260 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Hen. Hunt. p. 56 (Rolls Ser.); Dict. of Christian Biogr. art. 'Redwald,' by Bishop Stubbs;

Bright's Early English Church History, p. 109, 2nd edit.; Green's Making of England, pp. 249–51.] W. H.

REECE, RICHARD (1775–1831), physician, born in 1775, was third and youngest son of William Reece (*d.* 1781), vicar of Bosbury, rector of Coddington, and curate of Colwall in Herefordshire, by Elizabeth Anna Mackafee, lady of the manor of Battleborough, Somerset. Early devoting himself to the profession of medicine, Richard was at the age of twenty resident surgeon at the Hereford Infirmary. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1796, and from 1797 to 1808 he practised in Chepstow and Cardiff. The Royal Humane Society in 1799 bestowed its silver medal upon him 'for his medical services in the cause of humanity *vitam ob restitutam*' (*sic*), and he afterwards entered its service as a medical assistant. He was living in London in 1812, and he subsequently graduated M.D., but it is not known from what university. He secured considerable practice in London, and was consulted by Joanna Southcott [q. v.], who was then aged 64, as to the possibility of her supernatural pregnancy. He seems to have given a guarded diagnosis, which he had an opportunity of converting into a certain one, for he assisted at her autopsy when she died on 27 Dec. 1814.

Reece led an active life, and, in addition to his practice, interested himself in therapeutic and chemical pursuits at a time when these studies were but little considered. His knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants enabled him to introduce several new drugs into general use, some of which still maintain their reputation as remedies. He died on 26 Sept. 1831, and is buried in St. George's burial-ground, Bayswater Road, London. He married Kitty Blackborow, a daughter of Judge Blackborow.

Reece published: 1. 'The Medical Guide, for the use of the Clergy, Heads of Families, and Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery,' &c., London, 8vo; 1st ed. 1802, 17th ed. 1850; an attempt to place before the public the rational treatment of disease when far removed from skilled assistance, and the steps to be taken in cases of accidents, emergency, and sudden illness. 2. 'Observations on the Anti-Phthisical Properties of Lichen Islandicus, or Iceland Moss,' London, 8vo, 1803. 3. 'Practical Observations on Radix Rhataniæ,' London, 8vo, 1808. 4. 'A Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine,' &c., London, 8vo, 1808. 5. 'Letters addressed to Mic. G. Prendergast on the present State of Medicine in Great Britain,' &c., London, 8vo, 1810. 6. 'The Reecean Pandect of Medicine,' &c., London, royal 8vo, 1812. 7. 'The Chemical Guide,' London, 8vo, 1814. 8. 'Statement of the last Illness and Death of Mrs. [Joanna] Southcott, with the Appearances on Dissection,' &c., 8vo, London, 1815. 9. 'A Practical Treatise on the Beneficial Effect of the Gratiola Officinalis in Nervous and Organic Diseases of the Lungs,' &c., London, 8vo, 1818. 10. 'A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Genital System, the Rectum . . . with an Account of the Diosma Crenata or Buchu Leaves,' &c., London, 8vo, 1825. 11. 'A Practical Dissertation on the Means of obviating and treating the Varieties of Costiveness,' &c., London, 8vo, 1826; 2nd edit. 1827. 12. 'The Lady's Medical Guide,' &c., 16mo, 1833. 13. 'A Practical Treatise on the Anti-Asthmatic Properties of the Bladder-podded Lobelia . . . to which is added an Account of the Chirayito Herb,' London; 2nd edit. 1830. Reece also edited the 'Monthly Gazette of Practical Medicine,' 1816–31, and the 'Medical Annual.'

A miniature in oils, by R. Bull, belongs to Dr. A. J. Richardson of West Brighton. It was engraved.

[Information kindly given by Dr. R. J. Reece, a grandson of Richard Reece, and by Dr. A. J. Richardson.] D'A. P.

REECE, ROBERT (1838–1891), dramatist, was born in the island of Barbados, West Indies, on 2 May 1838. His father, Robert Reece (1808–1874), was a barrister of the Inner Temple. The son matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, on 28 Jan. 1857, and graduated B.A. 1860, and M.A. 1864. He was admitted a student at the Inner Temple in 1860, but was not called to the bar. For a short time he was a medical student; then, between 1861 and 1863, an extra clerk in the office of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and from 1864 to 1868 an extra temporary clerk to the emigration commissioners.

Meanwhile he wrote some comic pieces for the stage with fair success. He was industrious and a facile rhymster. His first effort was the libretto of an operetta, 'Castle Grim' (music by G. Allen), produced at the Royalty Theatre on 2 Sept. 1865. Among Reece's subsequent contributions to the same stage were 'Prometheus,' a burlesque, on 23 Dec. 1865, printed in Lacy's 'Acting Edition of Plays,' vol. lxviii.; 'The Lady of the Lake,' burlesque, on 10 Sept. 1866 (Lacy, vol. lxxi.); 'Whittington Junior and his Sensation Cat,' a burlesque, on 23 Nov. 1871 (*ib.* vol. lxxxix.); 'Dora's Device,' a comedietta, on 11 Jan. 1871 (*ib.* vol. xc.); 'Little Robin Hood,' a burlesque, on 19 April 1871, revived at the Gaiety Theatre

in 1882 (*ib.* vol. xci.); 'Paquita, or Love in a Trance,' a comic opera, music by J. A. Mallandine, on 21 Oct. 1871 (*ib.* vol. xciv.) At the Queen's Theatre he produced 'The 'Stranger, stranger than Ever,' a burlesque, on 4 Nov. 1868 (*ib.* vol. lxxxii.); and many others were brought out at the Globe, the Olympic, the Vaudeville, the Strand, and the Gaiety. At the last theatre he produced fourteen pieces between 14 Sept. 1872 and 8 April 1884, among them the burlesques 'Forty Thieves,' on 23 Dec. 1880; 'Aladdin,' on 24 Dec. 1881; 'Little Robin Hood,' on 15 Sept. 1882; and 'Valentine and Orson,' on 23 Dec. 1882 (printed 1882). In fifteen pieces he collaborated with Henry Brougham Farnie, and occasionally joined other dramatic writers working on like lines to his own. He died at 10 Cantlowes Road, Camden Square, London, on 8 July 1891, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

[Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, 1881, xvi. 357, with portrait; Archer's English Dramatists of To-day, 1882, pp. 289–93; Saturday Programme, 25 Oct. 1876, pp. 3–4, with portrait; Illustrated London News, 18 July 1891, p. 71, with portrait; Era, 11 July 1891, p. 9; Figaro, 18 July 1891, p. 14, with portrait; Blanchard's Life and Reminiscences, 1891, i. 314, &c., ii. 364, 724; Morton's Plays for Home Performers, 1889, p. xi; information from Colonial Office and from Office of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.] G. C. B.

REED. [See also READ, READE, REDE, REEDE, and REID.]

REED, ANDREW (1787–1862), philanthropist and independent minister, born at Beaumont House, Butcher Row, St. Clement Danes, London, on 27 Nov. 1787, was fourth son of Andrew Reed, watchmaker, and of his wife, Mary Ann Mullen, who before her marriage taught a school in Little Britain. The father came as a young man to London from Maiden Newton in Dorset. He belonged to the independents, and acted as lay evangelist and preacher to the end of his life. Young Andrew was privately educated. At sixteen years of age he joined the congregational church in New Road, St. George's-in-the-East. Brought up to his father's business, he soon found it uncongenial, and by the advice of the Rev. Matthew Wilks of the Tabernacle, Moorfields, entered Hackney College as a theological student under the Rev. George Collison in 1807. He was ordained to the ministry on his twenty-fourth birthday, November 1811, as pastor of the New Road chapel. After seventeen years' labour there he set about building a larger chapel, which was called Wycliffe Chapel, and was opened on 21 June 1831. He held the pastorate of Wycliffe Chapel until November 1861. In 1834 Reed was sent by the Congregational Union of England and Wales as a deputation with the Rev. J. Matheson to the congregational churches of America, in order to promote peace and friendship between the two communities. The Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D., and he returned home after an absence of eight months. With his colleague he published 'a narrative of the visit,' 2 vols. 1834.

Reed actively engaged in philanthropic work for nearly fifty years. In 1813 he published a first appeal urging the formation of an asylum for orphans. Beginning in a small way, the institution grew in popular favour, and from February 1815 was known by the name of the London Orphan Asylum. Reed prepared plans, collected money, and elicited the sympathy of the public, securing the support of the Duke of Kent and other members of the royal family. A site in Clapton, consisting of a house and eight acres, was bought at a cost of three thousand five hundred guineas. The actual building cost 25,000*l.*, and was opened in 1825 by the Duke of Cambridge. Reed's second great work was the founding, in July 1827, of the Infant Orphan Asylum for fatherless children under seven years of age. Temporary premises were taken in Hackney Road, and Royal patronage was enlisted. A second house, with spacious grounds, was taken at Dalston to meet the increasing demand. When this proved inadequate, ground was secured at Wanstead, where in June 1841 the first stone of the new asylum was laid by the prince consort, who insisted on Reed accepting the mallet which had been presented to him during the ceremony. The governors decided, despite Reed's opposition, that the use of the Church of England catechism should be made compulsory. He therefore resigned his place at the board; but he still supported the charity, and provided for it by a special bequest in his will. In 1844 he set to work to found another infant asylum where no such condition should be required and a scriptural training be given. Twelve hundred pounds was at once raised, a house taken at Richmond, then a larger one in Hackney Road, and afterwards an old mansion on Stamford Hill. Eventually an estate was bought at Coulsdon, near Croydon, on which an orphanage was built, and was named Reedham in Reed's honour. Two other charities owe their origin to Reed. One is the asylum for idiots, which was started in October 1847. It was first housed

at Highgate, but was afterwards transferred to Earlswood, Surrey, and a branch for the eastern counties was established at Essex Hall, Colchester. Reed's last great philanthropic effort was made on behalf of incurables, of whom large numbers were discharged from the hospitals. This, begun in July 1855, was named the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and found a permanent home at Putney. The claims of these various institutions, in whose management he played a personal part, made it necessary for Reed to live in town, and he built himself a house at Cambridge Heath, Hackney, where his later life was passed. The cost of the asylums which he founded was 129,320*l*.

Reed resigned the pastorate of Wycliffe Chapel on the celebration of his jubilee in November 1861, and died at his house, Cambridge Heath, Hackney, on Tuesday, 25 Feb. 1862, aged 74.

In April 1816 Reed married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jasper Thomas Holmes of Castle Hall, Reading. She bore him four sons—Andrew, Charles [q. v.], Martin, and Howard—and a daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Spalding.

Besides sermons and tracts and the account of the visit to America mentioned, Reed published: 1. 'No Fiction: a Narrative founded on Facts,' in 2 vols. 1819; 12th edit. 1 vol. 8vo, with plates. 2. 'Martha: a Memorial of an only and beloved Sister,' 1821. 3. 'Rolls Plumbe: a Narrative for Children,' 1832. 4. 'Tracts adapted to the Revival of Religion,' 1832. 5. 'The Revival of Religion: a Narrative of the State of Religion at Wycliffe Chapel,' 1839. 6. 'Eminent Piety essential to Eminent Usefulness,' 1842. 7. 'The Advancement of Religion the Claim of the Times: a Course of Winter Lectures,' 1843. 8. 'Personal Effort for the Salvation of Men: a Manual for Christians,' 1844. 9. 'Charges and Sermons delivered on Special Occasions,' 1861. In 1841 he compiled and issued a hymn-book, being a collection of psalms and hymns for public worship, nineteen of which were written by himself. Of these the following have come into common use: 'Spirit Divine, attend our prayers,' and 'There is an hour when I must part.'

A full-length portrait of Reed, painted by George Paten in 1838, hangs in the boardroom of the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton.

[Memoirs of the Life and Philanthropic Labours of Andrew Reed, D.D., with Selections from his Journals, edited by his sons, Andrew Reed, B.A., and Charles Reed, F.S.A., 1863, 3rd edit. 1867.] W. B. L.

REED, Sir CHARLES (1819–1881), chairman of the London school board, second son of Andrew Reed [q. v.], the philanthropist, was born at a farmhouse near Sonning in Berkshire on 20 June 1819, and was educated, successively, at Madras House, Hackney, under John Allen (1771–1839) [q. v.]; at the Hackney grammar school; and at Silcoates, near Wakefield. As a youth he was admitted a professed member of his father's church, and for a time had thoughts of becoming a minister of the gospel. In December 1836 he was apprenticed to a firm of woollen manufacturers at Leeds, and there, in 1839, with his friend Thomas Edward Plint, he started and edited a magazine called 'The Leeds Repository.' In 1842, in conjunction with Mr. Tyler, he founded at Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London, the firm of Tyler & Reed, printers. In 1849 he left Tyler to continue the same trade with Benjamin Pardon of Hatton Garden. The firm afterwards moved to Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row. In 1861, when Reed's friend, Alderman Robert Besley, retired from the typefounding business, he took advantage of the opening thus created, and set up a typefounding factory in Fann Street, city of London. The enterprise proved highly successful, and as 'Sir Charles Reed & Sons, Limited,' is still a flourishing concern.

Reed in very early life interested himself in popular education. In 1844 he joined the Sunday School Union in London, and in course of time inspected numerous schools connected with the association in large towns. On one occasion he descended a coal-mine in order to visit a class of boys who only once a week came to the surface. In 1851 he won a first prize offered by the London Union for an essay on 'The Infant Class in the Sunday School,' and he published many new-year addresses on the education of the poor. Those called respectively 'Diamonds in the Dust' (1866) and 'The Teacher's Keys' (1872) had a wide circulation.

Reed soon interested himself in the government of the city of London. In 1855 he became a member of the common council for the ward of Farringdon Within, and actively aided in developing the Guildhall Library (cf. his *Plea for a Free Public Library and Museum in the City of London*, 1855) and the City of London School. He also interested himself in the preservation of Bunhill Fields burial-ground, and in the administration of the Irish Society's estates in Ulster, which he visited officially. Four times he moved that the freedom of the city should be conferred on distinguished men—on Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram, Sir Leopold

McClintock, and George Peabody. He was one of Peabody's British executors in 1869, and helped to carry out his philanthropic designs.

In politics he was a staunch liberal. As early as 1847 he organised the publication of a weekly paper, 'The Nonconformist Elector,' during the general election of that year. On 17 Nov. 1868 he was returned to parliament as the first representative for Hackney. He made his maiden speech on introducing a bill for exempting Sunday and ragged schools from poor rates, a measure which was carried into law. In 1870 he took a prominent part in the debates on the Elementary Education Bill. He advocated bible instruction without sectarian teaching. On 6 Feb. 1874 he was re-elected for Hackney, but, through a technical informality on the part of the returning officer, he was unseated on petition (14 April 1874), and, declining to be nominated again, suggested the selection of Henry Fawcett [q. v.] as candidate in his stead. With a view to devoting himself exclusively to educational work, he remained out of parliament till 5 April 1880, when he was returned for St. Ives in Cornwall.

Meanwhile his public life was mainly devoted to the affairs of the London school board. He was elected member for Hackney to the first board on 27 Nov. 1870, and in December he became the vice-chairman, and chairman of the works committee. On 10 Dec. 1873 he was chosen chairman of the board in succession to Lord Lawrence. He filled the post with energy and efficiency, carefully maintaining the religious compromise which the act embodied. As chairman he delivered and published seven valuable annual statements. He remained chairman till his death.

Reed visited America in 1873, and on his return was created a doctor of laws by Yale University. On 21 Feb. 1874 he was knighted by the queen at Windsor Castle. Throughout life he displayed some antiquarian predilections. In 1849 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he assiduously collected keys and autograph letters. In 1861 he exposed as forgeries a collection of 'pilgrims' signs' said to have been found by workmen when excavating Shadwell Dock. In 1862 he assisted H. T. Riley in translating the 'Liber Albus,' the 'White Book of the City of London,' published in the Rolls Series. For many years he contributed to 'Notes and Queries.' He was author, with his brother Andrew, of 'Memoirs' of the life of their father (1863), and he also took an active part in the direction of the Religious Tract, the British and Foreign Bible, and the London Missionary societies.

Reed died at Earlsmead, Page Green, Tottenham, Middlesex, on 25 March 1881, and was buried in Abney Park cemetery. A full-length portrait is in Hackney townhall.

He married, on 22 May 1844, Margaret, youngest daughter of Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. The only surviving son, Eliot Pye Smith Reed, has been chairman of Sir Charles Reed & Sons, Limited, since 1890.

The eldest son, Charles Edward Baines Reed (1845–1884), secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, born in New Broad Street, city of London, on 24 July 1845, entered the City of London School in 1857, and proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1864, where he gained a foundation scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1868 in the first class of the classical tripos. After further theological study at New College, London, he became minister of Common Close Congregational chapel at Warminster in 1871. In 1874 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and proved to be admirably fitted for that post. He was accidentally killed while visiting Switzerland by a fall over a precipice near the Morteratsch glacier at Pontresina on 29 July 1884. He wrote 'The Companions of our Lord' (1873), and 'Memoirs of Sir C. Reed' (1883) (*Congregational Year-book*, 1885, pp. 219–21).

The third son, Talbot Baines Reed (1852–1893), writer of books for boys, born at St. Thomas's Square, Hackney, on 3 April 1852, was educated at the City of London School. In 1868 he joined his father's firm, Sir Charles Reed & Sons, typefounders, and ultimately became managing director. Talbot Reed was greatly interested in literary history. In 1892 he co-operated in founding the Bibliographical Society, and was honorary secretary until within a few months of his death. His 'History of the Old English Letter-foundries, with Notes Historical and Bibliographical on the Rise and Progress of English Typography,' 1887, represented the researches of ten years. He also edited and supplied a memoir of the author to the 'Pentateuch of Printing,' by William Blades, 1890. He is, however, best known by his numerous and popular books for boys originally contributed to the 'Boys' Own Paper.' These are: 'The Adventures of a Three-Guinea Watch,' 1880; 'The Fifth Form at St. Dominic's,' 1881; 'My Friend

Smith,' 1882; 'Willoughby Captains,' 1883; 'Follow my Leader,' 1885; 'Reginald Cruden,' 1885; 'A Dog with a Bad Name,' 1886; 'The Master of the Shell,' 1887; 'Sir Ludar, a Story of the Days of the Great Queen Bess,' 1889; 'Roger Ingleton Minor,' 1889; 'The Cock-house of Fells-garth,' 1891; 'Dick, Tom, and Harry,' 1892; and 'Kilgorman,' with a memoir of the author, by his friend, John Sime, 1894. He died at Highgate on 28 Nov. 1893. He married, on 15 June 1876, Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of Samuel MacGurdy Greer [q. v.], by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters (*Stationers' Trade Journal*, 21 Dec. 1893, p. 546; *Graphic*, 9 Dec. 1893, p. 710, with portrait; information from James Drummond, esq.)

[Memoir of Sir C. Reed, by his son, C. E. B. Reed, 1883, with portrait; Stevenson's Sir C. Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, 1884; O'Malley and Hardcastle's Report of Election Petitions, 1875, ii. 77–87; Daily News, 26 March 1881, p. 5; Illustr. London News, 1873 lxiii. 609–10, 1881 lxxviii. 329, with portrait; Graphic, 1874, ix. 146, 148; Biograph, 1880 iv. 288–92.] G. C. B.

REED, ISAAC (1742–1807), editor of Shakespeare, son of a baker, was born on 1 Jan. 1741–2, at Stewart Street, near the old Artillery Ground, London. His father, whose shop was in Fleet Street, was a man of intelligence and inspired his son with a love of reading (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. ii. 375–6). After being educated at a private school at Streatham, Reed became an articled clerk to Messrs. Perrot & Hodgson, a firm of London solicitors. On the expiry of his articles he assisted a Lincoln's Inn conveyancer named Hoskins, but at the end of a year set up for himself as a conveyancer in chambers at Gray's Inn, whence he soon removed to Staple Inn. He secured a good practice, but had no enthusiasm for his profession.

From boyhood Reed studied literature and archæology, and through life devoted his leisure to literary research. He collected a large and valuable library in his rooms at Staple Inn, and there welcomed many congenial fellow-workers, at whose disposal he freely placed his books and his personal knowledge. He sent notes to Dr. Johnson in 1781 when the latter was preparing his 'Lives of the Poets.' Boswell declared Reed's extensive and accurate knowledge of English literature and history to be 'wonderful,' while, Boswell added, all 'who have the pleasure of his acquaintance can bear testimony to the frankness of his communications in private society' (Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill, iv. 37). John Nichols, whom Reed often accompanied in walks about Enfield, owed much to his suggestions when preparing his collection of William King's works and supplement to Swift's works in 1776, his 'Anecdotes of Bowyer' in 1782, and his 'History of Leicestershire' in 1795 (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, iii. 228–9). Reed corresponded with Horace Walpole and Bishop Percy, but his most intimate friends were Dr. Farmer, master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, with whom he spent a month each autumn, and George Steevens, whose ill-temper he has the unique distinction of never having provoked. He also knew James Bindley [q. v.], the painters Romney and Hayley, Edmund Malone, J. P. Kemble, H. J. Todd, the editor of Milton, and Ralph Heathcote [q. v.], with whom he visited Holland in 1777. Most of these were members of the 'Unincreasable Club' meeting at the Queen's Head, Holborn, of which Reed was for many years president. He was also a frequent guest at the literary parties of the publisher Dilly, and was elected F.S.A. on Gough's recommendation on 12 June 1777.

Of singularly retiring disposition Reed wrote little. His vocation was mainly that of commentator or editor, and almost all his publications were issued anonymously. He would prefer, he wrote in 1778, to stand in the pillory rather than put his name to a book. In 1768 he collected the poetical works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; and in 1778 he printed a few copies of Middleton's 'Witch' for his friends, and edited the sixth volume of Dr. Young's 'Works.' In 1777 he edited 'Historical Memoirs of Dr. William Dodd,' which are sometimes attributed in error to John Duncombe [q. v.], and Dr. Dodd's 'Thoughts in Prison.' From 1773 to 1780 he contributed biographical articles to the 'Westminster Magazine,' and wrote in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' and in the 'European Magazine.' Of the latter he was for a time part proprietor; but he denied in 1800 that he took any part in the editing (Nichols, *Lit. Illustrations*, vii. 48).

Reed gradually concentrated his attention on the drama. In 1782 he published 'Biographia Dramatica,' a useful expansion of Baker's 'Companion to the Playhouse.' It was re-edited by Stephen Jones in 1812. A similar venture, 'Notitia Dramatica,' a chronicle of English theatrical history from November 1734 to 31 Dec. 1785, remains in manuscript at the British Museum (Add. MSS. 25390–2); it was mainly compiled from the 'Public Advertiser,' a file of which was lent to the compiler by Wood-

fall. In 1780 Reed prepared a new edition of Dodsley's 'Old Plays' (12 vols.) Subsequently his friends, Dr. Farmer and George Steevens, urged him to re-edit the *variorum* edition of Shakespeare known as Johnson and Steevens's edition, which had originally appeared in 1773. Reed completed his labours in 1785, when the work was published in 10 vols. 8vo. Reed performed his task conscientiously, but added little of importance to the results of his predecessors. Joseph Ritson sneered at his textual criticism in 'A Quip Modest' (1788). When another issue of the work was called for, Steevens resumed the office of editor, but corrected all the proof-sheets through the night in Reed's chambers, and benefited largely by Reed's suggestions. This edition was completed in fifteen volumes in 1793. In 1800 Steevens died, leaving Reed his corrected copy of Shakespeare and two hundred guineas. In 1803 Reed produced an elaborately revised version, in twenty-one volumes, which is generally known as the 'first *variorum*.' Reed received 300*l.* for his services (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, ii. 655). The reissue of 1813, known as the 'second *variorum*,' contains little new matter; the third and best '*variorum*' (of 1821), which was begun by Edmund Malone and completed by James Boswell the younger, has many additions of value.

Reed died, after many years of suffering, from a paralytic affection at Staple Inn on 5 Jan. 1807, and was buried at Amwell, where he had a country residence. A slab in the church there bears a curious rhyming inscription, warning the passer-by that he must die, though he read till his eyes ache (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Illustrations*, vii. 66–7; *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. i. 237). Reed's will, with twelve codicils, was printed in the 'Monthly Mirror' (1807, p. 130). His large library—which was especially rich in English dramatic and poetical literature and in pamphlets—was sold by auction in London in November and December 1837; the sale lasted thirty-nine days, and the 8,957 lots brought 4,386*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* In the British Museum, beside the MS. Notitia Dramatica noted above, are Reed's collections respecting Chatterton (in print and manuscript), his copies, with his manuscript notes, of Cibber's 'Lives of the Poets' and Grammont's 'Memoirs' (in the latter a subsequent owner, John Mitford, has inserted additional manuscript comments). Haslewood, in his copy of Langbaine's 'Dramatick Poets' (also in the Museum), has transcribed a series of notes made by Reed. To the sale catalogue—'Bibliotheca Reediana' (1807), with preface by H. J. Todd—is prefixed a poorly engraved portrait after a painting by Romney.

Besides the works noticed, Reed compiled the biographical notes for both Dodsley's and Pearch's collections of poems (published respectively in 1782 and 1783). He also edited 'A Complete Collection of the Cambridge Prize Poems, from their institution in 1750 till the present time,' 1773, 8vo, and 'The Repository, a Select Collection of fugitive pieces of Wit and Humour' (1777–83, 4 vols. 8vo).

[Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ii. 664 sq. and passim; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1807, i. 80–2 (by Nichols).] S. L.

REED, JOSEPH (1723–1787), dramatist, born at Stockton, Durham, in March 1723, was second son of John Reed, a presbyterian ropemaker. After a very scanty education he succeeded to his father's business, which he practised with success through life. His leisure he devoted to a study of English literature, and he developed literary aspirations; but he always regarded himself as an amateur, and, when he began to publish, often described himself on his title-pages as 'a halter-maker.' In August 1744 there appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' a poem by Reed, 'in imitation of the Scottish dialect, on the death of Mr. Pope.' In 1745 he printed, at Newcastle, a farce called 'The Superannuated Gallant' (12mo; Baker). In 1747 he visited London with a view apparently to gaining an entrance into theatrical society. Ten years later he removed his business and family to Sun-tavern Fields, Stepney, London, and on 6 July 1758 Theophilus Cibber produced, at Covent Garden, a burlesque tragedy by Reed, in five acts, called 'Madrigal and Trulletta.' It was humorously planned, but far too long (Genest, iv. 528), and Reed foolishly blamed Cibber for its want of success. Smollett denounced it, when published, in the 'Critical Review,' and Reed replied to his critic in a pungent pamphlet called 'A Sop in the Pan for a Physical Critick,' 1759. Somewhat more successful was a boisterous and indelicate farce, entitled 'The Register Office,' which was produced at Drury Lane on 23 April 1761. Two of the best characters, Lady Wrinkle and Mrs. Snarewell, were suppressed by the stage censor, but the unexpurgated piece was published, and in an advertisement at the close Reed pointed out that the manuscript had been submitted to Foote in August 1758, and that Foote had stolen his Mrs. Cole in the 'Minor' from the Mrs. Snarewell of the 'Register Office.' When the farce was revived at Drury Lane

on 12 Feb. 1768, Reed supplied a new character, Mrs. Doggerel. The play long held the stage, and was included in John Bell's, Cawthorn's, Mrs. Inchbald's, and other familiar collections. Reed next essayed a tragedy on the subject of Dido, and obtained an introduction to Dr. Johnson, with a view to submitting his labours to him. 'I never did the man an injury,' Dr. Johnson afterwards lamented, 'yet he would read his tragedy to me.' 'Dido' was acted at Drury Lane for Holland's benefit on 28 March 1767, with a prologue, written by Garrick and spoken by King, in which humorous reference was made to Reed's trade in halters. In 1787 Reed, in 'The Retort Courteous, or a Candid Appeal,' attacked Thomas Linley, the manager of Drury Lane, for declining to revive it. It was performed at Drury Lane, under the title of 'The Queen of Carthage,' for Palmer's benefit on 28 April 1797, when Mrs. Siddons played the heroine. Reed's friend, Joseph Ritson, prepared it for the press in 1792; but, although it was at once printed, it was not announced for publication till 1808. Before the day of publication arrived, however, all the copies were burnt in the fire at Nichols's printing-office, and it was never reprinted. Meanwhile, on 14 Jan. 1769, 'Tom Jones,' a comic opera, adapted by Reed from Fielding's novel, was produced at Covent Garden, with Shuter as Western and Mattocks as the hero; it was repeated thirteen times (Genest, v. 240–1). In 1772 Reed, in the 'Morning Chronicle,' defended Garrick—despite a pending quarrel between them—from the dastardly libels of Dr. William Kenrick, who had just issued his scandalous 'Love in the Suds.' Reed wrote under the pseudonym of 'Benedict,' and Kenrick reprinted his letters in the fifth edition of his pamphlet. Reed's last acted play was 'The Impostors, or a Cure for Credulity,' which he adapted from 'Gil Blas,' and brought out at Covent Garden, for Woodward's benefit, on 17 March 1776. Reed died on 15 Aug. 1787, aged 64, at his residence in Sun-tavern Fields, and was buried at Bunhill Fields. He married, in 1750, Sarah, daughter of John Watson, a flax-dresser of Stockton, and three children survived him. The eldest, John Watson Reed, was an attorney of Ely Place, Holborn, with antiquarian tastes; he died on 31 Jan. 1790.

Like other self-educated men, Reed formed an unwarrantably high opinion of his own literary achievements. But he had a caustic wit, and wrote with much energy. Joseph Ritson respected his talents, and designed a full collection of his works, which was never accomplished. Besides the publications already enumerated, Reed issued: 1. 'A British Philippic inscribed to the Earl of Granville,' 1756, 4to. 2. 'The Tradesman's Companion, or Tables of Averdupois Weight,' 1762, 12mo. 3. 'An Epitaph on the . . . Earl of Chatham,' 1784. 4. 'St. Peter's Lodge, a Serio-comic Legendary Tale in Hudibrastic Verse,' 1786, dedicated to the Prince of Wales. 5. 'A Rope's End for Hempen Monopolists, or a Dialogue between a Broker, a Ropemaker, and the Ghost of Jonas Hanway, Esq. In which are represented the pernicious effects of the rise in the price of hemp. By a Halter-maker at the service of all monopolists,' 1786; an attack on those who were seeking to make a 'corner' in hemp. In 1761 Reed contributed to the 'Monitor,' a periodical issued in support of the Earl of Bute's administration; and in 1764 he sent to the 'Universal Museum' an amusing autobiography.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ix. 116–18; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Universal Museum, 1764; Baker's Biogr. Dram.; Gent. Mag. 1787, ii. 745; Genest's Account of the Stage; Brit. Mus. Cat., which mentions very few of his works.] S. L.

REED, JOSEPH CHARLES (1822–1877), landscape-painter, born in 1822, was elected an associate of the New Water-Colour Society (afterwards the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours) in 1860, and became a full member in 1866. Between 1860 and his death, which took place in London, 26 Oct. 1877, he exhibited 186 landscapes at the gallery of the society, many of which were sold at high prices. The subjects were taken from all parts of the United Kingdom. He also exhibited once at the Royal Academy and three times in Suffolk Street.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists.] C. D.

REED, Sir THOMAS (1796–1883), general, son of Thomas Reed of Dublin, by Eliza, daughter of Colonel Sir F. J. Buchanan, was born in Dublin in 1796. He entered the army as cornet in the 12th light dragoons on 26 Aug. 1813, and became lieutenant 2 May 1815. He was present with his regiment at Waterloo. It was commanded by Colonel Frederic Cavendish Ponsonby [q. v.], and formed part of Vandeleur's brigade. On 19 Feb. 1824 he was promoted captain, and on 7 Oct. of the same year obtained a company in the 53rd foot, in which regiment he became major 15 June 1826. On 11 Aug. 1829 he was promoted to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy, and on 30 May 1834 he became lieutenant-colonel of the 62nd foot, a

position he held for eighteen years. He was made brevet-colonel 23 Nov. 1841, and in 1842 aide-de-camp to the queen. Two years afterwards he was made a C.B.

When the first Sikh war broke out his regiment formed part of the force which held Ferozepore under Sir John Hunter Littler [q. v.], and at the battle of Feroze-shah (22 Dec. 1845) he commanded a brigade (including his own regiment) of Littler's division. His brigade was ordered to attack the strongest part of the Sikh entrenchments, where there was a large number of heavy guns served with grape and canister. The attack was unsuccessful, and Littler, in his report, said that the 62nd gave way to panic. This charge caused great soreness; for the regiment had lost seventeen officers and 185 men, and Reed stated that they retired by his orders, because he saw that they were exposed to a most destructive fire without any object, as they could not move forward. The commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough, took an opportunity soon afterwards to assure the regiment that its conduct at Ferozeshah had received and merited his most cordial approbation. Reed, whom Littler spoke of in his report as zealous and indefatigable, was slightly wounded in the battle.

On 2 April 1852 he gave up the command of the 62nd, and went on half-pay, and was employed as colonel on the staff at Birmingham. He was promoted major-general on 20 June 1854, and in 1855 went out to command the troops in Ceylon. In 1856 he was transferred to a division of the Madras army, and soon afterwards to the command of the troops in the Punjab.

He was in this position when the mutiny broke out in 1857; and on General Anson's death (27 May) he became provisional commander-in-chief, as the senior officer in the Bengal presidency, until Sir Patrick Grant arrived at Calcutta (17 June). Leaving Rawul Pindi on 28 May, he joined the Delhi field force at Alipur on 8 June; but he was disabled by severe sickness and fatigue from being present at the action of Badli-ki-Serai on that day, and the immediate command of the field force remained with Sir Henry Barnard. Reed's letters to Sir John Lawrence during the early part of the siege of Delhi are said by Kaye to be full of interesting and important details, and distinguished by much clear good sense. He made two excellent appointments which showed his judgment of men: Neville (now Sir Neville) Chamberlain as adjutant-general, and John Nicholson (1821–1857) [q. v.] as commander of the movable column. In the council of war held on 15 June he gave his opinion, which was shared by Wilson and Barnard, in favour of waiting for reinforcements before risking an assault.

Upon the death of Sir Henry Barnard, on 5 July, Reed assumed command of the field force; but the exertions and anxieties of that position were too much for him, and on 17 July he reported to the governor-general that 'my shattered state of health has compelled my medical officers to urge my immediate removal to the hills, and I accordingly leave camp for Simla to-night.' He selected Wilson as his successor, and gave him the rank of brigadier-general, as he was not senior officer. The position at this time was thus described by Wilson on the following day: 'Our force comprises 2,200 Europeans and 1,500 Punjabis. The enemy is without number, having been reinforced from all points, well equipped and strongly entrenched. The siege is on their part, not on ours. They attack us day after day, and are always repulsed, but not without considerable loss to us.' Reed had strong reasons, therefore, for hesitating to adopt the proposals for an immediate assault which had been made by the chief engineer, Richard Baird Smith [q. v.], in the early part of July.

He saw no further service in the field. He was given the colonelcy of the 44th foot on 2 Aug. 1858, became lieutenant-general 4 May 1860, and general 1 Jan. 1868. On 1 Oct. 1877 he was placed on the retired list. He had been made K.C.B. on 28 March 1865, and G.C.B. 29 May 1875. He died at Romsey on 24 July 1883.

In 1835 he married Elizabeth Jane, daughter of John Clayton of Enfield Old Park, Middlesex.

[Times, 28 July 1883; Despatches of Lord Hardinge, Lord Gough, &c., 1846; Kaye's History of the Sepoy War; Forrest's Selections from State Papers of 1857–8, preserved in the Military Department, pp. 282, 315, 326–9.]

E. M. L.

REED, THOMAS GERMAN (1817-1888), musician, son of Thomas Reed, a musician, by his wife Frances, daughter of Captain German of Bristol, was born at Bristol on 27 June 1817. At ten years of age he appeared at the Bath concerts as a pianoforte-player or singer, and also sang at the Bath Theatre. Shortly after, he was engaged as a pianoforte-player, singer, and actor of juvenile parts at the Haymarket Theatre, London, where his father had become musical conductor. In 1832 he was appointed organist to the Roman catholic chapel in Sloane Street, and deputy for his father as leader of the band at the Garrick Theatre. He was an early member of the Society of

British Musicians, studied harmony and counterpoint, and gave lessons. His work at the theatre consisted largely in scoring and adapting new operas, such as 'Fra Diavolo' in 1837. In 1838 he both succeeded Tom Cooke as chapel-master at the Royal Bavarian Chapel and became musical director of the Haymarket Theatre, where he greatly improved the musical interludes. During a temporary closing of the theatre in 1843 he was engaged to produce Pacini's opera 'Sappho' at Drury Lane (1 April), and, after his engagement at the Haymarket ceased in 1851, he aided in the production of English opera at the Surrey Theatre, managed Sadler's Wells for a season of English opera, conducted the music at the Olympic under Alfred Wigan's management, and made prolonged provincial tours.

In 1855 he and his wife (see below) commenced a new style of performance, which ultimately, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, gave him a very wide reputation. His object was to provide dramatic amusement for that class of society which was reluctant to visit the theatres. Proceedings began at St. Martin's Hall on 17 March 1855, when Reed and his wife produced what they called 'Miss P. Horton's Illustrative Gatherings,' and played together two pieces, 'Holly Lodge' and 'The Enraged Musicians,' in which Reed figured both as an actor and musical accompanist. On 4 Feb. 1856 they removed to the Gallery of Illustration, 14 Regent Street, and there produced, on 27 April 1857, 'A Month from Home' and 'My Unfinished Opera,' by William Brough, which were succeeded by many musical dramas, including 'The Pyramid,' by Shirley Brooks, 7 Feb. 1864; 'The Peculiar Family,' by W. Brough, 15 March 1865; 'The Yachting Cruise,' by F. C. Burnand, 2 April 1866; 'Our Quiet Château,' by Robert Reece [q. v.], 26 Dec. 1867; and 'Inquire Within,' by F. C. Burnand, 22 July 1868. On 4 June 1860 they were joined by John Orlando Parry [q. v.], and after 1868 the company was successively increased by the enlistment of Fanny Holland, Arthur Cecil, Corney Grain, and Alfred German Reed. Among the later performances given under Reed's active management were 'Cox and Box,' by Burnand and Sullivan, 29 March 1869; 'Beggar my Neighbour,' by F. C. Burnand, 28 March 1870; 'A Sensation Novel,' by F. Clay, 30 Jan. 1871, and 'Near Relations,' by Arthur Sketchley, 14 Aug. 1871. In September 1871 Reed made his last appearance on the stage, while his entertainment was in full tide of success. In December 1867 he had become lessee of St. George's Hall, and there, with an orchestra of forty persons and a strong chorus, he produced a few comic operas, 'Contrabandista,' by Burnand and Sullivan, 'The Beggar's Opera,' and others, but the venture met with little success. When the lease of the Gallery of Illustration expired on 30 July 1873, Reed's entertainment was transferred to St. George's Hall, opening on 20 April 1874.

Reed died at St. Croix, Upper East Sheen, Surrey, on 21 March 1888, and was buried in Mortlake cemetery.

With Burnand, Reed wrote 'No. 204' and, with A. Law, 'Enchantment;' both were played at St. George's Hall. He was also the composer and adapter of songs, some of which were sung at his own entertainments.

Reed's wife, Priscilla Reed (1818–1895), actress, known in early life as Miss P. Horton, was born at Birmingham on 2 Jan. 1818. She was daughter of Thomas Horton by Barbara Westwater of Perth. At the age of ten she took the character of the Gipsy Girl in 'Guy Mannering' at the Surrey Theatre. During the season of 1829 she sang at Vauxhall Gardens, and on 26 Dec. 1830 was seen at Covent Garden as Mealey Mouth in 'Harlequin, Pat, and Bat.' She first attracted notice in London in February 1834, when playing Kate in Sheridan Knowles's melodrama 'The Beggar of Bethnal Green' at the Victoria Theatre. After some other successful engagements she was chosen by Macready for the part of Ariel in an elaborate revival of the 'Tempest' at Covent Garden in October 1838. From 1840 to 1847 she was for two periods a member of Benjamin Webster's company at the Haymarket, where on 16 March 1840 she sustained the part of Ophelia in 'Hamlet,' with Macready and Phelps in the chief characters. 'The only striking novelty in the performance is the Ophelia of Miss P. Horton, which approaches very nearly to the wild pathos of the original in one scene, and is touching and beautiful in all' (*Athenæum*, 21 March 1840, p. 238). On 8 Dec. she created the part of Georgina Vesey in the initial performance of Lord Lytton's 'Money.' At the same house she achieved between 1843 and 1847 great popularity in Planché's Easter and Christmas pieces. She filled singing parts, and used her fine contralto voice with much taste and judgment. In the meantime she also appeared at Drury Lane as Philidel in a revival of Purcell's opera 'King Arthur' on 20 Nov. 1842, and in the title-rôle of Planché's fancy spectacle 'Fortunio and his Seven Gifted Servants' on 17 April 1843. On 7 Dec. 1847, with the leading players of the day, she acted Ariel in the 'Tempest,' in aid of

the fund for the purchase and preservation of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. She also, under the Keeley management, fulfilled an engagement at the Lyceum Theatre. On 24 Jan. 1844 she married Thomas German Reed. She continued from 1847 till 1854 at the Haymarket, Drury Lane, and the Olympic theatres. On 26 Feb. 1851, at Drury Lane, on Macready's last appearance, she was the Hecate in 'Macbeth.' Her last regular appearance on the stage took place in 1858; but she was seen at the Gaiety on 7 Feb. 1877 as the Beadle's Wife in 'Charity begins at Home,' for John Parry's benefit, when she, her husband, and their son, Alfred German Reed, appeared together.

After touring in the provinces in 1854 with an entertainment in which her husband played the piano and she gave representations of different European styles of singing, she opened in London on 17 March 1855 the entertainment called 'Miss P. Horton's Illustrative Gatherings.' Her varied impersonations were admirable (Morley, *Journal of a London Playgoer*, 1866, pp. 113-14), and she afterwards contributed greatly to the success of 'Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment,' both at the Gallery of Illustration and afterwards at St. George's Hall. She retired from the 'Entertainment' in 1877. She died at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Mitchell, at Bexley Heath, Kent, on 18 March 1895 (*Times*, 17 March 1895 and 23 March; *Era*, 16 March 1895 and 23 March).

The son, Alfred German Reed (1847–1895), actor, after serving an apprenticeship to John Penn & Sons, engineers, Greenwich, commenced acting small parts at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, but joined his parents' 'Entertainment' at the Gallery of Illustration in 1871. He improved rapidly as a comedian. On his father's and mother's retirement in 1877 he entered into partnership with Richard Corney Grain for the purpose of continuing the 'Entertainment.' Grain contributed diverting musical sketches, while Reed directed the dramatic part of the entertainment, in which he always took a leading part. Among the pieces produced by him were revivals of F. Clay's 'Sensational Novel,' and W. S. Gilbert's 'Happy Arcadia,' and 'My Aunt's Secret.' His best characters were Thomas Killiecrumper in 'Killiecrumper,' Thomas Trotter in 'In Possession,' and John Bigg in 'Wanted an Heir.' He died at Loweney House, Maude Grove, Fulham, on 10 March 1895, and was buried in Brompton cemetery. His partner, Corney Grain, died six days later. Reed was married and left a son, Walter German Reed (*Times*, 11 March 1895; *Era*, 16 March 1895; *Sketch*, 20 March 1895, p. 399, with four portraits).

[Grove's Dictionary of Music, 1883 iii. 90–1, 1889 iv. 769; Pascoe's Dramatic List, 1879 pp. 267–8, 1880 pp. 282–4; E. L. Blanchard's Life, 1891, pp. 218, 425, 708, 724; Planché's Extravaganzas, 1879, vol. iii. (portrait of Mrs. Reed); Cassell's Saturday Journal, 13 July 1894 (with portrait of Mrs. Reed); D Williamson's The German Reeds and Corney Grain, 1895; information from Walter German Reed, esq.]

G. C. B.

REEDE, JOHN de, Baron Reede (1593–1683), son of Gerard van Reede, a Dutchman, was born in 1593. He became a canon or deacon in the cathedral of Utrecht in 1620, but in 1623 acquired the title and lands of Renswoude, and was elected to the States-General of Holland. He was commonly designated as Renswoude, which is misprinted in Whitelocke's 'Memorials' (1853, i. 440) as Rainsborough. In 1644 he was despatched with William Boreel of Amsterdam as ambassador-extraordinary to England in the attempt to reconcile king and parliament. He visited Charles I at Oxford, and was created Baron Reede on 24 March 1644, with limitation to his heirs male, while Boreel is said to have been made a baronet. Sir Edward Walker, who was with the king at the time, says that Reede had only the title and dignity of baron, with no place or voice in parliament (cf. Nicolas, *Hist. Peerage*, 1857, p. 394). The commons resented the interposition of the ambassadors, and, on the return of Boreel and Reede to the Hague in May 1645, complaint was made that they had behaved as 'interested parties rather than public agents.' Their correspondence with their government, transcribed from the archives at the Hague, is in Add. MS. 17677 R. ff. 246–69. A medal of Reede was engraved in England in 1645 by Thomas Simon [q. v.]

After his return to Holland he was sent ambassador to Denmark, and from 1652 to 1671 was president of the States-General, a position which he resumed in 1674. He wrote, on 12 Sept. 1652, to Charles II, at St. Germains, offering his services (*Cal. of Clarendon Papers*, ii. 148). Another medal, celebrating Reede's fifty-fifth anniversary of his wedding day, was struck in England in 1672, bearing a curious inscription. Reede died at Renswoude in February 1683. His portrait was engraved by Hollar in 1650. By his wife, Jacqueline de Heede, Reede had numerous descendants. His letters to Sir Edward Nicholas, with reference to the appointment of his second son, Henrik,

to the important post of Dutch ambassador to Spain in 1656, are in Egerton MSS. 2534 (f. 181), 2535 (ff. 23, 499, 524, 568), and 2536 (f. 31).

[Medallic Illustr. of Brit. Hist. i. 320, 550; Nicholas Papers (Camd. Soc.), ii. 85, 87, 104, 160; Van der Aa's Biograph. Woordenboek der Nederlanden, xvi. 140; Complete Peerage of the United Kingdom, vi. 337; App. to 47th Rep. of Dep.-Keeper Publ. Rec. p. 123; Ashmolean MS. 832, fol. 225; Granger's Biogr. Hist. ii. 425.]

C. F. S.

REES. [See also RHESE, RHYS, and RICE.]

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D. (1743–1825), cyclopædist, second son of Lewis Rees, by his wife Esther, daughter of Abraham Penry, a descendant of the family of John Penry [q. v.], was born at Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, in 1743. Lewis Rees (*b.* 2 March 1710; *d.* 21 March 1800) was independent minister at Llanbrynmair (1734–1759) and Mynyddbach, Glamorganshire (1759–1800), and a pillar of the nonconformist cause in South Wales. Abraham was educated for the ministry at Coward's academy in Wellclose Square, London, under David Jennings, D.D. [q. v.], entering in 1759. In 1762 he was appointed assistant tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy; on the removal of the academy to Hoxton after Jennings's death in 1762 he became resident tutor, a position which he held till 1785, his colleagues being Andrew Kippis [q. v.] and Samuel Morton Savage [q. v.]; subsequently he was tutor in Hebrew and mathematics in the Hackney College (1786–96).

His first ministerial engagement was in the independent congregation at Clapham, where he preached once a fortnight, as assistant to Philip Furneaux [q. v.] In 1768 he became assistant to Henry Read (1686–1774) in the presbyterian congregation at St. Thomas's, Southwark, and succeeded him as pastor in 1774. He removed to the pastorate of the Old Jewry congregation in 1783, and retained this charge till his death, being both morning and afternoon preacher (unusual then, among London presbyterians); he shared also (from 1773) a Sunday-evening lecture at Salters' Hall, and was one of the Tuesday-morning lecturers at Salters' Hall till 1795. A new meeting-house, of octagon form, was erected for him in Jewin Street and opened 10 Dec. 1809. He was elected trustee of Dr. Williams's foundations in 1774, and secretary of the presbyterian board in 1778, and held both offices till his death. On 31 Jan. 1775 he received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University. He made a triennial visit to Wales as examiner of the Carmarthen Academy. In 1806 he was appointed distributor of the English *regium donum*.

Rees's work as a cyclopædist began as an improver of the 'Cyclopædia' of Ephraim Chambers [q. v.], originally published in 1728, fol. 2 vols. This was re-edited by Rees in 1778, fol.; and, with the incorporation of a supplement and much new matter, was issued by him in 1781–6, fol. 4 vols.; reprinted 1788–91, fol. 4 vols. In recognition of his labour he was elected in 1786 a fellow of the Royal Society, and subsequently of the Linnean Society and the American Society. The favour shown to his work led him to project a similar but more comprehensive publication on an ampler scale. The first part of 'The New Cyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences . . . Biography, Geography, and History,' &c., was issued on 2 Jan. 1802, and the work was completed in forty-five volumes 4to, including six volumes of plates, in August 1820. The parts were issued at irregular intervals, two parts constituting a volume. In carrying out his design he had only occasional assistance from others, and the execution doubtless is unequal. Great attention is paid to English biography; the articles in this department, often entirely new, are always careful summaries. The botanical articles were generally contributed by Sir James Edward Smith [q. v.] Congratulated, on the completion of his gigantic task, by his friend, John Evans (1767–1827) [q. v.], Rees wrote in reply: 'I thank you, but I feel more grateful that I have been spared to publish my four volumes of sermons.'

In the dissenting world of London Rees held a position of the first distinction. He was long the acknowledged head of the body of ministers of the 'three denominations;' when he presented their address in 1820 on the accession of George IV, it was noted that, as a student, he had attended the similar deputation to George III sixty years before. His theology bore a mediating and transitional character; his doctrines had an evangelical flavour, though essentially of an Arian type, and inclining to those of Richard Price (1723–1791) [q. v.], and he held the tenet of a universal restoration. He retained his father's zeal for the interests of Welsh nonconformity, and was the administrator of large private contributions for the relief of poorer congregations. His preaching, strong and sensible, and aided by a majestic presence, a piercing eye, and a deep sonorous voice, was always popular. He was the last of the London dissenting mini-

sters who officiated in a wig. At the clerical meetings in Dr. Williams's library (then in Red Cross Street) he showed considerable powers of natural eloquence. 'As a companion,' says Robert Aspland [q. v.], 'he was unrivalled.'

He died at his residence in Artillery Place, Finsbury, on 9 June 1825, and was buried on 18 June in Bunhill Fields, the pall being borne by six ministers of the 'three denominations.' A funeral oration was delivered by Thomas Rees (1777–1864) [q. v.], and the funeral sermon, on 19 June, by Robert Aspland. Rees survived his wife and all his children, but left several grandchildren. His son, Nathaniel Penry Rees, died 8 July 1802, on a voyage from Bengal to St. Helena. His only daughter married John Jones, (1766–1827) [q. v.]

His portrait, by Opie, was bequeathed to Dr. Williams's library; it has been engraved by Thomson. Another portrait, by Lonsdale, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Besides numerous single sermons (1770–1813), Rees published 'Practical Sermons,' 1809, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd ed. 1812, with two additional volumes, 1821. In conjunction with Kippis, Thomas Jervis [q. v.], and Thomas Morgan, LL.D., he brought out 'A Collection of Hymns and Psalms,' &c., 1795, 12mo (the ninth edition, 1823, is revised by Rees and Jervis). This collection, generally known as Kippis's, was the first attempt to supply, for general use among liberal dissenters, a hymnal to take the place of Watts's. It was supplemented in 1807, and again in 1852, but is now out of use.

[Funeral Sermon by Aspland, with Oration by T. Rees, 1825; Memoir by Evans, in 'Christian Moderator,' 1 May 1826; Gent. Mag. 1802, ii. 974; B. D. Jackson's Actual Dates of Publication of Rees's Cyclopædia (1895); Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1808 ii. 398 sq., 1810 iii. 354 sq., 1814 iv. 317; Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, pp. 288 sq.; Monthly Repository, 1825, pp. 372 sq.; Bogue and Bennett's Hist. of Dissenters, 1833, ii. 519; Bennett's Hist. of Dissenters, 1839, pp. 385 sq.; Jones's Bunhill Memorials, 1849, p. 226; Memoir of Robert Aspland, 1850, pp. 455 sq.; Catalogue of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 244; Pike's Ancient Meeting-Houses, 1870, pp. 153 sq.; Rees's Hist. Prot. Nonconformity in Wales, 1883, pp. 412 sq.; Jeremy's Presbyterian Fund, 1885, pp. 11, 167 sq.; Julian's Dictionary of Hymnology, 1892, p. 1193.]

A. G.

REES, DAVID (1801–1869), independent minister and editor, son of Bernard and Anna Rees, was born on 14 Nov. 1801 at Gelli Lwyd in the parish of Trelech, Carmarthenshire. Having resolved to enter the independent ministry, he attended for a short time the grammar schools at Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, and Welshpool, and in 1825 was admitted to the independent college at the latter place. On 15 July 1829 he was ordained minister of Capel Als, Llanelly, in his native county, a position he held until his death. In 1835 the independent ministers of South Wales, dissatisfied with the political tone of the 'Efengylydd,' a monthly journal circulating largely among them, started the 'Diwygiwr' ('Reformer'), with Rees as its editor. In this position he wielded great influence in South Wales for thirty years, advocating with vigour the abolition of church rates, the repeal of the corn laws, electoral reform, and disestablishment. Unlike many of his fellow-ministers, he was an advocate also of state aid for elementary instruction, and did much to reconcile the dissenters of South Wales to the principle. He took a prominent part in the public life of Llanelly, and founded three independent churches in the town. In 1865 he resigned his editorship, and died on 31 March 1869. He married, first, Miss Sarah Roberts of Llanelly, who died in 1857; and, secondly, Mrs. Phillips of Fountain Hall, who survived him. In 1871 a volume of his sermons and addresses, with a memoir by Rev. T. Davies, Llandeilo (prefixed), was published at Llanelly.

[Bywyd ac Ysgrifeniadau D. Rees, Llanelly 1871.] J. E. L.

REES, GEORGE, M.D. (1776–1846), medical writer, was born in 1776 in Pembrokeshire, where his father was a clergyman. He received his medical education at the united hospitals of St. Thomas's and Guy's, also attending some lectures at St. Bartholomew's, where he became a member of the Students' Medical and Physical Society. He was house surgeon at the Lock Hospital, and having graduated M.D. at Glasgow on 28 May 1801, began practice at No. 2 Soho Square, where he gave a course of twelve lectures, published in 1802 as 'A Treatise on the Primary Symptoms of Lues Venerea.' In 1805 he published 'Observations on Diseases of the Uterus,' dedicated to Dr. Thynne, sometime lecturer on the subject at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On 11 April 1808 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and in 1810 published 'Practical Observations on Disorders of the Stomach,' which contains a clearly described case of cirrhosis of the liver due to alcohol, interesting as showing that such cases had begun to be distinguished in the group of diseases known

a few years earlier as scirrhus of the liver (Heberden, *Commentarii*, p. 212). In 1813 he published 'A Treatise on Hæmoptysis,' in which he advised treatment by emetics; but neither this nor his other works contain original observations of much value. He next resided in Finsbury Square, and established a private lunatic asylum at Hackney, and afterwards became for a time medical superintendent of the Cornwall lunatic asylum at Bodmin. He came back to London, resided in Euston Square, and there died on 7 Dec. 1846.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 62; Gent. Mag. 1847, i. 212; Works.] N. M.

REES, GEORGE OWEN (1813–1889), physician, born at Smyrna in November 1813, was son of Josiah Rees, who was a Levantine merchant and British consul at Smyrna. His mother was an Italian and a Roman catholic. Thomas Rees (1777–1864) [q. v.] was his uncle, and Josiah Rees [q. v.] his grandfather. He was educated at a private school at Clapham, and acquired a fair knowledge of French, German, and Italian. In 1829 he entered Guy's Hospital, being apprenticed to Richard Stocker, the apothecary to the hospital, and he afterwards, in 1836, studied at Paris. In the session of 1836–7 he was enrolled at Glasgow University as a student in the classes of botany (under Sir W. Hooker) and surgery (under Professor John Burns). He graduated M.D. at Glasgow on 27 April 1836, and at once commenced practice in London. He first resided in Guilford Street, Russell Square, subsequently in Cork Street, and finally at 26 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly.

Through the influence of his friend, Sir Benjamin Brodie, he secured one of his earliest appointments of professional importance in London, that of medical officer to Pentonville prison, the first appointment of the kind made to that institution. In 1842 he was appointed physician to the Northern Dispensary, and in 1843 assistant physician to Guy's Hospital. He became full physician at Guy's in 1856, and after thirty years' service on the staff there he retired on 26 Feb. 1873, and became consulting physician. He was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1844, and afterwards held in the college the offices of censor (1852–3), senior censor (1863–4), and councillor (1855–64–71). At Guy's he was for many years lecturer on the practice of medicine. He was Gulstonian lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians in 1845, when he lectured 'On the Blood: principally in regard to its Physical and Pathological Attributes;' Croonian lecturer in 1856–8, when he chose for his subjects 'Calculous Disease and its Consequences' and 'Frequent Micturition;' and Harveian orator in 1869. He became the first Lettsomian lecturer at the Medical Society of London in 1850, and in 1851 he delivered a course on 'Some of the Pathological Conditions of the Urine.'

In later life he was consulting physician to the Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital and physician-extraordinary to the queen. He was constantly associated with Dr. Alfred Taylor in important criminal investigations —notably in the famous trial of William Palmer [q. v.], the Rugeley poisoner, in 1856. He also joined Taylor in editing Pereira's large work on materia medica [see Pereira, Jonathan]. His patients were among the better class, and usually sufferers from kidney disease or gout, for the treatment of which disorders he had gained considerable repute. He proposed the treatment of acute rheumatism by lemon-juice. A paralytic stroke in 1886 greatly disabled him, and he died of apoplexy at Mayfield, Watford, on 27 May 1889. He was buried in Abney Park cemetery.

Rees, who was unmarried, was small in stature and slightly built but athletic. He deserves to be known in medical history as one of the first men to turn his attention to the chemistry of the urine. At an early period in his career he had attracted the attention of Dr. Richard Bright [q. v.], and assisted Bright chiefly in the analysis of urinary calculi and of the secretions in diseases of the kidney. He made quantitative analyses of the albumen and urea in the urine, and proved the presence of the latter in the blood. His papers on this subject are to be found in the 'Medical Gazette' for 1833. In Guy's Hospital 'Reports' he wrote on the analysis of the blood and urine (vol. i.); showed in 1838 how sugar could be obtained from diabetic blood, where its presence had previously been doubted, and gave accounts of an analysis of a milky ascites which he pronounced to be chyle, and of an analysis of the bones in mollities ossium. In 1841 he made, in conjunction with Samuel Lane, some very important observations on the corpuscle of the blood, proving that it was a flattened capsule containing a coloured fluid, and indicating the changes which it underwent on the application of reagents, such as saline fluids and syrup. He subsequently made observations on the nucleus of the corpuscle in different animals, and showed the similarity of the white corpuscle to those of lymph and pus. By the advice of his friend Dr. Roget, foreign secretary to the

Royal Society, he communicated two papers to the Royal Society—one, in 1842, entitled 'On the Chemical Analysis of the Contents of the Thoracic Duct in the Human Subject,' and a second paper, in June 1847, 'On the Function of the Red Corpuscles of the Blood, and on the Process of Arterialisation.' He was elected a fellow of the society in 1843.

His published works include, besides those previously mentioned: 1. 'On the Analysis of the Blood and Urine in Health and Disease,' 1836; 2nd edit. 1845. 2. 'Observations on the Diagnosis of Bright's Disease' ('Medical Gazette,' 1845). 3. 'On a Remarkable Case of Paraplegia' ('Medical Gazette,' 1845). 4. Articles on 'Lymph, Chyle, and Milk,' in Todd and Bowman's 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.'

[British Medical Journal, 1889; Lancet, 1889; Churchill's Medical Directory; Proceedings of the Royal Society of London; A Biographical History of Guy's Hospital, by Samuel Wilks, M.D., and G. T. Bettany, M.A.; Records of the University of Glasgow and of the Royal College of Physicians of London.]

W. W. W.

REES, HENRY (1798–1869), Calvinistic methodist leader, eldest son of David Rees of Chwibren Isaf in the parish of Llansannan, Denbighshire, and Anne (Williams) of Cefn Fforest, was born on 15 Feb. 1798. William Rees (1802–1883) [q. v.] was his brother. His father, who moved in a short time to Rhyd Loew, and thence to Cae Du in the same district, was a lay officer of the Calvinistic methodist connection, and Henry showed at an early age a deep interest in religious work. In May 1816 he left home to take employment on a farm near Bettws Abergele, and while in this district, in the spring of 1819, began to preach. Resolving to devote himself to the Calvinistic methodist ministry, he came home to Cae Du in May, and then placed himself for two years under the tuition of Thomas Lloyd of Abergele. It was not the practice of the ministers of his connection at this time to depend wholly on the ministry for support, and accordingly, in 1821, he went to Shrewsbury to learn bookbinding. In the following year he was persuaded by his friends in that town to accept instead the charge of the Calvinistic methodist church there in return for his maintenance. He was ordained to the full work of the ministry at Bala on 13 June 1827, and on 20 Oct. 1830 married Mary Roberts of Shrewsbury (*d.* 1879). During his stay in Shrewsbury Rees rapidly won a position as one of the foremost preachers of his connection, and from this time until his death was almost always to be heard at the great preaching meetings of the North Wales Association. At the end of 1836 he accepted the superintendence of the Calvinistic methodist churches in Liverpool, where he spent the rest of his life. He died on 18 Feb. 1869 at Benarth, near Conway, his son-in-law's house, and was buried in Llan Dysilio churchyard, near Menai Bridge. He left one daughter, Anne, the wife of Mr. Richard Davies of Treborth, lord lieutenant of Anglesey.

Rees devoted himself to the two duties of preaching and connectional administration. After the death of John Elias [q. v.] in 1841 he was for a quarter of a century the recognised leader of the Calvinistic methodists of North Wales, and had the largest share in forming the policy of the northern association. As a preacher he had scarcely a rival in the denomination, his sermons being marked by careful preparation, closeness of texture, and purity of diction, coupled with great earnestness and force. He distrusted rhetorical effect. A selection of his sermons was published at Holywell, in three volumes (1872, 1875, 1881).

[Cofiant y Parch. Henry Rees, a memoir in two volumes, by Dr. Owen Thomas (Wrexham, 1890).]

J. E. L.

REES, JOSIAH (1744–1804), Welsh presbyterian minister, born on 2 Oct. 1744 in the parish of Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, near Llandovery, was son of Owen Rees (1717–1768), the first nonconformist minister in the parish of Aberdare, by Mary his wife, who lived to complete her hundredth year (see *Monthly Repository*, 1818, p. 142). After attending the grammar school at Swansea, he entered about 1762 the presbyterian college, Carmarthen, and became minister-elect of the church at Gellionen in 1764, but pursued his studies at the college for two years longer, supplying his pulpit meanwhile at stated intervals (*ib.* 1818, p. 142). Among his fellow students was his lifelong friend, the Rev. David Davis [q. v.], of Castle Howell (*ib.* 1827, p. 693). To his pastoral duties Rees added, until about 1785, those of a successful schoolmaster. He soon became known as a polished preacher, and published some scholarly sermons. His chapel was rebuilt and enlarged in 1801. In 1785 he declined the offer of the principalship of the presbyterian college then at Swansea, but gave a year's course there of divinity lectures. He died on 20 Sept. 1804. He was twice married, and by his second wife was father, among other sons, of Thomas Rees (1777–1864) [q. v.]

In literature Rees's earliest and most important venture was the Welsh magazine, 'Trysorfa Gwybodaeth, neu yr Eurgrawn Cymraeg,' which was the first sustained effort of the kind in Wales. A similar magazine, entitled 'Tlysau yr Hen Oesoedd,' or 'Gems of Ancient Times,' projected in 1735 by Lewis Morris (1700–1765) [q. v.], only reached one number. Rees's 'Trysorfa' was 'projected and conducted at his own charge' (Thomas Rees, *Beauties of South Wales*, p. 670). The first number—32 pages at 3*d.*—appeared on 3 March 1770; it was published by John Ross of Carmarthen. Fourteen fortnightly numbers followed. The design was discontinued with the fifteenth number, on 15 Sept. 1770, for want of adequate support. With every number were given eight pages of Caradoc of Llancarfan's 'Brut y Tywysogion,' or 'Chronicle of the Princes.' Complete copies of the fifteen numbers are rare; two are in the public library at Cardiff. Rees's 'Collection of Hymns,' 1796, some from his own and his father's pen, and a 'Collection of Psalms,' mostly after Dr. Watts, 1797, were in use for many years in the unitarian churches of South Wales; they were not entirely displaced until 1878. A third edition was published in 1834. Rees's translations into Welsh included a 'Catechism (1770) on the Principles of Religion,' by Henry Read (?); John Mason's 'Self-Knowledge,' which passed through numerous editions, and is still in vogue in Wales; and a 'Doctrinal Treatise,' published in 1804 under the auspices of the Welsh Unitarian Book Society, of which no copy seems now known; it evoked from Joseph Harris (1773–1825) [q. v.] a vigorous defence of the proper deity of Jesus, entitled 'The Axe of Christ in the Forest of Antichrist.'

[Rees's and Thomas's Eglwysi Annibynol, iii. 588, iv. 327, 346; Jones's Geiriadur Bywgraffyddol, ii. 674; Ymofynydd, 1873 pp. 106–10, 1888 p. 104, 1889 p. 209; Penny Cyclopædia, art. 'Welsh;' Dr. Beard's Unitarianism in its actual Condition, p. 205; Edwards of Bala's Traethodau Llenyddol, p. 505, &c.; Jeremy's Hist. of the Presbyterian Fund (index); Dr. Thomas Rees's Beauties of South Wales, pp. 650, 670 *n.*; Universal Theological Mag. 1804, i. 228; Monthly Repository, 1818, p. 143; Christian Reformer, 1837, p. 717; Rowlands's Cambrian Bibliography; Welsh Supplementary Bibliography in Revue Celtique, 1873, p. 36.] R. J. J.

REES, RICE (1804–1839), Welsh historical scholar, son of David and Sarah Rees, was born at Ton in the parish of Llan Dingad, Carmarthenshire, on 31 March 1804. He received his early education at Lampeter, matriculated at Oxford, from Jesus College, on 15 May 1822, and graduated B.A. in 1826 and M.A. in 1828. From 1825 to 1828 he was a scholar of his college, and in the latter year was elected fellow. In March 1827 St. David's College, Lampeter, had been opened, and Rees appointed professor of Welsh, tutor, and librarian; he was ordained deacon the same year and priest in 1828. He now devoted himself assiduously to Welsh studies, and in August 1834 won the prize offered at Cardiff Eisteddfod for the best account of the early founders of Welsh churches. The prize composition was expanded into the full and luminous 'Essay on the Welsh Saints,' published in 1836 (London), which is still authoritative for the early history of the Welsh church. In 1837 Rees graduated B.D., and in October 1838 was appointed domestic chaplain to Bishop John Banks Jenkinson [q. v.] He died suddenly, on 20 May 1839, at Newbridge-on-Wye while travelling from Casgob to Lampeter, and was buried in Llan Dingad churchyard. At the time of his death he was engaged upon two literary tasks—the preparation of an edition of the 'Liber Landavensis,' which devolved upon his uncle, William Jenkins Rees [q. v.], and the issue of a new edition of Vicar Prichard's 'Canwyll y Cymry' [see Prichard, Rhys], an enterprise completed in 1841 by his brother, William Rees, publisher, of Llandovery.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Williams's Eminent Welshmen; Preface to Welsh Saints; Canwyll y Cymry, 1867 edit. p. 60 *n.*] J. E. L.

REES, THOMAS (1777–1864), unitarian minister and historical writer, born at Gelligron, Glamorganshire, in 1777, was son of Josiah Rees [q. v.] Thomas was originally put to the bookselling business, but on the advice of his namesake (who was no relative), Abraham Rees [q. v.], he was educated for the ministry (1799–1801) at the presbyterian college, Carmarthen. In 1807 he became afternoon preacher at Newington Green Chapel, London, of which he had sole charge from 1808 to 1813, when he removed to St. Thomas's Chapel, Southwark, which was closed in 1822. On 12 Oct. 1823 a new chapel was opened in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, built from the proceeds of the sales of St. Thomas's Chapel and the chapel in Prince's Street, Westminster. Here Rees ministered till 1831, when he ceased to hold regular ministerial charge.

Rees was a man of varied attainments and an ardent unitarian. He was a fellow of the Society of Arts, and received the degree of LL.D. in January 1819 from Glasgow Uni-

versity. By his own denomination he was placed in prominent posts of trust. He was a trustee of Dr. Williams's foundation from 1809 to 1853, a member of the presbyterian board from 1813, and its secretary from 1825 to 1853, and some time secretary of the Unitarian Society. From 1828 to 1835 he was secretary to the London union of ministers of the 'three denominations.' His rejection in 1835 was resented by the unitarians, who claimed to represent the presbyterians, from which body the secretary had hitherto been chosen. They seceded from the union, and obtained the separate privilege of presenting addresses to the throne. No personal disrespect was intended to Rees, who in 1837 was appointed by government as principal receiver of the English *regium donum*, on the nomination of the three denominations. In 1853 he left England for Spain, being unable to meet charges in regard to trust funds; but ultimately he made full restitution. He died in obscurity at Brighton, on 1 Aug. 1864. His wife, Elizabeth, died at Hythe on 20 Aug. 1856. His nephew, George Owen Rees, is noticed separately.

In his knowledge of the history of antitrinitarian opinion, especially during the sixteenth century, Rees had no equal. He made a remarkable collection of the literature of his theme, and, excepting Hungarian and Polish, he was at home in all the languages necessary for access to original sources; and his breadth of treatment invested his topic with more than a sectarian interest. His intention, announced as early as 1833, of publishing a comprehensive work, was never fulfilled. In some sense his labours were forestalled by the 'Antitrinitarian Biography' (1850) by Robert Wallace [q. v.] But this does not supersede the importance of Rees's scattered papers.

He published, besides single sermons (1804–46): 1. 'The Beauties of South Wales,' &c., 1815, 8vo [see Brayley, Edward Wedlake]. 2. 'The Racovian Catechism . . . translated from the Latin; to which is prefixed a Sketch of the History of Unitarianism in Poland,' &c., 1818, 12mo. 3. 'A Sketch of the History of the Regium Donum,' &c., 1834, 8vo. Of his historical papers the most important are: 'Faustus Socinus and Francis David' in the 'Monthly Repository,' 1818; 'On the Sentiments of the Early Continental Reformers respecting Religious Liberty' (*ib.* 1819); 'Italian Reformation' (*ib.* 1822); 'Memoirs of the Socini' (*ib.* 1827); and 'Calvin and Servetus,' in the 'Christian Reformer,' 1847. In Dr. Williams's library, Gordon Square, London, is Rees's manuscript, 'The Anti-papal Reformers of Italy in the Sixteenth Century, with a Glance at their Forerunners, the Sectaries of the Middle Ages,' in six quarto volumes; also a manuscript translation, with notes, of Orelli's 'Life' of Lælius Socinus. His promised memoir of Abraham Rees, D.D., never appeared. To him has been assigned, evidently in error, 'A New System of Stenography,' &c., 1795, 18mo, by 'Thomas Rees, stenographer.'

Owen Rees (1770–1837), eldest brother of the above, born at Gelligron, began life in Bristol, but removed to London, where, in 1794, he was taken into partnership by Thomas Norton Longman, the publisher [see under Longman, Thomas]. With Moore the poet he was on intimate terms. Early in 1837 he retired from business, and died unmarried at Gelligron on 5 Sept. 1837.

[Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 289 (needs correction); Monthly Repository, 1823, p. 607; Aspland's Memoir of Robert Aspland, 1850, pp. 437, 531 sq., 554 sq.; Christian Reformer, 1837 p. 717, 1856 p. 702; Gent. Mag. 1837, ii. 430; Jeremy's Presbyterian Fund, 1885, pp. 67, 182 sq.; unpublished letter (2 Aug. 1864) of Rev. R. Brook Aspland.] A. G.

REES, THOMAS (1815–1885), independent minister, son of Thomas Rees and Hannah, daughter of Dafydd William, was born at Pen Pontbren in the parish of Llan Fynydd, Carmarthenshire, on 13 Dec. 1815. He was brought up with Dafydd William, and helped him in his work as a basket-maker. Joining the independent church at Capel Isaac, he began to preach in March 1832. In 1835 he found employment in the works at Aberdare; but, after a serious illness, he set up instead a small school. He was then invited to take charge of the independent church at Craig y Bargod, where he was ordained 15 Sept. 1836. He became successively minister of Ebenezer, Aberdare (August 1840); Siloa, Llanelly (March 1842); Cendl, Monmouthshire (June 1849); and Ebenezer, Swansea (April 1862). In 1862 Marietta College, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1884 he was elected chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, a position he did not live to fill. He died on 29 April 1885, and was buried at Sketty, near Swansea. On 25 Aug. 1838 he married Jane Williams of Pant Ffawyddog, Bedwellty, who died in 1876.

Though highly esteemed as a preacher, Rees was more widely known by his writings. He published a Welsh translation of Barnes's 'Commentary on the New Testament,' an annotated edition of the Bible (1876), 'Miscellaneous Papers on Subjects relating to Wales' (1867), a Welsh history (in con-

junction with Dr. John Thomas) of the independent churches of Wales (Dolgelly, 1871–5), and an English 'History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales' (1861; 2nd edit. 1883). The latter work embodies much original research, and is written, though from the puritan standpoint, with studied moderation.

[Cofiant y Parch. T. Rees, D.D., by Dr. John Thomas, Dolgelly, 1888.] J. E. L.

REES, WILLIAM, D.D. (1802–1883), Welsh minister and author, was born on 8 Nov. 1802 at a farmhouse called Chwibren-Issaf, near Llansannan, Denbighshire. The village lies at the foot of a mountain known as Hiraethog, from which Rees took his bardic name. He was the second son of David Rees, a farmer, by his wife Anne, who traced her descent from Hedd Molwynog, the founder of one of the fifteen tribes of Gwynedd. Henry Rees [q. v.] was his elder brother.

At the age of three William was deprived by small-pox of the sight of his right eye. After a very meagre education he obtained employment as a shepherd, but he studied in his leisure, and at the age of twenty devoted himself to Welsh poetry. Within four years he had mastered the twenty-four metres, and wrote poems which attained some popularity. At the Brecon eisteddfod in 1826 he was awarded a prize for a 'cywydd' on the battle of Trafalgar, and at the Denbigh eisteddfod, two years later, he greatly distinguished himself. His parents had brought him up as a Calvinistic methodist, but on the formation of a Welsh congregational church at Llansannan he joined the congregationalists. In 1829 he began to preach, and in 1831 he became pastor of the small congregational church at Mostyn, Flintshire. In February 1837 he removed to Denbigh, and 'his earnestness and eloquence as a preacher became universally known in Wales.' In May 1843 he succeeded William Williams of Wern at the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Great Crosshall Street, Liverpool. In 1853 he removed, with part of his congregation, to Salem Chapel, Brownlow Hill, and in 1867 this chapel was elaborately rebuilt in Grove Street.

Rees held ministerial office in Liverpool for thirty-two years, during which he filled a leading part in all political and educational movements in the city. He retired early in 1875 from the ministry, and settled at Chester. Active to the last he continued to write and, whenever invited to do so, to preach with great power. Two American universities (Marietta College, Ohio, and Amherst College, Massachusetts) conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died on 8 Nov. 1883, the eighty-first anniversary of his birthday. He was buried in Smithdown Lane cemetery, Liverpool, on 13 Nov. 1883. He married in early life Anne Edwards (*d.* 1874) of Waen, Nantglyn.

Rees exerted a powerful influence on the politics, poetry, and literature of Wales. His eloquence rendered him in the eyes of his countrymen the greatest of their preachers and popular lecturers for over fifty years. In politics he was a staunch liberal. He established, in 1843, with John Jones, of Castle Street, Liverpool, the first successful Welsh liberal newspaper, 'Yr Amserau' ('The Times'), which he edited until 1853. Its success was largely owing to the letters written by him on domestic and foreign politics under the cognomen of 'Yr hen Ffarmwr' (the Old Farmer). He supported the causes of Kossuth and Mazzini, and corresponded with the latter. Rees's literary versatility was most remarkable. In prose he appears as biographer, novelist, journalist, divine, and even dramatist. As a poet in Welsh, Rees was very voluminous. In middle life he abandoned the strict metres, in which his most popular performances were awdl (ode) on 'Heddwch' (Peace); awdl on 'Job;' cywydd on the 'Death of Nelson;' and cywydd on 'Cantre 'r Gwaelod.' In the free metres he composed some successful lyrics, including 'Y Wenol,' 'Hiraeth am Gymru,' and 'Adgofion Mebyd.' His hymns lack swing, and his rendering of the Psalms into verse ('The Tower of David,' 1875) is unimpressive. His longest poetic publication was an epic poem, called 'Emmanuel,' in blank verse (2 vols. 1861, 1867), which is much longer than the 'Paradise Lost,' and is the longest poem in the Welsh language. His published volumes of verses contain about sixty thousand lines.

Rees's principal works, besides those specified, are: 1. 'Catechism on the Chief Doctrines and Duties of Religion,' 1833. 2. 'Natural and Revealed Religion,' 1839. 3. 'Memoir [in Welsh] of the Rev. Wm. Williams of Wern,' translated into English by J. Kilsby Jones, 1841. 4. 'Providence and Prophecy,' 1851, in English (the substance of a course of lectures in Welsh in 1849). 5. 'Caniadau Hiraethog, or the Songs of Hiraethog,' 1855. 6. 'That Day,' a drama treating of the ejectment in 1662 of the two thousand dissenting ministers, 1862. 7. 'An Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews,' 1865. 8. 'The Songs of Old Age' (1878?). 9. 'Moses and the Prophets,' a metrical version of the Messianic prophecies, with

notes, 1884; this was published a short time after his death. 10. 'Koheleth,' a volume of sermons,' 1881. A collected edition of his prose works was issued in two volumes in 1872.

[Edwards's Life; works in Brit. Mus.; Congregational Year Book, 1884.] R. A. J.

REES, WILLIAM JENKINS (1772–1855), Welsh antiquary, son of Rees Rees of Llan Dingad, Carmarthenshire, was born in that parish in 1772. He was educated at Carmarthen grammar school, and on 12 April 1791 matriculated at Oxford from Wadham College. He graduated B.A. in 1795 and M.A. in 1797. Taking orders, he first obtained the curacy of Stoke-Edith and Westhide, Herefordshire, and in 1807 the rectory of Casgob, Radnorshire, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1820 he was made a prebendary of Brecon, and in 1840 a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1803 he published 'A Short and Practical Account of the Principal Doctrines of Christianity,' in 1809 an essay on 'Clerical Elocution,' and in 1811 a tract on pastoral work. He is best known, however, for the work he did as one of the editors of the Welsh MSS. Society. The preparation of the society's edition of the 'Liber Landavensis,' at first entrusted to his nephew, Rice Rees [q. v.], was placed in his hands in 1839, and the book appeared in 1840. In 1853 Rees also edited for the society their collection of 'Lives of the Cambro-British Saints' (text and English translation). In neither case was the work, in the judgment of modern scholars, executed with due care and intelligence (Rhys, *Welsh Philology*, 2nd edit. p. 425; pref. to Evans and Rhys's edit. of *Lib. Landav.*; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd ser. xiv. 311–28; *Cymrodor*, vii. 104 *n.*) Rees died on 18 Jan. 1855.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Enwogion Cymrus (Liverpool, 1870).] J. E. L.

REEVE, CLARA (1729–1807), novelist, born at Ipswich in 1729, was eldest daughter of William Reeve, rector of Freston and of Kerton, Suffolk, and perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Ipswich. The family had long been resident at Ipswich, where Clara's grandfather, Thomas Reeve, was rector of St. Mary Stoke. Her mother was a daughter of William Smithies, goldsmith and jeweller to George I. There were eight children of the marriage. One of the sons, Samuel Reeve, attained the rank of vice-admiral of the white. Another, Thomas Reeve, was rector of Brockley, Suffolk, and master of Bungay grammar school (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1830, ii. 474; *Christian Remembrancer*, i. 19). Miss Reeve tells us that her father was an old-fashioned whig, and that she learned from him all she knew. He made her read at a very early age the parliamentary debates, Rapin's 'History of England,' Cato's 'Letters,' Greek and Roman history, and Plutarch. After his death, on 13 Sept. 1755 (*Gent. Mag.* s. a. p. 429), the widow, with Clara and two other daughters, went to live at Colchester, where Clara first attempted authorship with a translation from the Latin of Barclay's romance of 'Argenis,' published in 1772 under the title of 'The Phœnix.' In 1777 she produced her most famous work, 'The Champion of Virtue, a Gothic Story,' the copyright of which she sold to Mr. Dilly for 10*l.* A second edition appeared in 1778, and that and all subsequent editions bore the title 'The Old English Baron.' Miss Reeve was the intimate of Samuel Richardson the novelist's daughter, Mrs. Brigden, who corrected and revised the work. The second edition was dedicated to Mrs. Brigden.

Miss Reeve's other writings are of little importance. 'The Progress of Romance,' published in 1785, gives an account of the sort of fiction read at that time. Miss Seward criticised it somewhat severely (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1786, i. 15, 16). 'The Exiles, or Memoirs of Count de Cronstadt,' which was published in 1788, in three volumes, and in 1789 in two, was largely borrowed from a novel by M. D'Arnaud; it has a satirical dedication to Peter-Pertinax Puff, esq., in which Miss Reeve mentions a dramatic piece sent to a manager who took no notice of it. A preface follows, where reference is made to a ghost story, 'Castle Connor, an Irish Story,' sent to London from Ipswich in May 1787, but lost in the transit.

Miss Reeve led a quiet and retired life, and died at Ipswich on 3 Dec. 1807, at the age of 78. She was buried in the churchyard of St. Stephen's in that town.

Miss Reeve's fame as a novelist rests entirely on 'The Old English Baron.' It was very popular at the time of its publication, and between 1778 and 1886 it has been thirteen times reprinted. It was, as the author herself avows, 'the literary offspring of Walpole's "Castle of Otranto,"' a romance that introduced the supernatural into a tale dealing with ordinary life. 'The Old English Baron,' while exemplifying the influence of Walpole's so-called Gothic revival, doubtless suggested in its turn to Mrs. Radcliffe the style of romance which is associated with her name. Walpole denounced the book as insipid and tedious, describing it as Otranto 'reduced to reason and probability.' 'It is

so probable,' he added, 'that any trial for murder at the Old Bailey would make a more interesting story ... this is a *caput mortuum*' (WALPOLE, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, vii. 51; cf. pp. 111 and 319). Hazlitt characterised 'Otranto' and 'The Old English Baron' alike as 'dismal treatises.' Repeated perusals of it, however, gave Miss Seward 'unsated pleasure' (*Gent. Mag.* 1786, i. 15, 16). Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Memoir' for Ballantyne's 'Novelists' Library' (1823), denied Clara Reeve a rich or powerful imagination, and found her dialogue 'sometimes tame and tedious, not to say mean and tiresome,' though he deemed it in the main sensible, easy, and agreeable.

A portrait of Miss Reeve, drawn by A. H. Tourrier, and etched by Dammam, appears in the 1883 edition of 'The Old English Baron.' Another portrait appears in 'La Belle Assemblée' (1824, pt. ii.) The memoir prefixed to the edition of 1883 is a transcript of Scott's, with a few paragraphs omitted; no acknowledgment is made of its source.

Other works by Miss Reeve are: 1. 'Poems,' 1769. 2. 'The Two Mentors: a Modern Story,' 2 vols. 1783. 3. 'The School for Widows: a novel,' 3 vols. 1791. 4. 'Plans of Education, with Remarks on the Systems of other Writers,' 1792. 5. 'The Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, a natural son of Edward the Black Prince; with Anecdotes of many other eminent persons of the 14th century,' 3 vols. 1793. Some of these were translated into French. The British Museum 'Catalogue' mentions 'Fatherless Fanny,' 1819; 'Kathleen, or the Secret Marriage,' 1842; and 'The Harvest Home,' as by Miss Reeve, but that she was their author is open to doubt. In the first the last paragraph of the preface is word for word that of 'The Old English Baron.' Davy also attributes to her 'Destination, or Memoirs of a Private Family,' 1799, 12mo (*Athenæ Suffolcenses*).

[Allibone's Dict. ii. 1762; Davy's Pedigrees of Suffolk Families (Addit. MS. 19146, ff. 225–8); Dunlop's Hist. of Fiction, 1845, p. 414; Gent. Mag. 1807, ii. 1233.] E. L.

REEVE, EDMUND (1585?–1647), judge, of Felthorpe, Norfolk, was born about 1585. He studied law at Barnard's, and afterwards at Gray's Inn, of which society he was admitted a member on 8 Aug. 1607, and elected reader in the autumn of 1632. He resided at Norwich, where in 1624 he joined with Francis Bacon in repairing the font in St. Gregory's Church. On the renewal of the charter of Great Yarmouth in 1629 he was appointed recorder of that town. On 20 May 1636 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on 24 March 1638–9 he succeeded Sir Richard Hutton [q. v.] as justice of the common pleas. His refusal at the summer assizes of 1640 to proceed upon the indictment of one of the Lambeth rioters evinces his political hostility to the crown; and his continuance in office was one of the stipulations of the parliament in the overtures made to the king in January 1642–3. He afterwards took the covenant, and in Michaelmas 1643, on being served with a writ commanding his attendance at Oxford pursuant to the royal proclamation for the removal of the courts thither, committed the messenger, who was executed as a spy by order of parliament.

Reeve died without issue on 27 March 1647, and was buried in the church at Stratton, Norfolk. He is characterised by Clarendon as 'a man of good reputation for learning and integrity; and who in good times would have been a good judge.'

[Blomefield's Norfolk, ed. Parkin, iv. 274, v. 190, 192; Swinden's Great Yarmouth, p. 504; Dugdale's Chron. Ser. p. 111; Rymer's Fœdera, ed. Sanderson, xx. 381; Cal. State Papers Dom. 1638–9 pp. 573, 623, 1639 p. 99; Diary of John Rous (Camden Soc.), p. 101; Smith's Obituary (Camden Soc.), p. 23; Clarendon's Rebellion, ed. Macray, bk. v. § 417, vi. § 231, vii. § 317; Rushworth's Hist. Coll. pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 663; Whitelocke's Mem. pp. 76, 78; Comm. Journ. iii. 358, 374; Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Rep. App. pp. 33, 35, 100–1, 6th Rep. App. p. 46, 7th Rep. App. p. 29, 10th Rep. App. pt. ii. pp. 163, 164, 174, pt. iv. pp. 508–9; Foss's Lives of the Judges.] J. M. R.

REEVE, EDMUND (*d.* 1660), divine, who is described as B.D., was appointed vicar of Hayes-cum-Norwood, Middlesex, on 30 Oct. 1627. In 1635 he reported that he had erected a new pulpit and seats in his church. He defended the 'Book of Sports' as tending to a 'verie great encrease of godlinesse.' He also wrote a work in defence of altars, with Richard Shelford and others. This is apparently not extant, but was answered by William Prynne in 'A Quenche Coale,' &c., London, 1637. Reeve was apparently rejected by the 'Triers' or examiners of the Commonwealth, since we find him in 1648 living in London, near the Old Bailey, teaching Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He died in 1660.

He published: 1. 'A Treatise concerning Tongues,' n.d. 2. 'The Christian Divinitie contained in the Divine Service of the Church of England,' London, 1631, 4to. 3. 'The Communion Book Catechisme expounded,' London, 1635, 4to. 4. 'A Way unto true Christian Unitie,' London, 1648, 4to. 5. 'The

New Jerusalem, the Perfection of Beauty:' a Sermon composed for the learned Society of Astrologers, and published with an Appendix on Astrologie, London, 1652, 4to. 6. 'The Rules of the Latin Grammar construed which are omitted in the Book called Rules and the Syntaxis construed by William Lily' [q. v.], London, 1657, 4to.

[Calendar of State Papers, Dom. 1635, p. 69; Newcourt's Repert. Eccles. i. 641; Works; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. F. S.

REEVE, HENRY (1780–1814), physician, was second son of Abraham Reeve of Hadleigh, Suffolk, where he was born in September 1780. His mother was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Wallace, rector of Messing in Essex. At sixteen he left Dedham school to study anatomy and surgery under Philip Meadows Martineau of Norwich, and removed in 1800 to the university of Edinburgh. There he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart on moral philosophy, of Robison on natural philosophy, of Gregory on medicine, of Hope on chemistry. He associated with Brougham, Horner, and Sydney Smith; was elected in November 1802 a member of the Speculative Society, of which they were the moving spirits; and contributed to early numbers of the 'Edinburgh Review' articles on 'Population' and on Pinel's 'Treatment of the Insane.' He was president of the Royal Medical Society in 1802–3, graduating M.D. in the latter year, for which occasion he wrote a thesis entitled 'De Animalibus in hyeme sopitis.'

Removing to London to continue his studies, he frequented the house of Mrs. Barbauld and Dr. Aikin, formed a friendship with Sir Humphry Davy, met Sir Joseph Banks, Isaac D'Israeli, and Coleridge. In conjunction with Dr. Thomas Bateman (1778–1821) [q. v.], he founded, in 1805, the 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal,' to which he sent frequent communications. In 1805 he started on a foreign tour, spent some months at Neuchâtel, traversed Switzerland, and ventured, with an American passport, on French territory at Geneva. Reaching Vienna on 30 Sept., he was there an eye-witness of the scenes that followed Austerlitz (5 Dec.), saw Napoleon at Schönbrunn, heard Crescentini sing, had an interview with Haydn, and was present when Beethoven, 'a small, dark, young-looking man,' directed a performance of 'Fidelio.' At Berlin, moreover, in the spring of 1806, he became acquainted with Klaproth and Humboldt, and was among the auditors of Fichte.

Shortly after his return to England he settled at Norwich, and pursued his profession with energy and success. He was admitted, on 12 Feb. 1807, an extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians, and was elected physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and to the lunatic asylum. But an obscure disease cut short his promising career. He died at his father's house at Hadleigh on 27 Sept. 1814, aged 34. A tablet inscribed to his memory was placed by his widow in the Octagon Chapel at Norwich. A paper by him on 'Cretinism' was read before the Royal Society on 11 Feb. 1808 (*Phil. Trans.* xcviii. 111), and he published at London in 1809 an essay 'On the Torpidity of Animals.' His 'Journal of a Residence at Vienna and Berlin in the eventful Winter 1805–6' was published by his son in 1877. The journal of his preceding Swiss tour remains in manuscript.

He married, in 1807, Susanna, eldest daughter of John Taylor of Norwich, one of that family by whom, according to the Duke of Sussex, the saying was invented that 'it takes nine tailors to make a man.' Mrs. Reeve was a sister of Mrs. Sarah Austin [q. v.], and died in 1864, having survived her husband fifty years. Of his three children two died in infancy; the third, Henry, is separately noticed.

[Introduction to Journal by Henry Reeve, C.B.; Mrs. Ross's Three Generations of Englishwomen, i. 19–29; Munk's College of Physicians, iii. 46; Memoir of Dr. Reeve by Bateman in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, xi. 249; Gent. Mag. 1814, ii. 610; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] A. M. C.

REEVE, HENRY (1813–1895), man of letters, was born at Norwich on 9 Sept. 1813. His father was Henry Reeve, M.D. (1780–1814) [q. v.]; his maternal grandmother (Mrs. John Taylor), his aunt (Mrs. Sarah Austin), and his first cousin (Lady Duff Gordon) are the representative figures in Mrs. Ross's 'Three Generations of Englishwomen.' In 1817 Mrs. Barbauld read stories to him at Stoke Newington; in 1820 his mother took him abroad, and he saw Talma at the Théâtre-Français. From 1821 to 1828 he was a pupil, at Norwich school, of Dr. Edward Valpy (1764–1832) [q. v.] His education was completed at Geneva, where he knew Sismondi, Bonstetten, De Candolle, De Saussure, De la Rive, Rossi, Mrs. Marcet, and was intimate with the Polish exiles Adam Czartoriski, Ladislas Zamoiski, Krasinski the poet, and Mickiewicz, whose 'Faris' he translated. During a visit to England in 1831 he made the acquaintance of Godwin, Carlyle, Thackeray, and Kemble; and at Paris in 1832 was intro-

duced to Victor Hugo, Cousin, Ballanches, and went with Mendelssohn to see Taglioni. 'Das ist Gliedermusik!' his companion exclaimed. After a tour in Italy with Krasinski, he took up his abode in Munich, attended Schelling's lectures, and frequented court society. He nursed Michel Beer, father of Meyerbeer, through his last illness in 1833, and at Dresden heard Tieck read 'Romeo and Juliet.'

Having already written much for German periodicals, Reeve entered, at the age of twenty-one, upon his literary career in London as a contributor to the 'British and Foreign Quarterly Review.' Again in Paris in 1835 and 1836 he was an habitué of Madame de Circourt's salon, and became intimate or acquainted with Lamartine, Lacordaire, Léon Faucher, De Vigny, Thiers, Rio, Montalembert, and De Tocqueville. At Prague he studied the military art under General Krineszki in 1836, and, proceeding to Cracow, described his tour in letters published in the 'Metropolitan Magazine.' In November 1837 he was appointed by Lord Lansdowne clerk of appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council; was promoted to the registrarship in 1843, and retired, after fifty years' service, in 1887. In this capacity he exercised much influence, and laid down permanent lines of procedure.

Reeve joined the staff of the 'Times' in 1840, and during the ensuing critical fifteen years guided its foreign policy, in which delicate business his confidential relations with Guizot, Bunsen, and Clarendon gave him singular advantages. His resignation, on 4 Oct. 1855, was due to the publication in the newspaper of an offensive article on the marriage of the princess royal. In July 1855 he succeeded Sir George Cornewall Lewis [q.v.] as editor of the 'Edinburgh Review.' His cosmopolitan training, intimacy with the most distinguished men of his time, brilliant social position, acquaintance with the innermost springs of politics, wide literary sympathies, and marked ability as a writer, well fitted him for the post. During the forty years of his sway, the 'Review' bore the impress of his strong individuality; he strenuously maintained its traditions of independence, and made it an organ of high critical thought. In politics he was a liberal of the old type, never deviating from unionist principles. Few men were more trusted. He was the medium of private negotiations between the English and French governments, and successive French ambassadors to this country looked to him for guidance. Edward John Littleton, first baron Hatherley (1791–1863) [q. v.], confided to his discretion, on 27 Nov. 1862, his 'Memoir and Correspondence.' Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville [q. v.] placed in his hands, in January 1865, a more important deposit. The 'Greville Memoirs' appeared in three instalments under Reeve's careful and conscientious editorship, in 1875, 1885, and 1887. They have had an immense circulation, and proved a most valuable literary property.

From 1838 to 1841 Reeve lived with Henry Fothergill Chorley [q.v.] in Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place. They entertained the best company, including Prince Louis Napoleon, Count D'Orsay, the Grotes, Carlyles, Austins, Thackeray, Rio, &c.; and Liszt, Ole Bull, Moscheles, and Benedict were heard at their parties. He travelled to Constantinople in 1853, and during his frequent trips to the continent was everywhere received with distinction. He corresponded regularly with Guizot, Thiers, St.-Hilaire, Victor Cousin, De Rémusat, and the Duc de Broglie. His friendship with the princes of the house of Orleans, begun by his presentation to Louis-Philippe in 1843, outlasted all vicissitudes, and he spent his eightieth birthday at Chantilly as the guest of the Duc d'Aumale. From 1876 he divided his time mainly between London and Foxholes, a charming residence built by him on the coast of Hampshire, within view of the Needles. There, on 21 Oct. 1895, he died at the age of eighty-two, and was buried in Brookwood cemetery, near Woking. He had just published No. 374 of the 'Edinburgh Review,' the hundred and sixty-first issued under his editorship. Reeve married, first, on 27 Dec. 1841, Hope, daughter of John Richardson, of Kirklands, Roxburghshire, who died eleven months later; secondly, Christina Georgina Jane, eldest daughter of George Tilly Gollop, of Strode House, Dorset, who survives him. He left one daughter by his first wife.

An honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford in 1869; he became in 1871 a companion of the Bath, and subsequently a commander of the military order of Portugal. He was a member of the Philobiblon Society, joined the Society of Antiquaries in 1852, and acted as vice-president in 1879–82. Elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the French Institute by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, he was honoured in 1888 with the foreign membership of that body. A high eulogium was pronounced upon him before the academy on 16 Nov. 1895 by the Duc d'Aumale, who designated him 'one of those by whose friendship I have felt most honoured.' The

only notable extant likeness of him is a marble bust by John Bell.

Reeve translated De Tocqueville's 'Democracy in America,' the first part appearing in two volumes in 1835, the second in 1840; Guizot's 'Washington' in 1840; and in 1876 De Tocqueville's 'State of Society in France before the Revolution of 1789,' of which the third edition was published in 1888. He edited in 1855 Whitelocke's 'Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653–1654;' Meadows Taylor's 'Story of my Life,' in 1877; and Count Vitzthum's 'Reminiscences,' in 1887. The chief of his other writings are: 1. 'Graphidæ, or Characteristics of Painters,' a small volume of verse, privately printed in 1838 and reissued in 1842. 2. 'Royal and Republican France,' a collection of admirable essays on eminent Frenchmen, 2 vols. 1872. 3. 'Petrarch,' in Mrs. Oliphant's series of 'Foreign Classics for English Readers,' 1878. He also contributed extensively to the 'Edinburgh Review.'

[Autobiographical notes; personal knowledge and information from Mrs. Reeve; Times, 22 Oct. 1895; Academy, 26 Oct. 1895; Athenæum, 26 Oct. 1895; Foster's Men at the Bar, 1885; Vapereau's Dictionnaire des Contemporains, 1893; Men of the Time, 1895; Edinburgh Review, January 1896.] A. M. C.

REEVE, JOHN (1608–1658), sectary, second son of Walter Reeve, gentleman, was born in Wiltshire in 1608. His father, who is described as 'clerk to a deputy of Ireland,' was of a good family which had fallen to decay. With his elder brother, William, he was apprenticed in London to the tailor's trade. He was 'no Latin scholar,' but his handwriting shows that he had received a fair education. Both brothers were originally puritans, and both fell away, about 1645, to the 'ranters.' This was the ruin of William, who neglected his business, became a mere sot, and subsisted on charity. John Reeve, under the guidance of John Robins [q.v.], known as 'the ranters' god,' became a universalist. His cousin, Lodowicke Muggleton [q.v.], had been William Reeve's journeyman in 1631, but there seems to have been no great intimacy between Muggleton and John Reeve till about twenty years later. In April 1651 Muggleton believed himself the subject of an inward illumination, opening to him the meaning of scripture. This attracted Reeve, who constantly visited at Muggleton's house in Great Trinity Lane, and wearied him with questions. About the middle of January 1652 Reeve suddenly announced his own experience of similar illumination. His immediate resolve was 'to meddle no more with religion . . . but to get as good a livelihood as I can in this world, and let God alone with what shall be hereafter.' A fortnight later (3 Feb.) he alleged a call 'by voice of words' from heaven, constituting him the Lord's 'last messenger,' with Muggleton as his 'mouth.' Next morning a similar voice sent him, with Muggleton, to deal with Thomas Tany [q.v.], the ranter; on the third day the cousins were despatched on a like errand to Robins. This ended the series of communications.

Reeve and Muggleton now presented themselves as the 'two witnesses' (Rev. xi. 3), printed their 'commission book,' obtained a following, and excited odium. Unfriendly critics hooted Reeve with the cry, 'There goes the prophet that damns people;' boys pelted him in St. Paul's Churchyard. A warrant was obtained by Goslin (a clergyman), Ebb (an exciseman), Chandler (a shopkeeper), and two soldiers, charging the 'witnesses' with blasphemous denial of the Trinity. They were imprisoned from 15 Sept. 1653 till April 1654. In Newgate they fared ill, and were badly used by their fellow-prisoners. Three wild highwaymen tried to hang Reeve. The confinement told upon his health, which was never robust.

In 1656 he visited Maidstone, but left in haste to avoid a threatened arrest. He reached Gravesend, where he took boat when overheated, caught a chill, and fell into a consumption. For two years he lingered in a wasting condition, unable to work, dependent on the earnings of his wife and daughter, and ultimately on the contributions of friends. After his wife's death, on 29 March 1658, he visited Cambridge; returning to London, he lodged with three sisters, Mrs. Frances, Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. Boner, who kept a semptress's shop in Bishopsgate Street, near Hog Lane end. Ann Adams (afterwards the wife of William Cakebread of Orwell, Cambridgeshire) was 'his handmaid to guide him to other friends' houses.' He died at the latter end of July 1658; 'Frances,' he said, 'close up mine eyes, lest mine enemies say I died a staring prophet.' He was buried in Bethlehem new churchyard (in what is now Liverpool Street).

The 'six foundations' of the Muggletonian theology were formulated by Reeve. His most original position is the doctrine of the 'two seeds' in man, a divine element and a diabolic, one of which obtains the mastery. By this conception, elaborated in a peculiar vein of mysticism, he found a way out of universalism, for 'damnation would be impossible, if all sprang from one root.' Other points of doctrine, common to both, are

specified in the article on Muggleton. Reeve, however, retained, while Muggleton rejected, the doctrine of the divine notice of human affairs, and accessibility to prayer. His writings are not without passages of considerable beauty; their tone is much more subdued and suasive than that of Muggleton. The contrast between their respective addresses to Isaac Penington the younger [q. v.] is very marked; Reeve sympathises with quaker tendencies, which Muggleton flouts and scorns. There have always been followers of Reeve (known as Reevites and Reevonians) who have held aloof from the thoroughgoing Muggletonians.

The following works are by Reeve and Muggleton, but chiefly by Reeve. The dates of first editions are given, all quarto, and all except No. 7 without publisher's or printer's name: 1. 'A transcendent Spirituall Treatise,' &c., 1652. 2. 'A General Epistle from the Holy Ghost,' &c., 1653. 3. 'A Letter presented unto Alderman Fouke,' &c., 1653. 4. 'A Divine Looking-Glass,' &c., 1656. Posthumous publications, containing letters and papers by Reeve, are: 5. 'A Volume of Spiritual Epistles,' &c., 1755. 6. 'A Stream from the Tree of Life,' &c., 1758. 7. 'A Supplement to the Book of Letters,' &c., 1831. The following are by Reeve alone: 8. 'Joyful News from Heaven, or the Soul's Mortality proved,' &c., 1658; and a posthumous collection of papers, 9. 'Sacred Remains, or a Divine Appendix,' &c., 1706 (written in 1652–7); another edition 1751.

Another John Reeve, author of 'Spiritual Hymns upon Solomon's Song,' 1693, 12mo, was a general baptist minister at Bessel's Green, Kent.

[Muggleton's Acts of the Witnesses, 1699; The Origin of the Muggletonians, and Ancient and Modern Muggletonians, in Transactions of Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, 1869 and 1870; Reeve's Works; manuscript records of the Muggletonian body. For the bibliography of Reeve's writings, see Smith's Bibliotheca Anti-Quakeriana, 1873.] A. G.

REEVE, JOHN (1799–1838), actor, son of Thomas Reeve, hosier and common councillor, was born at his father's shop on Ludgate Hill, on 2 Feb. 1799. William Reeve the musical composer, and Alderman Robert Waithman, M.P., were his uncles. At a school at Winchmore Hill, near Enfield, kept by a Mr. Thompson, he had for companion Frederick Yates [q. v.], a sharer with him in some juvenile escapades and consequent suffering. Placed, at the age of fourteen, behind his father's counter, he remained there two years, when, on his father's retirement, he was placed with a firm of wholesale hosiers named Nevill or Neville in Maiden Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. After staying there three years, he left, in consequence of complaints on the part of neighbours of nocturnal declamations and singing on the leads of the premises. Placed as a clerk in Gosling's Bank, Fleet Street, Reeve subscribed with other clerks 3*s.* 6*d.* a week each in order to hire once a fortnight Pym's theatre, Wilson Street, Gray's Inn Road. His first appearance was as the waiter at a gambling house in 'Town and Country;' in this he had to speak the monosyllable 'No,' for which, in nervousness, he substituted 'Yes.' Once, in the off-season at the Haymarket, he played the First Gravedigger to the 'Hamlet' of a Mr. Grove, who advertised that he would wager 100*l.* on playing Hamlet better than any actor, alive or dead. Finding himself condemned to obscure parts by his companions at Pym's theatre, he took the house on his own account for 10*l.*, printed his own bills, and, it is to be supposed, selected his own company. On this occasion he played Othello (his friend George Herbert Bonaparte Rodwell [q. v.], the composer, being Roderigo), and Sylvester Daggerwood (an actor) in a farce so named extracted from the younger Colman's 'New Hay at the Old Market.' In the latter character he gave imitations of actors, which met with such success that he repeated 'Sylvester Daggerwood' on 8 June 1819 at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Rodwell, senior, the boxkeeper at the theatre, and again the following night for the benefit of Lanza; and then played it for a few nights at the Haymarket. He was now offered an engagement by Arnold at the Lyceum, and he appeared there on 17 July 1819 as Mr. * * * * * in a piece called 'One, Two, Three, Four, Five by Advertisement.' In this he played Harry Alias, a lover who, in order to obtain his mistress, personates Dr. Endall (Harley), Sam Dabbs (Munden), Sir Peter Teazle (W. Farren), and Mr. M. (Charles Mathews). He now resigned his situation in the bank, and adopted the stage as his occupation.

At the Lyceum he played, for his benefit, two other characters—Pedrillo and Crack—without winning from the press any recognition except as a mimic. His friend Rodwell, in conjunction with a Mr. Willis Jones, took the Sans-Pareil Theatre in the Strand, and opened it on 18 Oct. 1819 as the Adelphi. Reeve appeared as Squire Rattlepate in Moncrieff's burletta, 'The Green Dragon, or I've quite forgot,' and Lord Grizzle in the burlesque of 'Tom Thumb.' But feeling himself deficient in experience, he joined the elder Macready's company in Bristol, where, or at

Cheltenham, he played Falstaff, Autolycus, and other characters, never subsequently resumed, in the poetical drama.

Reeve soon returned to the Adelphi, where he succeeded Watkins Burroughs as Jerry Hawthorn in Moncrieff's adaptation from Pierce Egan's 'Tom and Jerry, or Life in London.' This character he made wholly his own. At the close of the season he gave in 1823 at the Adelphi, in association with Wilkinson, an entertainment called 'Trifles light as Air,' and spoke or acted a 'monopolylogue' called 'Bachelor's Torments.' On the departure of Wilkinson he continued the entertainment alone. He imitated Kean successfully in 'Quadrupeds,' played in a drama called 'Killigrew,' was the first Boroughcliffe in Fitzball's version of the 'Pilot,' and played in Egan's 'Life of an Actor.' Subsequently he played at the Surrey and the Cobourg, rising high in public estimation. On 17 April 1826, with a salary of 13*l.* a week, he made as Ralph, a comic servant, in Hoare's 'Lock and Key,' what was inaccurately announced as his first appearance at the Haymarket. Caleb Quotem in the 'Review,' Old Wiggins, a glutton, in Allingham's 'Mrs. Wiggins,' Somno in 'Sleep Walker,' Nipperkin in the 'Rival Soldiers,' Nehemiah Flam in the 'Gay Deceivers,' Scout in the 'Village Lawyer,' Crack in the 'Turnpike Gate,' Davy in 'Bon Ton,' Major Sturgeon in the 'Mayor of Garratt,' Ollapod in the 'Poor Gentleman,' Sir Solomon Gander in 'Love and Gout,' Multiple in 'Actor of all Work,' Major Dumpling in the 'Green Man,' Maurice Holster, an original part, in 'Thirteen to the Dozen,' Buskin in 'Killing no Murder,' Peter Smink, an original part, in 'Peter Smink, or which is the Miller?' Bob Acres, Dicky Gossip in 'My Grandmother,' were acted during the season. He thus established his position in comedy, and was placed in rivalry with Edwin. He opened the Haymarket season on 15 June 1827 with 'Paul Pry,' and played, among other characters, Lubin Log in 'Love, Law, and Physic,' Midas, Mawworm, Clod in the 'Young Quaker,' Pengander in 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip,' and was the first Gabriel Gudgeon in 'Gudgeons and Sharks,' and Barnaby Boxem, an undertaker, in 'You must be buried.' On 17 June 1828 he reappeared as Figaro, playing during the season Don Ferolo in the 'Critic,' Ephraim Smooth in 'Wild Oats,' Tony Lumpkin and Sir Peter Pigwinnin, and being the original Peters in 'The Barber Baron, or the Frankfort Lottery,' assigned to a dramatist called Thackeray. In 1829 he added to his repertory Pierre in the 'Rencountre,' April in 'Secrets worth Knowing,' Adam Brock in 'Charles the Twelfth,' Sancho in 'Barataria,' Cosey in 'Town and Country,' and was the first Sadi in Thompson's 'Nothing Superfluous,' William Thomson the Second in Caroline Boaden's 'William Thompson, or which is he?' and John Bates in 'Procrastination.' In 1830, his last season at the Haymarket, he played Grojan in 'Quite Correct,' Pedrigo Potts (Liston's part) in 'John of Paris,' Lissardo in the 'Wonder,' Gregory Gubbins in the 'Battle of Hexham,' Apollo Belvi in 'Killing no Murder,' and Whimsiculo in the 'Cabinet,' and was the original Madrigal Merry-patch in 'Honest Frauds.' Quarrelling with the management on a question of terms, he played at the Adelphi, on 21 Oct. 1830, Magog in Buckstone's 'Wreck Ashore,' and then went to Covent Garden, where he added nothing to his reputation, and is said, indeed, to have 'signally failed.'

It was with the Adelphi that Reeve's principal original triumphs were associated. Here he played in a burlesque of 'Cupid,' was in January 1833 Sancho Panza in 'Don Quixote,' and acted in Hall's 'Grace Huntley' and other pieces. After playing two years at the Queen's, he went, in 1835, to America, gaining much money but little reputation. Returning, at a salary of 40*l.* a week, to the Adelphi, now under the management of Yates, he reappeared there in a piece entitled 'Novelty;' it was little more than a framework for his American adventures, particulars of which he sang or declaimed. In 1837 he played Sam Weller in the 'Peregrinations of Pickwick,' and was seen in other characters.

From an early date Reeve had been given to excess in drinking, and was consequently not seldom imperfect in his part. This may account for the paucity of the original characters assigned him at the Haymarket and Covent Garden. It is said that during his American tour he was not once perfect in any stock comedy, and that he offended his audiences by telling them that they were 'jolly good fellows,' that he 'loved them heartily,' and so forth. During 1836 he was to have played at the Surrey the principal part in a drama called 'The Skeleton Witness.' At the final rehearsal he knew no word of his part, and at night he sent a note of apology. In answer to the demonstrations of the audience, Davidge, the manager, came forward and described the trick that had been played him by an actor to whom he was paying 30*l.* a week. Reeve's latest appearance in 1837 was at the Surrey, with a portion of the Adelphi company. In a performance of a part he had chosen in a

new drama, called 'The Wandering Tribe,' he was conspicuously imperfect. Returning from the theatre after the second representation, he broke a blood-vessel. A fatal illness ensued, and although his reappearance at the Adelphi was promised in October, he died at his house, 46 Brompton Row, on 24 Jan. 1838, and was buried in Brompton churchyard. Reeves was twice married. By his first wife, a Miss Aylett, daughter of an upholsterer in Finsbury, and a dancer in Macready's company, whom he married at Bristol in 1820, he left a son John, a burlesque actor; she died at his birth in 1822 at Swansea. By his second wife he had two daughters.

Concerning the merits of Reeve very different opinions are recorded. Hazlitt says that he was disappointed with Reeve's imitations, which were not so good as those of Mathews. His biographer, Douglas Bannister, who is at no pains to disguise his ill opinion of Reeve in most respects, says he was a farceur, and that only. He founded his style on that of Oxberry, and, though more accomplished and endowed with greater natural advantages, was far inferior. 'Oxberry was an able expositor of Massinger and Ben Jonson. Reeve's greatest efforts were Marmaduke Magog and Abrahamides in "The Tailors." He was a first-rate droll, but very far from a first-rate actor.' Oxberry speaks of his mutable physiognomy, dashing exterior, and determination to excite good-humour. No actor since George Frederick Cooke [q. v.] called so often on the indulgence of the audience. He pretended to play parts which he had not even read, yet, when he broke down, a nod or a wink of the eye would secure acquittal. He took his audience into his confidence, assuming with a chuckle, 'You know I am fond of my glass and will excuse it.' Peake and Buckstone knew his weakness, and supplied him with short sentences, bywords, and opportunities for by-play, instead of speeches, which he could not learn. He was a great favourite with the public, and, in spite of their knowledge of his infirmities, managers were compelled to engage him. Reeve was five feet ten inches in height, dark in complexion, and had great flexibility of feature and limb. Though a bulky man, he walked and danced with the appearance of great lightness. His singing voice was a baritone with a sweet falsetto.

A portrait of Reeve, by Wageman, accompanies his biography; a second, as Sylvester Daggerwood, is in Oxberry's 'Dramatic Biography' (vol. vii.); a third, as Jerry Hawthorn, is in the second series of Oxberry (vol. i.); a fourth, as Bill Mattack, in Sterling Coyne's farce, 'The Queer Subject,' accompanies the published version of that piece, which was dedicated to Reeve; Reeve played Bill Mattack at the Adelphi in November 1836.

[The chief source of information concerning Reeve is Douglas Bannister's Life, no date (1838), which is extremely rare. Memoirs appear in Oxberry's Dramatic Biography (vii. 159), and second series (i. 181), in the Idler, and Breakfast Table Companion (vol. i.), 1838, and in Webster's Acting National Drama (vol. i.) No list of his characters has been published. That given is made up from Genest's Account of the English Stage, the works mentioned, and various volumes of Cumberland's Plays. Hazlitt's Dramatic Essays, the Theatrical Inquisitor (various years), Wheatley and Cunningham's London Past and Present, Baker's London Stage, and Stirling's Old Drury Lane have also been consulted.]

J. K.

REEVE, JOSEPH (1733–1820), biblical scholar and Latin poet, son of Richard Reeve of Island Hill in the parish of Studley, Warwickshire, was born on 11 May 1733. In his fourteenth year he was sent to the college of the English jesuits at St. Omer; on 7 Sept. 1752 he entered the novitiate of the society at Watten; and he was professed of the four vows on 2 Feb. 1770. He taught humanities at St. Omer and at Bruges for eight years. Being ordained priest, he defended the whole course of theology at Liège in Lent 1767, and then he assisted the Benedictine nuns at Ypres for some months. In August 1767 he was sent to Ugbrooke Park as chaplain to Lord Clifford, and he remained there until his death on 2 May 1820. The funeral sermon by Dr. George Oliver (1781–1861) [q. v.] has been printed (*Catholic Spectator*, July 1825, pp. 279–82; Oliver, *Cornwall*, p. 396).

He was author of: 1. 'Narrative concerning the Expulsion of the English Jesuits from their College at St. Omer,' manuscript at Stonyhurst; some extracts are printed in Foley's 'Records,' vol. v. 2. 'Ugbrooke Park: a Poem,' London, 1776, 4to; 2nd edit. Exeter, 1794 (Davidson, *Bibl. Devoniensis*, p. 128). 3. 'History of the Bible,' Exeter, 1780, 8vo—mainly a free translation of the 'Abrégé' of Royaumont; in later editions Reeve completely recast the work. A new edition, revised by W. J. Walsh, appeared at Dublin in 1882, 8vo. 4. 'Practical Discourses on the Perfections and wonderful Works of God,' Exeter, 1788, 12mo; reprinted at Exeter in 1793, with a second volume, entitled 'Practical Discourses upon the Divinity and wonderful Works of Jesus Christ.' 5. 'A View of the Oath tendered by the Legislature to the Roman Catholics of England,' London, 1790; answered in 'An Argu-

mentative Letter,' by William Pilling, a Franciscan friar. 6. 'Miscellaneous Poetry, in English and Latin,' 2nd edit., Exeter, 1794, 12mo, including, among other items, Addison's 'Cato' in Latin verse, and an eclogue, 'S. Catharina de morte triumphans.' 7. 'A Short View of the History of the Christian Church, from its first Establishment to the Present Century,' 3 vols., Exeter, 1802–3, 12mo; reprinted, 3 vols., York, 1820; and Dublin, 1860, 8vo.

Many of his letters and manuscripts are preserved in the archives of the English province of the Society of Jesus.

[De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus; Foley's Records, vii. 641; Oliver's Cornwall, pp. 395, 560; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 178.]

T. C.

REEVE, LOVELL AUGUSTUS (1814–1865), conchologist, born at Ludgate Hill on 19 April 1814, was son of Thomas Reeve, draper and mercer, by his wife Fanny Lovell. After attending school at Stockwell, he was apprenticed at the age of thirteen to Mr. Graham, a grocer of Ludgate Hill. The accidental visit of a sailor to the shop with some shells, which Reeve purchased, led to his becoming a devoted student of conchology.

In 1833 he attended the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, where he made further friends and acted as conchologist to the natural history section on its excursion into the Fens between Cambridge and Ely. On the expiration of his apprenticeship Reeve paid a visit to Paris, where he read a paper on the classification of mollusca before the Academy of Sciences.

On his return to London he set to work on his first book, 'Conchologia Systematica' (2 vols. 4to, London, 1841–2). The cost of its production absorbed his small patrimony, and he was compelled to make a fresh start in life. Out of the profits made by the sale of Governor-general Van Ryder's collection, which he purchased at Rotterdam, and with the assistance of friends, he opened a shop in King William Street, Strand, for the sale of natural history specimens and the publication of conchological works.

He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1846 and of the Geological Society in 1853, and he was honorary member of foreign scientific societies at Philadelphia, New York, Würtemberg, and Vienna. From 1850 to 1856 he was editor and proprietor of the 'Literary Gazette.' About 1848 he removed to Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and though he subsequently resided at Wandsworth, at Hutton, near Brentwood, Essex, and at Sutton, near Hounslow, he returned to live at his place of business in 1864, and died there on 18 Nov. 1865.

Reeve married first, on 12 Oct. 1837, at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, Eliza Baker, a relative of Graham, his former master; and secondly, on 9 Jan. 1854, at Heacham, Norfolk, Martha Reeve.

Reeve's books were designed for the use of the shell-collector rather than the malacologist. Publication of his *magnum opus*, the 'Conchologia Iconica,' began in January 1843, and the work was at first executed by Reeve alone; afterwards he was assisted by George Brettingham Sowerby [q. v.], who drew the plates. Sowerby was also engaged to complete the work, from the fifteenth volume, after Reeve's death. The work was finished in 1878 in twenty volumes, containing 281 monographs of 289 genera, illustrated by 2,727 coloured plates, comprising, probably, not fewer than twenty-seven thousand figures of shells of the natural size. It will always remain a standard work, although many of the species which Reeve created are now held to be invalid.

He was also author of: 1. 'The Conchologist's Nomenclator' (compiled conjointly with Miss Agnes Catlow), 8vo, London, 1845. 2. 'Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Management, Character, and Progress of the Zoological Society of London,' 8vo, London, 1846. 3. 'Initiamenta Conchologica,' 10 parts, 4to, London, 1846–60. 4. The section 'Mollusca' of the 'Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang' (written in conjunction with A. Adams), 1848. 5. 'Account of the Shells collected . . . N. of Beechey Island' in Belcher's 'The Last of the Arctic Voyages' (vol. ii. 1855). 6. Synopsis of British seaweeds, compiled from Professor Harvey's 'Phycologia Britannica,' 8vo, London, 1857. 7. Notes of a photographic expedition in Jephson's 'Narrative of a Walking Tour in Brittany,' 1859. 8. 'Elements of Conchology,' 2 vols. 4to, London, 1860. 9. 'The Land and Freshwater Mollusks indigenous to . . . the British Isles,' 8vo, London, 1863. He edited 'Literary papers by . . . Prof. E. Forbes,' 8vo, London, 1835; 'The Stereoscopic Magazine' (1858–68); and 'Portraits of Men of Eminence' (vols. i. and ii. 1863) (this work was continued by E. Walford). Reeve also contributed seventy-eight papers (one in association with A. Adams) on conchological subjects to various scientific publications.

[Portraits of Men of Eminence, December 1865; Proc. Linn. Soc. 1865–6, p. lxxxiii; information kindly supplied by his son, Mr. J. L. Reeve; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Roy. Soc. Cat.]

B. B. W.

REEVE, RICHARD (1642–1693), Benedictine monk, son of William Reeve *plebeius*, was born in the parish of the Holy Trinity, Gloucester, on 22 June 1642. An attack of palsy 'when he was a quarter old' made him incurably lame on his left side, and in consequence he was 'bred up to learning.' He was educated in the school of St. Mary-le-Crypt, Gloucester, where he spent four years, and afterwards he was removed to the school belonging to the cathedral church. He matriculated at Oxford, as a servitor of Trinity College, 19 July 1661, and was appointed one of the Lord John Craven's exhibitioners. He graduated B.A. on 18 Dec. 1665, joined the Roman catholic church in 1667, and was made usher of the school adjoining Magdalen College in 1668. On 9 July in the latter year he commenced M.A. as a member of Magdalen College. He was appointed master of the school in 1670, and resigned that post on 21 Dec. 1673, after having received a warning from the president that he would be ejected unless he gave in his adhesion to the Anglican church.

In August 1674 he went to Douay, where he lived some time privately as a *convictor* in the priory of St. Gregory, belonging to the English Benedictines. In 1675 he became a monk, assuming in religion the name of Wilfrid, but, on account of his lameness, he never took holy orders. For ten years he was engaged in instructing English youths at St. Gregory's in classics, poetry, rhetoric, and Greek. In 1685 he went to France, and spent two years in the monastery at La Celle in the diocese of Meaux. Weldon states that Bossuet took great satisfaction in his company, and made very great account of him (*Chronicle of the English Benedictine Monks*, p. 219). Reeve was recalled to England in 1688 to be reinstated, by the authority of James II, as master of Magdalen College School, but, owing to the unsettled state of affairs at Oxford, he declined the appointment, and was by royal mandate nominated master of the Bluecoat school at Gloucester, where he was to instruct 'popish youths.' On the outbreak of the revolution he sought an asylum at Bourton-on-the-Water in the house of Charles Trinder, the Roman catholic recorder of Gloucester, but he was apprehended on 12 Dec. 1688 as a priest and jesuit, and brought back to that city. He was set at liberty on 10 Aug. 1689, and afterwards resided successively at Bourton-on-the-Water, at Kildington, Oxfordshire, at Oxford, and at Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, Westminster, where he died on 31 Oct. 1693. He was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

Wood, who knew Reeve well, says 'he was accounted a perfect philologist, admirably well versed in all classical learning, and a good Grecian; and had been so sedulous in his profession of pædagogy that he had educated sixty ministers of the church of England, and about forty Roman priests.'

He was author of: 1. 'Carmen Panegyricum eminentissimo et reverendissimo Principi Philippo Howard, Cardinali de Norfolc.,' Douay, 1675, fol. 2. 'Megalasia sacra in Assumptione magni Matris Dei, in BV. sodalitate recitata,' &c., Douay, 1677. 3. 'Carmen Jubilæum ad R. P. Josephum Frere Ecclesiæ Coventriensis Priorem Missam Jubilæam celebrantem, æt. suæ 82, an. 1678,' Douay, 1678, 4to. 4. 'Ad ornatissimos viros D.D. eximios Jacobum Smithæum et Edvardum Pastonum, Anglos, laurea in Theologia Doctorali insignitos in Collegio Anglorum Duaci, Carmen gratulatorium,' Douay, 1682, 4to. According to Wood, he also left the following in manuscript: 5. 'Rhetorica universa, carmine conscripta,' containing eight hundred verses. 6. 'Poemata Miscellanea.' 7. 'Athanasius Anglicus, or, the Life of St. Wilfrid, surnamed the Great, Archbishop of York.'

Reeve had a considerable share in translating into Latin Anthony à Wood's 'History and Antiquities' [see PEERS, RICHARD].

[Addit. MS. 24491, f. 322; Bloxam's Magd. Coll. Reg. ii. 207–16 and index; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 493; Downside Review, January 1885; Foster's Alumni Oxon., early series, iii. 1244; Oliver's Cornwall, p. 522; Rambler (1850), vii. 426; Snow's Necrology, p. 75; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 386, Fasti, ii. 283.] T. C.

REEVE, THOMAS, D.D. (1594–1672), royalist divine, born at Langley, Norfolk, in 1594, was the son of Thomas Reeve, a husbandman, and received his education in a school kept by Mr. Matchet at Moulton. On 30 June 1610 he was admitted a sizar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1613, M.A. in 1617, B.D. in 1624, and D.D. in 1660. After taking orders he was presented to the incumbency of Waltham Abbey, Essex, where he died on 21 Feb. 1671–2 (SMYTH, *Obituary*, p. 94).

Reeve, who was greatly admired as a preacher, published a number of sermons and devotional works, including: 1. 'Publike Devotions, or a Collection of Prayers,' London, 1651, 12mo. 2. 'God's Plea for Nineveh, or London's Precedent for Mercy,' London, 1657, fol.; dedicated to Thomas Rich, citizen of London. An abridgment of this work appeared under the title of 'London's Remembrancer: a Call and Pattern for true and speedy Repentance,' London, 1683, 4to.

3. 'England's Restitution, or the Man, the Man of Men, the States-man,' London, 1660, 4to; dedicated to Charles II.

[Addit. MS. 5879, f. 39 *b*; Beloe's Anecdotes, iii. 80; Cooke's Preacher's Assistant; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn); Newcourt's Repertorium, ii. 631; Retrospective Review, viii. 246; Venn's Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, p. 115; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

REEVE, Sir THOMAS (*d.* 1737), judge, was son of Richard Reeve of Dagnall in Buckinghamshire, who founded four almshouses at Windsor in 1688. After becoming a student, first of the Inner Temple, and then of the Middle Temple, he was called to the bar in 1713. As early as 1718 he became a king's counsel, and was appointed attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster, and in 1720 was elected a bencher of his inn, the Middle Temple, and reader in 1722. His best-known appearances were as counsel for the crown against Bishop Atterbury on the bill for his attainder in 1722, and for the widow of Robert Castell against Bambridge, warden of the Fleet, in 1730. In April 1733 he was appointed a judge of the common pleas and knighted, and became chief justice of the common pleas in January 1736. In his old age he was vainly courted by Lord Sydney Beauclerc, in hopes of a legacy (see *Gent. Mag.* 1737, p. 60, and Sir C. H. Williams's satire, 'Peter and Lord Quidam,' quoted in Elwin and Courthope, *Pope's Works*, iii. 339 *n.*) On 13 Jan. 1737 he died, leaving over 20,000*l.* personalty and lands and houses in London. He married Annabella, sister of Richard Topham of New Windsor, keeper of the records in the Tower, as an executor of whose will he presented to Eton College a collection of drawings after the antique (Lipscomb, *Buckinghamshire*, iv. 492); he had no children. A portrait of Reeve by Amiconi was engraved by Baron and Boekman (Bromley). His name is sometimes (e.g. *Gent. Mag.* 1736, p. 56) erroneously given as Reeves.

[Foss's Judges of England; Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, iii. 104; State Trials, xvi. 469, 607; xvii. 398.] J. A. H.

REEVE, WILLIAM (1757–1815), actor and musical composer, born in London in 1757, was originally destined for a business career, and for that purpose was apprenticed to a law stationer in Chancery Lane, where Joseph Munden, subsequently the comedian, was his fellow clerk. Office work, however, proved distasteful, and Reeve, who had some aptitude for music, gave up business to become a pupil of Richardson, organist of St. James's, Westminster. From 1781 to 1783 Reeve was organist at Totnes, Devonshire, but he resigned his post to take an engagement as composer to Astley's. In 1787 he was assisting John Palmer (1742 ?–1798) [q. v.] in the management of the Royalty Theatre, and appeared on the stage. In May 1789 he was playing the part of the Knifegrinder at the Haymarket in George Colman's successful play, 'Ut Pictura Poesis, or the Enraged Musician.' Two years after this, while a chorus singer at Covent Garden, Reeve was called upon to complete the music to 'Oscar and Malvina, or the Hall of Fingal,' a 'ballet of action,' adapted from Ossian, which Shield had begun, but declined to finish owing to a dispute with the manager. The success of this effort was emphatic, and from that time Reeve's services were in great demand at various theatres. He adapted Gluck's 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' produced at Covent Garden, 28 Feb. 1792, for Mrs. Billington's benefit; and in the same year he was appointed organist of St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, a post he resigned in 1802 on becoming joint-proprietor of Sadler's Wells Theatre. During this period Reeve was industriously composing music for plays like 'Tippoo Saib' (Covent Garden, 6 June 1791); 'The Apparition' (1794); 'Ramagh Droogh' (Covent Garden, 12 Nov. 1798); 'Paul and Virginia,' a popular success, written in collaboration with Mazzinghi (Covent Garden, 1 May 1800); 'Chains of the Heart,' a comic opera, also with Mazzinghi (Covent Garden, 9 Dec. 1801, with Storace and Braham in the cast); 'The Cabinet,' comic opera by Dibdin, with music by Reeve, Rauzzini, Braham, Corri, and others (Covent Garden, 19 Feb. 1802); 'The Jubilee,' a *pièce d'occasion* written by Dibdin in honour of the jubilee of George III, which was produced at Covent Garden for a charity, 25 Oct. 1809, but the performance was stopped by the 'O. P.' combatants; and 'The Outside Passenger' (1811). He also wrote 'The Juvenile Preceptor,' a pianoforte tutor (London, n.d.)

Reeve, who had earned a comfortable independence, died 22 June 1815, at Marchmont Street, Russell Square. He was a popular writer of comic songs; and in those dramatic works in which he was associated with Mazzinghi the latter is said to have composed the serious music, while Reeve was entrusted with that in a lighter vein. A daughter of Reeve appeared at one time upon the stage, making her début at Covent Garden as Ophelia.

[Oulton's Continuation of Victor's and Oulton's Histories of the Theatres of London and Dublin, 1818; Biographia Dramatica, 1812;

Genest's Account of the English Stage ; Parke's Musical Memoirs, i. pp. 265, 282, 296, 306, 341; Gent. Mag. 1815, i. 648; Georgian Era, iv. 524; Grove's Dict. of Music; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

R. H. L.

REEVES, CHARLES (1815–1866), architect, was born in 1815 at Fordingbridge, Hampshire. He studied under Thomas Leader of Romsey, and Messrs. Suter and Voysey of London, becoming eventually Mr. Voysey's partner. He held the appointments of architect and surveyor to the metropolitan police from 1843, designing and superintending forty-four new police-stations, and attending to dangerous structures and common lodging-houses. In 1847 he became architect to the county courts in England and Wales. He designed and superintended sixty-four new courts in various parts of the country, among others those at Bradford, Newcastle, Bolton, Derby, Walsall, Birkenhead, Bristol, Sunderland, and Wolverhampton. He designed Coalbrookdale church, Staffordshire (*Illustr. London News*, 1852, xx. 67, 68); the home for children of missionaries at Highbury; and Pebblecombe House, Betchworth, Surrey. Most of his works were in the Italian style. A medal was awarded to him for services in connection with the exhibitions of 1851 and 1862. He died at Halterworth, Romsey, on 6 Dec. 1866.

[Dictionary of Architecture; Gent. Mag. 1867, i. 124.] C. D.

REEVES, JOHN (1752 ?–1829), king's printer, born in 1752 or 1753, was son of John Reeves of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. He was educated on the foundation at Eton, but failing in his expectation of a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, he matriculated on 31 Oct. 1771 at Merton College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1775. In 1778 he became fellow of Queen's College, and proceeded M.A. He was called to the bar from the Middle Temple in 1779, and was elected a bencher of the society in 1824 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, iii. 1185). In 1780 he was appointed a commissioner of bankruptcy. In 1791, upon a court of judicature being instituted at Newfoundland, Reeves was made chief justice, the appointment being for a year; he was again chosen in 1792. Owing to the antagonism of the merchants to the courts, the post was one of much difficulty, but Reeves by his 'firmness, courtesy, and resolute impartiality, finally triumphed over all opposition.' Upon his return to England in the autumn of 1792, he found the public mind much agitated by the French revolution. On his initiative an 'Association for preserving Liberty and Property against Levellers and Republicans' was organised; he became chairman on 20 Nov., and branch associations were subsequently formed in London and the provinces (*Gent. Mag.* 1793, pt. i. p. 48). Under the auspices of the association pamphlets in defence of the constitution were circulated among the people. In 1793 Reeves gave voluminous evidence before the House of Commons' committee on Newfoundland, which was printed in the parliamentary bluebook and also separately. For many years Reeves was superintendent of aliens. He was also law clerk to the board of trade, and from 1800 till his death one of the treasurers for the Literary Fund. In 1800 Pitt, who entertained a high opinion of his abilities, appointed him to the office of king's printer, in conjunction with Messrs. Eyre & Strahan.

Reeves died unmarried in Parliament Place, Westminster, on 7 Aug. 1829, and was buried on the 17th in the Temple Church. His parsimonious habits enabled him to amass considerable wealth. To distinguished classical attainments he added a knowledge of Hebrew, while his legal acquirements were both extensive and accurate. In 1789 he was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1790 fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1783 Reeves issued the first volume of his 'History of the English Law, from the time of the Saxons to the end of the reign of Edward I,' 4to. A second volume, bringing the work to the end of Henry VII, was published in 1784, and in 1787 appeared a second edition of the book in four vols. 8vo, with considerable additions, and a continuation to the end of Philip and Mary; a third edition, also in four 8vo vols., being published in 1814. A fifth volume, containing the reign of Elizabeth, was issued in 1829, 8vo, together with an index to the whole work. Reeves's object in writing the book was to furnish the student with a guide to 'Coke upon Littleton,' to which work it may be considered as an introduction, as incorporated into the work is the whole of 'Glanville' and all the most valuable part of 'Bracton.' A new edition by W. F. Finlason was published in 1869, 3 vols. 8vo.

In 1795 Reeves published an anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'Thoughts on the English Government, addressed to the quiet good sense of the People of England in a series of Letters: Letter I,' 8vo. In this he maintained that the government and administration, with a few exceptions, rested 'wholly and solely on the king,' and that

'those two adjuncts of Parliament and Juries are subsidiary and occasional.' Irritated by this disparagement, the House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into the matter. On their report that the pamphlet was written by Reeves, the attorney-general was ordered to prosecute him for a libel, and the information was tried on 20 May 1796. The jury considered the pamphlet a very improper publication, but, being of opinion that his motives were not such as laid in the information, they found him not guilty. Reeves, however, was not to be deterred by this prosecution. In 1799 he published, still anonymously, 'Letter the Second,' and in 1800 'Letter the Third' and 'Letter the Fourth.' A full account of the controversy is given in the 'Monthly Review' for 1795 and 1800 (xviii. 443, xxxii. 81).

Reeves's other works are: 1. 'An Enquiry into the Nature of Property and Estates as defined by the Laws of England,' 8vo, London, 1779. 2. 'A Chart of Penal Laws, exhibiting by Lines and Colours an Historical View of Crimes and Punishments,' 1779, engraved on two sheets. 3. 'Legal Considerations on the Regency, as far as regards Ireland,' 8vo, London, 1789. 4. 'A History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation,' 8vo, London, 1792 (2nd edit. 1807). 5. 'History of the Government of the Island of Newfoundland, with an Appendix containing the Acts of Parliament made respecting the Trade and Fishery,' 8vo, 1793. 6. 'The Male-contents: a Letter to Francis Plowden, Esq.,' 8vo, London, 1794. 7. 'The Grounds of Aldermen Wilkes and Boydell's profound Petition for Peace examined and refuted,' 8vo, London, 1795, an anonymous pamphlet assumed to be by Reeves. 8. 'A Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms,' 8vo, 1800. 9. 'Considerations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion and the Settlement of the Church of England,' 8vo, 1800 (2nd edit. 1801). 10. 'The Case of Conscience solved,' 8vo, 1801. 11. 'A Proposal of a Bible Society for distributing Bibles on a new Plan,' 8vo, 1805. 12. 'Observations on what is called the Catholic Bible,' 8vo, 1807. 13. 'Two Tracts shewing that Americans born before the Independence are by the Laws of England not Aliens,' 8vo, 1814 and 1816, anonymous, but known to be by Reeves.

In his capacity of king's printer, Reeves published several editions of the Bible and Prayer Book, such as 'The Book of Common Prayer, with Preface and Notes,' 8vo, 1801 (12mo, 1807); 'The New Testament in Greek,' 8vo, 1803, and 'Psalterium Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Hebraicum,' 12mo, 1804. A finely printed edition of the Bible was issued by him in nine quarto volumes; five of these consisted of notes, and the text of the Bible was sold separately.

His portrait has been engraved after a picture by Drummond.

[Gent. Mag. 1829, pt. ii. pp. 468–71, 482; Allibone's Dict. of Authors, ii. 1764; Mathias's Pursuits of Literature, 14th edit. 1808, pp. 262, 267; Prowse's Hist. of Newfoundland (with portrait).] G. G.

REEVES, JOHN (1774–1856), naturalist, youngest son of the Rev. Jonathan Reeves of West Ham, Essex, was born on 1 May 1774. Left an orphan at an early age, he was educated at Christ's Hospital and afterwards entered the counting-house of a tea-broker, where he gained so thorough a knowledge of teas as to recommend him, in 1808, to the office of inspector of tea in England, in the service of the East India Company. In 1812 he proceeded to China as assistant, and subsequently became chief inspector of tea in the company's establishment at Canton. Here he devoted his leisure to investigating the resources of the country and to the pursuit of various branches of science. He procured specimens of natural products, especially such as promised to be of use or likely to serve as ornaments, and transmitted them to England. In this way he contributed very largely to the museums and gardens of this country, besides furnishing material for study to various learned societies, especially the Horticultural Society. The *Wistaria sinensis* was thus introduced into this country. The drawings by native artists of fish, supplemented by specimens sent by him, furnished the groundwork of Sir John Richardson's 'Report on the Ichthyology of the Seas of China and Japan' (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 1845). A great number of these and other drawings, by native artists, are now preserved in the natural history department of the British Museum.

Reeves became a fellow of the Royal and Linnean societies in 1817. His sole literary production appears to have been 'An Account of some of the Articles of the Materia Medica employed by the Chinese,' which was published in the 'Transactions of the Medical Botanical Society,' 1828.

Reeves returned to England in 1831, and resided at Clapham, where he died on 22 March 1856.

[Proc. Linn. Soc. 1855–6, pp. xliii–xlv; Roy. Soc. Cat.] B. B. W.

REEVES, WILLIAM (1667–1726), divine, the son of William Reeves, was born at Flitwick in Bedfordshire about Christ-

mastime 1667 (*MS. Cat. of Fellows of King's Coll.*) He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated from King's College, B.A. in 1688 and M.A. in 1692. He was elected a fellow of his college, but had to resign his fellowship upon marriage about May 1689, and five years later (9 Aug. 1694) was presented by George Berkeley, first earl of Berkeley [q. v.], to the living of Cranford in Middlesex. On 1 Aug. 1711, upon the death of Abraham Brooksbank, he became vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and was shortly afterwards appointed a chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1716 he completed his valuable 'Apologies of Justin Martyr, Tertullian, and Minucius Felix in Defence of the Christian Religion, with the Commonitory of Vincentius Lirinensis concerning the Primitive Rule of Faith,' a translation, with notes and a preliminary discourse upon each author, upon which he had been engaged for upwards of seven years (London, 2 vols. 8vo). The notes are learned and perspicuous, and the work afforded a useful introduction to patristic study (cf. Orme, *Bibl. Biblica*, p. 368). Reeves died at Reading on 26 March 1726, and was buried near the altar in St. Mary's Church. He left a widow, who died in 1728, and two daughters. A collection of fourteen of his sermons (detailed in Darling's *Cycl. Bibl.* p. 2521) was printed in 1729 from a manuscript which he had already prepared for press (London, 8vo). The first of these, an election sermon, on 'The Fatal Consequences of Bribery exemplified in Judas' (Matt. xxvii. 3, 4), 'has been found very useful' (Darling); it was separately reprinted, 1733 and 1753, London, 8vo.

[Chalmers's Biogr. Dict. xxvi. 108–9; Nouvelle Biogr. Générale; Grad. Cantabr.; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 596; Coates's Reading, 1802, pp. 102–16; McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. 1704; Works of the Learned; information from Charles E. Grant, esq., librarian of King's College.] T. S.

REEVES, WILLIAM, D.D. (1815–1892), Irish antiquary, and bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, was the eldest child of Boles D'Arcy Reeves, an attorney, and his wife Mary, fourth daughter of Captain Jonathan Bruce Roberts, who fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was afterwards land agent to the Earl of Cork. He was born at Charleville, co. Cork, 16 March 1815, in the house of his maternal grandfather. He was sent in 1823 to the school of John Browne in Leeson Street, Dublin, and afterwards to that of the Rev. Edward Geoghegan. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in October 1830, and obtained a Hebrew prize immediately after entrance. He became a scholar in his third year, and graduated A.B. in the spring term 1835. He then proceeded to study medicine, won the Berkeley medal, and graduated M.B. in 1837. His object was to be able to practise among the poor of his parish when ordained. He was ordained deacon at Hillsborough, co. Down, 18 March 1838, and became curate of Lisburn, co. Antrim. He was ordained priest at Derry, 2 June 1839, and in 1841 became perpetual curate of Kilconriola, co. Antrim.

Reeves's first publication, printed at Belfast in 1845, was 'A Description of Nendrum, commonly called Mahee Island.' On 14 Dec. 1846 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy. In 1847 he published in Dublin 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore,' which has ever since continued the chief work of reference with regard to the ecclesiastical history and topography of that part of Ireland. In 1849 he was made master of the diocesan school at Ballymena, and its stipend was a welcome addition to the 110*l.* a year which had been his sole income before. When his father died in 1852 he inherited his landed estate in Cork, but generously divided it with his brothers and sisters. In 1850 the Irish Archæological Society published his 'Acts of Archbishop Colton,' a volume which does for the diocese of Derry what his former book had accomplished for his own diocese. In both, mediæval records are illuminated by a minute knowledge of the modern local topography, and of all that had been written or was traditional about the districts mentioned. Sixteen papers of varying importance, but all showing original work, followed, chiefly in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy' and in the 'Ulster Journal of Archæology;' and in 1857 he published in Dublin his most famous work, 'The Life of St. Columba, Founder of Hy, written by Adamnan, ninth Abbot of that Monastery, to which are added copious Notes and Dissertations.' This large volume remains the most learned and the fullest collection of knowledge of ancient Irish ecclesiastical affairs published since the time of John Colgan [q. v.]; Reeves is only less than Colgan, inasmuch as he was not acquainted with the Irish language. The text of the life (every page of which is carefully annotated) is taken from a manuscript of the eighth century. The preparation of this book solaced his grief for the loss of his first wife, his cousin Emma, daughter of Thomas Reeves of Carlisle, whom he had married on 3 Jan. 1838, and who died on 12 Oct. 1855, leaving nine children.

The 'Life of St. Columba' was approved

by the learned throughout Europe, and Reeves was elected an honorary member of the Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland and of Zurich, but in his own university he failed to obtain the professorship of ecclesiastical history, for which he applied. Dr. James Henthorn Todd [q. v.], a fellow student in Irish ecclesiastical history, thereupon presented him to the vicarage of Lusk, co. Dublin, worth 170*l.* a year, and he went into residence there 30 Dec. 1857. On 19 Dec. 1861, Lord J. G. Beresford, then archbishop of Armagh, nominated him librarian of Armagh, a post of greater emolument than his vicarage, and tenable with it. He went to reside in the librarian's house at Armagh, and was allowed by Archbishop Whately to keep a curate at Lusk, where he continued to preach on Sundays. In November 1865 he was presented to the rectory of Tynan, near Armagh, and resigned Lusk, but remained librarian of Armagh. In 1869 he was a candidate for the librarianship of Trinity College, Dublin, but was not elected. In 1871 the university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was already D.D., but never proceeded beyond the degree of bachelor of medicine. The King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin elected him a fellow in 1864. In 1875 he was made dean of Armagh, and on 18 March 1886 was elected by the clergy and laity of the diocese bishop of Armagh and Clogher. The archbishop of Armagh, under the regulations made after the disestablishment, was to be elected by the bishops, and the bishop of Armagh and Clogher, if not appointed archbishop, was to succeed immediately to the diocese made vacant by the appointment. The bishops in June 1886 elected Dr. Knox to the primacy of all Ireland, and on 29 June 1886 Reeves was consecrated bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore. He left with regret the library at Armagh, where many volumes of records copied by his hand remain. He went to live at Conway House, Dunmurry, in the south of Antrim, and administered his diocese with energy. He was in 1891 elected president of the Royal Irish Academy, to whose publications, and in other places, he contributed more than fifty original papers after his publication of his 'Life of Columba,' besides editing part of the works of James Ussher [q. v.], and writing many indexes and notes to the works of others. He had also made large preparations for editing the 'Book of Armagh,' a manuscript written there early in the ninth century, which he purchased for 300*l.* at a time when his means were small [see MacMoyer, Florence], and which Primate Beresford afterwards bought from him and gave to the library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a sum of money to defray the cost of an edition. It is in its original leather sack with straps, and Reeves used to carry it about suspended from his neck and under his waistcoat. On 26 Dec. 1891 he married, in Dublin, as his second wife, his cousin, Charlotte Townley. He was attacked, on 6 Jan. 1892, while still in Dublin, by pneumonia, died on 12 Jan., and was buried on 15 Jan. at Armagh.

Reeves was a tall man with an aquiline nose, well-formed head, and bright expressive eyes. His conversation was always interesting, full of learning, and enlivened by a ready wit. He knew a thousand pleasing stories, and told them admirably. He was the friend of John O'Donovan, of Todd, and of all in Ireland who cared for historical learning; while in the districts in which his life was spent he was liked and admired by people in every rank of society and of every shade of opinion (cf. Prothero, *Life of Bradshaw*, p. 302). A portrait is prefixed to his life by Lady Ferguson, and at the end of the same book is a complete bibliography of his works by John Ribton Garstin, B.D.

[Lady Ferguson's Life of Reeves, Dublin, 1893; Works; personal knowledge.] N. M.

REGAN, MORICE (*fl.* 1171), Irish interpreter, is stated in an old French poem, of which the only text (*Carew MSS.*, Lambeth Palace, No. 596) begins 'Par soen demeine latimer,' to have acted as an interpreter (l. 1) and herald, or envoy (ll. 422, 1657) in the service of Diarmaid MacMurchada [q. v.], king of Leinster. The poem professes to be founded on a history (l. 7) of King Diarmaid, written by the interpreter, and gives an account of the flight of MacMurchada, of the landings of Robert FitzStephen, Morice de Prendergast, Maurice FitzGerald, Raymond le Gros, and Earl Strongbow; of the death of MacMurchada, and subsequent events up to the taking of Limerick in the autumn of 1175. Regan is said in the poem (l. 422) to have been sent by Diarmaid into Wales with offers of lands or other rewards to any who would support his cause in arms. In the third and only other passage in which his name is mentioned he is sent to the citizens of Dublin, then besieged by Strongbow, Miles de Cogan, and Diarmaid, to demand their surrender and thirty hostages. The text of the poem (l. 1844) mentions the canonisation of Lawrence O'Toole as 'Seint Laurence' in December 1225, and cannot therefore have been written before about 1226. The manuscript is probably half a

century later than this date. Morice Regan is not mentioned elsewhere. The name Regan, in Irish Ua Riacain, is extant in the southern parts of Ireland, and one of the tribes settled round Tara in Meath bore the name (O'Dubhagain, ed. O'Donovan, pp. 1, 6).

[Harris's Hibernica, Dublin, 1770, contains an inaccurate translation of the poem. In 1837 William Pickering printed the French text, edited by F. Michel, with an Introduction by Thomas Wright. An accurate text and translation were published at Oxford in 1893 by G. H. Orpen, under the imaginary title of 'The Song of Dermot and the Earl.'] N. M.

REGENBALD (*fl.* 1065), chancellor of Edward the Confessor, has been deemed the first English chancellor on record. But on Leofric (*d.* 1072) [q. v.] becoming bishop of Crediton (Exeter) in 1046, Florence of Worcester styles Leofric 'cancellarius regis.' The earliest appearance of Regenbald is as 'Ræinbaldus presbyter,' a witness to Edward's Exeter charter (*Cod. Dipl.* No. 791) in 1050, but Kemble questioned its authenticity. He witnesses as 'cancellarius' a royal charter of 1062 (*ib.* No. 813), and as 'Rengebold cancheler' a writ of Edward after 1052 (*ib.* No. 891). Charters of 1060 (*Ramsey Cart.* fol. 139), 1061, and 1066, which he witnesses (*Cod. Dipl.* Nos. 810, 824, 825), are doubtful. Mr. Freeman pronounced him a 'Norman' (*Norm. Conq.* ii. 357), but without authority. A charter of Edward to him as 'Reinbold min preost' is printed in 'Archæologia' (xxvi. 256), and confirms to him sac and soc, which his predecessors enjoyed. With it are printed two charters of King William, who also styles him 'my priest,' confirming him in his lands and granting him fresh ones.

In Domesday he is found in several counties, both as a tenant-in-chief and as an under-tenant. In the former capacity he held in Gloucestershire lands at Ampton, Driffield, Northcote, and Preston, in Dorset at Pulham, in Wiltshire at Latton, in Berkshire at Cookham, Hagborne, and Aston, and in Buckinghamshire at Boveney. He also held the church of Frome, Somerset, with its estates, and land at Bodicote, Oxfordshire. He seems also to have held the church of Milborne, Somerset, with Frome, as well as that of Cheltenham. The 'Survey' also enters him—styling him 'Reinbaldus Canceler'—as having held an estate in Herefordshire under the Confessor. Domesday also mentions his brother as holding Ampney St. Peter, under Gloucester Abbey; and Mr. Ellis (*Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire*, p. 111) has well suggested that Elward Reinbaldson, who held land at Aldsworth in 1086, was his son. Henry I endowed Cirencester Abbey with 'the lands of Reinbald the priest' (*Mon. Angl.* ii. 177), and Leland states that he was dean of the College of Prebendaries it replaced (*Itinerary*, ii. 49), and that his epitaph there ran 'Hic jacet Rembaldus presbyter quondam hujus ecclesiæ decanus et tempore Edwardi Regis Anglie cancellarius.' This story is supported by his being once styled in Domesday 'Reinbaldus de Cirecestre' (i. 63). The charter of Henry I (ut supra) is valuable for its list of his possessions. He probably held, besides his estates, 'sixteen churches, rich in tithes and glebe' (*Feudal England*, p. 426).

[Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus; Archæologia; Domesday Book; Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. iv.; Round's Feudal England; Leland's Itinerary.] J. H. R.

REGIMORTER or **REGEMORTER**, ASSUERUS, M.D. (1614–1650), physician, son of the Rev. Ambrose Regemorter, was born in London in December 1614, and baptised at the Dutch church in Austin Friars, 6 Jan. 1615. He was educated at the school of Thomas Farnaby [q. v.], and afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, where he graduated M.D. 11 Feb. 1636, maintaining a thesis on ague. On 29 March 1636 he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford. He began practice in London, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30 Sept. 1639, a candidate or member, 22 Dec. 1642, and a fellow, 11 Nov. 1643. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1645, and was a censor in 1649. He was one of the three physicians who about 1644 began the investigation of rickets. At the end of the preface to the famous 'Tractatus de Rachitide,' published in 1650, his initials are the last, following those of Francis Glisson, M.D. [q. v.], and George Bate, M.D. [q. v.] He and Bate had numerous conferences with Glisson, who was the real author of the book, as is stated in the preface. Regimorter lived in Lime Street, London, and had a large practice as a physician. He died 25 Nov. 1650, and left 20*l.* to the College of Physicians. He had a son, Ahasuerus, who was born in 1649, and entered Wadham College, Oxford, 22 July 1664.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 235; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Glisson's Tractatus de Rachitide, præfatio, Leyden, 1671.] N. M.

REGINALD, called Godfreyson (*d.* 944?), king of the Danes, was great-grandson of Ivar Beinlaus and son of the Godfrey who invaded England in 918; his mother was an Englishwoman. He had four brothers—Olaf

[see CLAF GODFREYSON], Lachtin (*d.* 947), Albdan or Halfdene (*d.* 926), and Blacar (*d.* 948) (*War of the Gaedhil*, p. 279, Rolls Ser.) He is possibly the Reginald Godfreyson mentioned by Gaimar (*L'Estorie des Engles*, ii. 112, Rolls Ser.), who took York in 923, and next year entered into a treaty with Edward the elder, and made personal submission to him (*A.-S. Chron.* ii. 84, Rolls Ser., but cf. SYM. DUNELM. vol. ii. p. xxix, Rolls Ser.) In 943, probably in succession to his brother, Olaf Godfreyson, he was ruling in Northumbria as joint king with Olaf Sitricson [q. v.], with whom he accepted Christianity, and allied himself closely with King Edmund (*A.-S. Chron.* p. 90). When, however, King Edmund had returned to Wessex next year, the two Danish kings made a raid into the midlands to win back their lost territory. King Edmund drove them from the country and annexed Northumbria (*ib.*) The date of Reginald's death is not known. Several of the Irish annals mention a son who was slain in 942 (*Annals of the Four Masters*, ii. 646-7, ed. O'Donovan).

[In addition to the authorities cited in the text, see Langebek's Script. Rer. Dan. i. 3, ii. 149, 415; Flor. Wig. i. 129, 133-4 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Brompton ap. Twysden, Decem Scriptt. p. 835, Ethelwerd ap. Petrie, Mon. Brit. i. 520, Hen. Hunt. Hist. Angl. pp. 159, 162; Barth. de Cotton, Hist. Angl. pp. 22-3, Richard of Cirencester, Spec. Hist. ii. 57, 80, Chronicon Scotorum, p. 205 (all Rolls Ser.); Chron. de Mailros, pp. 27-9 (Bannatyne Club); Robertson's Scotland under her Early Kings, i. 67, 70; Skene's Celtic Scotland, i. 361.] A. M. C-E.

REGINALD or **RAINALD** (*d.* 1097), abbot of Abingdon, Berkshire, was a secular clerk and one of the chaplains of William, duke of Normandy. He became a monk of Jumièges, and Duke William, then king of England, gave him at Rouen the abbacy of Abingdon on 19 June 1085 (*Historia de Abingdon*, ii. 15, 40), his predecessor Æthelhelm, also formerly a monk of Jumièges, having died on 10 Sept. 1084 (*ib.* p. 11). The king sent him to Walkelin, bishop of Winchester, to be installed in his office. He was received at Abingdon on 18 July, and on 15 Aug. was hallowed by Osmund [q. v.], bishop of Sarum. The tenants of the abbey had vigorously resisted the Conqueror's rule, and the house had accordingly suffered (*ib.* i. 486, 493; *Norman Conquest*, iv. 33, 37-8, 469); but some return to prosperity seems to have begun under Abbot Æthelhelm, and it increased during the earlier years of Reginald's abbacy. In 1087 Gilbert of Ghent presented the monastery with a house in the Strand, London, with a chapel dedicated to the Holy Innocents, which he had given to it in Æthelhelm's time, but had resumed at his death. It became the abbot's London lodging (*Historia de Abingdon*, ii. 15-16). On the accession of William Rufus, Reginald helped him in the distribution of his father's treasure among the minsters and other churches of England and the poor (*ib.* p. 41). At this time Rufus held him in high esteem, and gave a charter to him and his house. Though Reginald disposed of some of the convent's property to his son and personal friends, he set about rebuilding the church of the monastery with much earnestness, using materials and treasure collected for that purpose by his predecessor; and, in order to insure the co-operation of the villeins on the conventual estates, gathered them together and announced that several customs that pressed hardly upon them should be done away, provided that they would give the full tithes of their harvest for the restoration of the church. Robert of Oily or d'Oilgi [q. v.] was led by a dream to restore certain land that he had unjustly taken from the house in Abbot Æthelhelm's time, and also gave a large sum towards the building. After a time, however, enemies of the abbot set the king against him, so that his former regard for him was changed to hate; and he deprived the convent of much of its property. The king having crossed to Normandy in November 1097, Reginald followed him, probably on the convent's business, and died there before the end of the year (*ib.* p. 42).

His son William he caused to be well educated and to take holy orders. He presented him to the convent living of Marcham, near Abingdon, with some of the convent property. When taken with his last sickness in the time of Abbot Faricius, he assumed the monastic habit at Abingdon, and restored to the convent the church and land that he had received from his father (*ib.* p. 131).

[Historia de Abingdon, ii. passim (Rolls Ser.); Freeman's Norman Conquest, iv. 33, 37-8, 734, and William Rufus, ii. 265 *n.*, 380-1 *n.*] W. H.

REGINALD OF CANTERBURY (*fl.* 1112), Latin poet, was born and brought up at a place which he eulogises in one of his poems as 'Fagia;' of this place a certain Aimeric, to whom another of his poems ('Domino suo Americo Fagiensi') is addressed, was lord. The authors of the 'Histoire Littéraire de la France' (ix. 170-1) suppose that Fagia was in Normandy, guessing that a letter of St. Anselm addressed to Boso, abbot of Bec (*Anselmi Epistolæ*, iii. 22), in which he sends a greeting to the abbot's brother

Reginald [Rainaldus], may refer to Reginald of Canterbury. If this were so, Reginald would be the son of a man named Aimeric and his wife Lezelina. But in that case he would have been born on a monastic estate in the neighbourhood of Rouen, and not, as the poet certainly was, under the shadow of the castle of a powerful lay lord (see his poem, *Ad Fagiam castellum*). Besides, there is reason to believe that the abbot's brother Reginald, who died after 1136, the date of Abbot Boso's death, did not leave the monastery of Bec (*Vita Bosonis* ap. *Lanfranci Opera*, i. 327, 337). The name Reginald was so common at that time that it cannot safely be made a basis of conjecture. Another theory, for which no reason is given, places Fagia vaguely in the south of France (Wright, *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, ii. 77). The solution of the doubt must be found in the name of the place and in the name of its lord. It is suggested, then, that the poet's Fagia represents Tiffauges or Tifauge (Lat. Theofagium), in the north of Poitou, on the little river Sèvre, which in Reginald's time belonged to Aimeric, viscount of Thouars, called 'de Theofagiis' from his castle there. This Aimeric was a powerful lord. He married Mahaut or Agnes, daughter of William VII, count of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine, and the magnificence of the life at the castle of Fagia, on which the poet dilates, may well have been found in Aimeric's castle at Tiffauges (*Recueil des Historiens*, xii. 409; *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, x. 108). If this identification is correct, Reginald's Fagia became notorious in the fifteenth century as the scene of some of the worst infamies laid to the charge of its lord, Gilles de Retz, the original of Blue Beard. The ruins of the castle are still to be seen, and include some building that may have stood in the time of the poet and his lord, the Viscount Aimeric.

Reginald became a monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. That he was previously a monk of Bec, and came over to England in consequence of the coming of Anselm, is probable, but is a matter of mere conjecture. He wrote a large quantity of verses in rhyming hexameters. Some are addressed to Anselm, one poem to Gilbert Crispin, abbot of Westminster, who died 6 Dec. 1117 (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, an. 1117), and one to Hugh, sub-prior of St. Pancras, Canterbury, possibly Hugh de Flory, who became abbot of St. Augustine's, and died 1124 (Thorne, cols. 1794–8). He lent his poems to the famous scholar Hildebert, bishop of Le Mans, consecrated in 1097, and translated to the see of Tours in 1126, who in return sent him a highly complimentary letter (Hildebert, *Opera*, iii. 180, Ep. 15). Some verses of compliment were also addressed to him by Thomas, archbishop of York, who died in 1114. They refer to his longest poem, which was therefore written before that date. It is in six books, containing about 3,390 lines, and is a life of St. Malchus, a Syrian hermit, whose life was written by St. Jerome. Like the rest of his poems, it is in leonine hexameters, and is dedicated to Baldwin, prior of St. Andrew's, Rochester, and the brethren there. Reginald describes his minor poems variously as 'versus reciproce leonitatis,' 'versus dicaces,' and 'trilices.' He wrote with grammatical accuracy, with much spirit, and some taste, his poem in twenty-seven stanzas, 'Ad Fagiam castellum,' being specially pleasing. He shows acquaintance with some Latin poets of classical times, and mixes up the language of paganism with Christian sentiment. There is no ground for the assertion of Pits that he understood Greek. His poems are preserved in beautiful handwriting in Cotton. MS. Vespas. E. iii., and in the Bodleian Library in Laud. MS. Miscell. 40, and in part in Miscell. 500.

[Cotton. MS. Vespas. E. iii.; Hildebert, Opp. iii. 180, Anselm, Opp. ii. 50 (both ed. Migne); Croke's Essay on . . . Rhyming Latin Verse, pp. 63–82, with extracts from the poems; Bale's Script. Brit. Cat. cent. xii. 82; Pits, De Angliæ Script. pp. 893–4.] W. H.

REGINALD of Coldingham or of Durham (*fl.* 1170), hagiologist, was probably either a native of Coldingham or was sent from his monastery of Durham as a monk to the cell at Coldingham. He was commissioned by Prior Thomas of Durham (1156–1162) and by Ailred of Rievaux [see Ethelred, 1009?–1166] to visit the hermit Godric [q. v.] at Finchale, near Durham, with a view to writing the hermit's life. Godric reluctantly allowed Reginald to undertake the task. When Godric's end drew near, Reginald took care of the bed-ridden saint, and wrote down all that he said while it was still fresh in his memory. Godric blessed Reginald's completed work, and forbade any one to see the biography before his death in 1170. Under Reginald's care the life of Godric was twice rewritten with enlargements, the third and last recension being dedicated to Hugh de Pudsey [q. v.], bishop of Durham.

At the suggestion, and partly with the help, of Ailred of Rievaux, Reginald next compiled his life of St. Cuthbert, which is brought down to 1173. The work is preceded by a letter addressed to Ailred, who died in 1166, before the completion of the work. The lives of Godric and Cuthbert

have both been edited for the Surtees Society. Two other works by Reginald are known: a life of Oswald, king and martyr, addressed to Henry, sub-prior of Durham (of which the greater part has been printed in Sym. Dunelm. ed. Arnold, Rolls Ser. vol. i. App. iii.); and a life of St. Ebba of Coldingham, which Capgrave abbreviated; the original is extant in Bodleian MS. Fairfax 6, ff. 164–73).

[Surtees Society, Vita Godrici, ed. Stevenson, and Libellus de Miraculis Cuthberti (for this edition the copy in Fairfax MS. 6 was not consulted); Simeon of Durham, ed. Arnold; Hardy's Cat. i. 306, &c.] M. B.

REGINALD, Earl of Cornwall (*d.* 1175), was a natural son of Henry I by Sibil, daughter and, in her issue, coheir of Robert Corbet of Longden, Shropshire (Eyton, vii. 145, 159, 181), and was probably born between 1110 and 1115 (*ib.*) His mother was afterwards the wife of Herbert FitzHerbert, and was living in 1157, when, as the 'mother of Earl Reginald,' she is entered as in receipt of 5*l.* a year from a crown manor. Reginald is not mentioned in Mr. Freeman's list of Henry I's illegitimate issue (*William Rufus*, ii. 379–382), but the 'Continuator' of William of Jumièges (lib. x. cap. 27) speaks of him as one of Henry's three natural sons, living when he wrote, who as yet had not been provided for. Mr. Eyton believed that he was allowed to retain the barony of Robert Corbet for life, to the prejudice of the legitimate heirs (vii. 151).

Reginald's name is first found in the pipe roll of 1130, where it occurs (with that of his sister Gundrada) under Wiltshire, while he also appears under Surrey, as a landowner. He seems, as 'Reginald the king's son,' to have attended King Stephen's great Easter court in 1136 (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 263), but in 1138 he is found, with Baldwin de Redvers and Stephen de Mandeville, ravaging the Côtentin, till defeated by Enguerrand de Sai (Ord. Vit.) He is said by William of Malmesbury to have been created Earl of Cornwall by his half-brother, the Earl of Gloucester, in 1140, but this statement is doubtful (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 68). He certainly, however, at this period married the daughter of William FitzRichard (see Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I), a Cornish magnate, who had charge of the county for the king, but now handed it over to Reginald (*Gesta Stephani*, p. 64). He at once made it a base of operations against Stephen, and his lawless raids brought about his excommunication by the bishop of Exeter. The king soon marched against him, recovered some castles, and left Earl Alan to wage war against him (*ib.*) On Stephen's capture next year (1141) Reginald accompanied the empress on her progress, witnessing her charters first as 'Filio Regis,' and then as 'comite filio Regis,' which implies that he was created an earl about April 1141 (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 68, 82). He was present with her at Oxford in July (*ib.* pp. 123, 125), and accompanied her to the siege of Winchester (*Gesta Stephani*, p. 79).

He is again traced by charters, as with her at Devizes (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 234, 418; *Add. Chart.* No. 19577), between 1144 and 1147, and was captured by his nephew Philip while on a mission from Maud to Stephen, seemingly in 1146 (*Gesta*, p. 119). In April 1152 he attended a council held at Lisieux to urge that Henry (now Duke of Normandy) should come to England (Rob. Tor. p. 164). In June 1152 he made terms with the bishop of Salisbury (*Sar. Doc.* p. 23). From his language on this occasion he appears to have claimed to hold pleas of the crown on behalf of his nephew Henry. The following year he is found with Henry himself at Bristol (*Genealogist*, x. 12; Jeayes, *Berkeley Charters*, p. 2), and at Wallingford (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 419).

From Henry's coronation (19 Dec. 1154) the earl is found in constant attendance on him (Eyton, pp. 2–16), accompanying him to the siege of Bridgnorth (May 1155), and to Dover (January 1156) on his departure for Normandy (*ib.* p. 16; *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 236). In addition to his earldom of Cornwall, with its territorial possessions, he was provided for out of the crown lands in Devonshire and Somerset to the amount of more than 160*l.* a year (*Rot. Pip.* 4 Hen. II). His name occurs among the witnesses to the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and Henry employed him with others to win the primate's assent to them beforehand (Roc. Hov. i. 222). At the council of Northampton (October 1164) he was sent, with the Earl of Leicester, to visit Becket when lying ill, and again to announce to him the sentence of the barons (*ib.* pp. 226, 228). Early in 1166 he sent in, with the other magnates, the return of his knight's fees in Devonshire and Cornwall (Hall, *Liber Rubeus*, p. 261), 215 in number, and seems from the pipe roll of 1168 to have also administered the fief of his son-in-law, Richard, earl of Devon, who had died in 1162 (Rob. Tor. p. 213; see Redvers, Family of). He is found at Winchester as a chief adviser of Henry 'the young king,' in October 1170 (*Engl. Hist. Rev.* vi. 367), and at Pembroke with the king himself (Morant, *History of Essex*, i. 331) a year later (October 1171). In 1173, when

the rebellion broke out, the earl, supporting the king's cause, joined Richard de Luci [q. v.] in time to take part in the battle of Fornham (Roc. Hov. ii. 54). He was also with him the previous July, when Leicester was stormed and burnt (*ib.* ii. 57). He served as sheriff of Devonshire from 1173 to his death in 1175. Mr. Eyton has shown (*Itinerary of Henry II*, p. 192) that he died (at Chertsey) 1 July in that year. He was buried at Reading (Rob. Tor. p. 268).

There is some difficulty about his children. Robert of Torigny says (*ib.*) that the king seized on his fief for the use of his son John, only giving small portions of it to the earl's daughters. These were Dionys, wife of Richard, earl of Devon (*d.* 1162); Matilda, wife of Robert, count of Meulan (Rob. Tor. p. 227), who brought him two manors in Cornwall (Stapleton, ii. cxcvii, cciii); and Sara, who married, in 1159, Ademar, vicomte of Limoges (Eyton, *Itinerary*, p. 48). Mr. Eyton, who had specially studied the subject, assigned him one legitimate son, Nicholas, who left no lawful issue (*History of Shropshire*, vii. 159). His natural son, Henry 'FitzCount,' a man of some note, received, in 1194, from Richard I the manors of Kerswell and Diptford, Devonshire, which, according to the 'Testa de Nevill,' had belonged to his father (Round, *Ancient Charters*, p. 101), together with Liskeard, Cornwall. He obtained lands and money from John, whose cause he supported, and was given, at the close of his reign, the county of Cornwall at ferm. At the accession of Henry III he was placed in the same position as his father over Cornwall, but was subsequently deprived of it, and, going to the Holy Land, died about 1221 (Dugdale, *Baronage*, p. 610).

Mr. Eyton has printed an interesting charter of Earl Reginald towards the close of his life (*History of Shropshire*, vii. 157–8); this mentions several of his relatives, and a pedigree is appended. Besides a brother William, who held of him in the return of 1166, he had three half-brothers, the legitimate sons of his mother, by her husband, Herbert FitzHerbert. In 1177 at the council of Oxford, Henry II bestowed on his brother William, his half-brother Herbert, and their nephew Joel de Pomerai the fief of Limerick (Roc. Hov. ii. 134); but they decided to refuse it (*ib.* p. 135).

[Authorities quoted in the text.] J. H. R.

REGINALD (*d.* 1200), abbot of Walden, became prior of that house in 1164. Through the liberality of its benefactors, notably of William de Mandeville, third earl of Essex [q. v.], Reginald was enabled to raise the priory to the position of an abbey in 1190. The elevation of the house at the expense of the Mandeville estates brought upon it the enmity of the heir, Geoffrey FitzPeter. But the latter, after showing much hostility, also became a benefactor of the abbey (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* iv. 145 seq.) Reginald appointed vicars to his dependent churches, but conceded to William de Mandeville, during his lifetime, the right of nominating the clergy of seven. He has been placed in the lists of the chancellors of England, but this seems to be a mistake.

Another Reginald (*fl.* 1125) was, according to Leland's uncorroborated testimony (*Itinerary*, ii. 44), chancellor in Henry I's reign, and afterwards prior and benefactor of the Cluniac house of Montacute in Wiltshire. His name does not appear in the accredited lists of the priors and benefactors of that house.

[Dugdale's Monast. Angl. iv. 133 sq. v. 163–5; Spelman's Glossarium Archaiologicum, p. 110; Newcourt's Repertorium, ii. 622; Willis's Mitred Abbeys, ii. 82; Foss's Judges of England, p. 550, ed. 1870; Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, i. 51.] A. M. C–e.

REGINALD FITZJOCELIN (1140?–1191), archbishop-elect of Canterbury. [See Fitzjocelin.]

REGINALDA, BATHSUA (*fl.* 1616), Latin poet. [See Reynolds.]

REGONDI, GIULIO (1822–1872), guitarist and concertina-player, was, according to his own account, born at Geneva in 1822. His earliest recollections dated from Lyons, where he lived with a man whom he regarded as his father, a teacher of languages, who had been professor at the gymnasium in Milan in 1822. During this period Regondi, who early showed great aptitude for music, was compelled, by being locked in his room, to practise five hours daily on the guitar, and he advanced so rapidly that his father, yielding to the advice of a Dr. Young, took him to all the principal European courts, excepting that of Spain, before he was ten years old. The pair arrived in England in June 1831, and some time was passed in Dublin, where Regondi became friendly with Mrs. Hemans, who in 1834 wrote a poem about him (cf. *Musical World*, 1872, p. 334). In 1841 Regondi made a concert-tour with the violoncellist, Josef Liedel, which culminated in six very successful concerts at Vienna, Regondi himself playing an instrument described as a melophone (cf. Hanslick, *Geschichte des Concertwesens*, Vienna, 1869, p. 341).

Five years later Regondi again toured abroad, now with Madame Dulcken, the pianist; but after his return he seems never to have quitted England again. An accomplished linguist, and capable of becoming a fine player on any instrument, he was the first to devote serious attention to the concertina, and is said to have shown Sir Charles Wheatstone [q. v.], its patentee, the complete capabilities of the instrument. For it Regondi wrote two concertos, and Molique wrote another for him. Regondi also arranged for it an enormous mass of music. His piece, 'Les Oiseaux,' enjoyed a great vogue. He also published a concertina 'Tutor' and a 'New Method,' Dublin, 1857. Regondi died in London on 6 May 1872, after a long period of ill health. He was buried at Kensal Green.

[Musical World, 1872, pp. 315, 345; Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung, 1846, p. 853; Brit. Mus. Catalogues, and authorities quoted in the text.]

R. H. L.

REGULUS or **RULE**, SAINT (*fl.* 8th cent. ?), was the legendary founder of the see of St. Andrews. He is a leading character in the story of the journeyings of the relics of St. Andrew, a story which has three principal versions—that of a Colbertine manuscript (the oldest and simplest of the three), that of St. Andrews priory, and that of the Aberdeen breviary. These versions vary considerably in detail, but the main outline of the story is that when in 345 Constantius invaded Patras, where St. Andrew was martyred, Bishop Regulus, custodian of the relics, concealed a part of them in obedience to a vision; he was directed in a second vision to found a church in the west. After some wandering, Regulus reached Scotland, and on a hill called Rigmond (Kil-rymont, or St. Andrews) met the king of the Picts at the head of an army. The king was Ungus, son of Urguist, who had already been warned in a vision to offer the tenth part of his inheritance to St. Andrew in order that he might be victorious in the war he was waging against the Britannic nations in the plain of Merse, or, according to the St. Andrews version, against Æthelstan, king of the Saxons. The relics of St. Andrew were landed at a harbour called Matha—that is, Mordurus or Muckross. The king then dedicated that place to St. Andrew, to be head of all the Pictish churches, and made a grant of Kilrymont and a large territory to God and St. Andrew, together with the sites of many other churches which the legend specifies.

Skene identifies Ungus or Hungus, son of Urguist, the benefactor of Regulus, with Angus McFergus, who reigned 731–761, and led in 740 an expedition against Eadbert, king of Northumbria. The 'Register of St. Andrews,' however, attributed the foundation of St. Andrews to a later Angus McFergus, who reigned 822–834. It is impossible to reconcile the dates of either Angus with those assigned in legend to Regulus, who is said to have left Patras for Scotland in the fourth century. But no reliance can be placed on that part of the story; there is doubtless some confusion between the founder of the Scottish see of St. Andrews and another St Regulus or Rieul, a Greek of the fourth century, who was first bishop of Senlis.

The cult of St. Andrew in the eighth century in Scotland was perhaps due to the wanderings of Acca [q. v.]; the latter had ruled over Hexham, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, and the church there claimed to possess his relics.

St. Regulus is commemorated in the Aberdeen breviary on 30 March. When 30 March fell in Lent, St. Regulus's feast was commemorated on 17 Oct. On the preceding day the feast of an Irish saint, Riaghail, is celebrated, and it has been suggested that this name is the Celtic form of the Latin Regulus. In Scotland St. Regulus is patron of churches at Monifeth, Kennethmont, Meikle Folla, and Ecclesgreg.

[Forbes's Cal. of Scottish Saints, p. 436; Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pars hyem. f. lxxxii, edited for the Bannatyne Club; Skene's Celtic Scotland, and paper in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, iv. 300–21; Reeves's Culdees, pt. iii. § 2; Acta SS. Bolland. Oct. viii. 163; Dict. of Christian Biogr.; O'Hanlon's Irish Saints, iii. 1021.]

M. B.

REID. [See also READ, READE, REDE, REED, and REEDE.]

REID or **RHEAD, ALEXANDER** (1586?–1641), anatomist and surgeon, born about 1586, whose surname is variously spelt Reid, Read, Reade, Rhead, or Rhædus, was third son of James Reid, minister of Banchory Ternan, Kincardineshire. Thomas Reid (*d.* 1624) [q. v.] was his younger brother. After being educated by his father at Banchory, Alexander proceeded to Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.A. after 1600. He then travelled abroad, and studied surgery in France. He resided at Holt on the border of Wales in 1618, and practised in North Wales, often seeing patients in Denbigh and at times travelling to Bath. On one occasion he was asked by Lord Gerard, near Newport, to see his tailor, whose leg had been injured, and he cut it off above the knee with a joiner's whip-saw, stopping hæmorrhage with a mixture of unslaked lime, umber, whites of eggs, and hare's fur. The man lived as a

pensioner of Lord Gerard for many years, and the success of this operation, performed with no instruments or medicine but what the place afforded, increased Reid's fame as a surgeon. He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford on 28 May 1620, with his brother Thomas, and on the following day he was created doctor of physic by letters from James I. He became, about the same time, a foreign brother of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, and a candidate of the College of Physicians on 22 Dec. 1621. He was admitted a fellow of the latter body on 3 March 1623–4. On 7 July in the same year he was incorporated in his medical degree at Cambridge. He was appointed lecturer on anatomy at Barber-Surgeons' Hall on 28 Dec. 1632. He lectured on Tuesdays throughout the year, and received 20*l.* as a stipend. He held the post until 1634. He died in October 1641, his will being proved on 24 Oct. 1641. His house in London was near the Fleet Street Conduit.

Reid acquired a large fortune, and his brother Thomas bequeathed him four thousand marks in 1624. He maintained an intimate relationship with the universities of Aberdeen throughout his life. On 4 Oct. 1633 he gave 110*l.* to found bursaries, and other sums were, with his library, bequeathed to the King's and Marischal Colleges by his will. He also bequeathed 100*l.* to the College of Physicians.

Reid was thoroughly grounded in the scientific lore of his age, but he was too old to accept Harvey's great doctrine that the blood circulates. He taught well, but he does not seem to have been in any way in advance of his time. He wrote, however, in a clear style, somewhat less colloquial than that of his contemporary, William Clowes (1540–1604) [q. v.], and the few cases from his own practice which he gives are well told. He seems to have seen the body of the Duke of Buckingham after his assassination by Felton, and dwells more than once upon the precise direction of the wound which severed the arteria venosa. He thought little of Paracelsus, but taught his doctrines so that true practitioners, by knowing them, might find out and expose empirics. His works had a great reputation. During his life they were pirated, and more than fifty years after his death they were republished. The central figure in the frontispiece to his 'Manual of Anatomy' appears to represent Reid lecturing at the Barber-Surgeons' Hall; another portrait is given on the title-page of the 1660 edition of his 'Epitome of Secrets' (Bromley).

Reid's works are: 1. '*Σωματογραφία Ἀνθρωπίνη*, or a Description of the Body of Man. With the Practice of Cirurgery, and the use of Three-and-fifty Instruments,' 8vo, 1634. Wood says that this work was printed in 1616, but there is no other evidence of such an edition. The explanation of the instruments is gathered by H. C. out of the works of Ambrose Paré. 2. 'Chirurgicall Lectures on Wounds,' London, 4to, 1634; delivered at Barber-Surgeons' Hall. 3. 'The Manuall of the Anatomy or Dissection of the Body of Man, which usually are shewed in the Publike Anatomicall Exercises, methodically digested into six books,' London, 12mo, 1634; 2nd edit. 1637, reprinted 1638; 3rd edit. 1642; 4th edit. 1650; 5th edit. 1653; this is a digest of the lectures which he delivered as professor of anatomy. 4. 'Chirurgicall Lectures on Tumours and Ulcers,' London, 4to, 1635. 5. 'A Treatise of the First Part of Chirurgery called by mee *συνθετική*,' London, 1638. 6. 'A Treatise of all the Muscles of the Body of Man,' London, 4to, 1637; 2nd edit. 1650; 3rd edit. 1659. 7. 'Alphabeticall List of Physicall Secrets, by O[wen] W[ood],' 8vo, 1639. 8. 'The Workes of that Famous Physitian, Dr. Alexander Read,' 4to, London; 2nd edit. 1650; 3rd edit. 1659. This contains Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6. 9. 'An Epitome of Secrets by Alexander Read,' 8vo, 1651 and 1660. 10. 'Most excellent Medicines and Remedies for most Diseases . . . lately compiled by A. R., Doctor in Physic, deceased . . . and since revised by (T. A.) an able Practitioner,' London, 8vo, 1651. 11. 'Chirurgorum Comes, or the whole Practice of Chirurgery, begun by the learned Dr. Read and completed by a Member of the College of Physicians in London,' London, 8vo, 1687: a collection of Reid's surgical works, with an appendix (concerning a chirurgeon's report before a magistrate on the view of a wounded person) which resembles that given by Thomas Brugis [q. v.] The work is completed by a treatise on midwifery and another on plastic operations.

[Information kindly given by Mr. P. J. Anderson, the librarian at the university of Aberdeen, in whose Fasti Acad. Mariscallanæ Aberdonenses Reid's will is published, and notes kindly supplied by Dr. Norman Moore. See also Wood's Fasti; Munk's Coll. of Phys.; Baldwin Hamey's Bustorum aliquot reliquiæ; Dugald Stewart's Life of Thomas Reid, D.D., who was a member of the same family.] D'A. P.

REID, ALEXANDER (1747–1823), painter, second son of John Reid of Kirkeenan, near Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire, was born in 1747. He exhibited a portrait of Mr. Ochterlony at the gallery of the

Society of Artists in 1770. After spending some time in Paris before the revolution, he appears to have had a studio at Dumfries about the end of the last century. He painted miniatures, oil portraits, and landscapes, some of which have been engraved. His name is best known in connection with a miniature of Robert Burns, which he painted at Dumfries in 1796. Allan Cunningham, in his life of Raeburn (*Lives*, v. 215), speaks of 'Read, a wandering limner, who found his way on a time to Dumfries, where he painted the heads of Burns and his Jean on ivory.' Burns wrote to Mrs. W. Riddell from Dumfries on 29 Jan. 1796: 'I am just sitting to Reid in this town for a miniature, and I think he has hit by far the best likeness of me ever taken. When you are at any time so idle in town as to call at Reid's painting-room, and mention to him that I spoke of such a thing to you, he will shew it to you, else he will not; for both the miniature's existence and its destiny are an inviolable secret' (Burns, *Works*, ed. W. Douglas, 1879, vi. 181). All trace of this portrait has been lost, but of a number of miniatures asserted to be the authentic portrait of Burns by Reid, that bequeathed by W. F. Watson to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, has by far the strongest claim. Reid's work is not very accomplished, but he was painstaking and accurate, and his colour is not unpleasing. On the death of his elder brother in 1804 he succeeded to the estate, and settled there. He died unmarried in 1823. A portrait of him, by an unknown artist, is in the possession of his great-nephew, Mr. G. Corson, architect, Leeds.

[Private information.] C. D.

REID, ALEXANDER (1802–1860), schoolmaster, was born at Thornhill in Dumfriesshire in 1802. His father, a merchant, came from Aberdeenshire. The son was educated at the parish school at Thornhill, and afterwards at Edinburgh University, where, after distinguishing himself in the rhetoric classes, he graduated M.A. From September 1822 onwards he was parish schoolmaster at Dornock, Dumfriesshire, when he prepared himself to enter the church of Scotland. He was licensed by the presbytery of Annan in 1827. Through his connection with Dr. Andrew Thomson (1779–1831) [q. v.], he was appointed (27 July 1827) chief master of St. George's School, Edinburgh. In 1829 he was appointed to the Circus Place school in Edinburgh, formed after the model of an English preparatory school with advanced classes. This school was established about the same time as the Edinburgh Academy. Reid remained connected with it till 1846, except for a short interval in 1832–3, when he took charge of a school in Dublin. Between 1833 and 1846 his smaller school-books were chiefly written. His most important work was his 'English Dictionary,' which he issued in 1844. It cost him much labour, and over-work brought on serious illness. In 1849, partially recovered, he was appointed by the Free Church of Scotland inspector of primary schools. In 1850, after receiving from the university of Aberdeen the honorary degree of LL.D., he purchased the proprietary school known as the Edinburgh Institution, the aim of which was to provide a 'modern' education of a high-class character. The school was energetically worked, and removed from Hill Street to Queen Street. In 1858 Reid's health gave way entirely. He retired from the school, and died on 29 June 1860.

In 1833 he married the third daughter of J. Greig, parish minister of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire.

A medallion of Reid was made after his death by Brodie the sculptor. A replica in stucco is in the Edinburgh Institution.

Reid's chief publication was 'A Dictionary of the English Language, containing the pronunciation, etymology, and explanation of all words authorised by eminent writers. To which are added a vocabulary of the roots of English words and an accented list of proper names,' Edinburgh, 1844, 12mo; 9th ed. 1853; 17th ed. 1863; 18th ed. 1864. Among his other works were: 'An Outline of Sacred Geography' (15th ed. 1861); 'Rudiments of English Composition,' Edinburgh, 1839, 12mo; 18th ed. 1872 (with Key, 1843, 1872); 'Rudiments of English Grammar' (1837, 12mo; 23rd ed. 1874, 16mo); and of Modern Geography (1837, 16mo; 53rd ed. 1893). A third edition of 'Selection from A. Reid's "Rudiments of Geography," transliterated into the Nāgarī character for the use of the lower English classes in Indian schools, by Ganesa Mārtanda Srotriya,' appeared at Poona in 1888, 16mo. Reid also adapted Kitto's 'History of Palestine' (1843) and P. F. Tytler's 'History of Scotland' (1851).

[Private information from J. R. Reid, esq., late of Bengal Civil Service, son of Dr. Reid, and Dr. R. Ferguson, Principal of the Edinburgh Institution.] F. W–n.

REID, ANDREW (*d.* 1767 ?), compiler, was perhaps a member of the Reid family of Fifeshire, but migrated to London, probably about 1720, and interested himself in lite-

rary and scientific subjects. In 1728 he projected 'The Present State of the Republick of Letters,' a periodical publication which he edited until 1736, when it ceased; two volumes appeared each year. In 1732 he published an abridgment of Newton's 'Chronology,' of which another edition appeared at Dublin in 1782. In 1733, in conjunction with John Gray, Reid edited an 'Abridgment' of the 'Philosophical Transactions' from 1720 to 1732; it was published in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1747 he published a 'Letter to Dr. Hales concerning the Nature of Tar,' &c., and in 1767 an 'Essay on Logarithms,' 4to, which he dedicated to his old friend, John Gray, F.R.S. In the same year he was employed by George, first baron Lyttelton [q. v.], to correct for the press the first two editions of his 'History of the Life of Henry II,' but he probably died in the same year, as the correction of the third edition, which appeared in 1768, was entrusted to another.

[Works in Brit. Mus. Libr.; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 482, ii. 730, iii. 507, iv. 267, 465, v. 305; Johnson's Works, viii. 492; Hill's Boswell, iii. 32, *n* 5.] A. F. P.

REID, DAVID BOSWELL (1805–1863), inventor, born at Edinburgh in 1805, was the second son of Dr. Peter Reid, by Christian, eldest daughter of Hugo Arnot [q. v.] of Balcormo, and elder brother of Hugo Reid [q. v.]

The father, PETER REID (1777–1838), only son of David Reid, West India merchant, and Elizabeth Boswell, representative of the elder line of the old family of the Boswells of Balmuto, was born at Dubbyside, Fifeshire, in 1777. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and first gained a reputation as editor of Dr. William Cullen's great work, 'First Lines of the Practice of Physic.' Three editions, published respectively in 1802, 1810, and 1816, with notes by Reid, embodied the results of the most recent experience. Reid's earliest original work was entitled 'Letters on the Study of Medicine and on the Medical Character, addressed to a Student,' published at Edinburgh in 1809. But it was as an educational reformer that Peter Reid chiefly made his mark. In 1824 he published a letter to the town council of Edinburgh urging a thorough reform in the curriculum of the high school, advocating a reduction of the time spent upon the dead languages, and the introduction of such subjects as geography, history, mathematics, and modern languages. Four years later he wrote to the 'Caledonian Mercury' a letter proposing that oral examinations should be held in each of the classes in the university, instead of restricting the teaching to the delivery of lectures by the professors and the writing of papers by the students. These innovations, though at first strenuously opposed, were in course of time adopted in both institutions with beneficial results. He died in 1838.

David Boswell was educated at Edinburgh University, obtained his medical diploma on 12 July 1830, and was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, on 2 Aug. 1831. Chemistry was his favourite study, and in 1833 he set up a laboratory, and instituted classes for instruction in practical and theoretical chemistry. These were so successful that he was soon afterwards appointed assistant to Dr. Thomas Charles Hope [q. v.], professor of chemistry at the university. He continued to conduct his private chemistry classes until his removal to London in 1847. He was author of two textbooks, 'Elements of Chemistry,' Edinburgh, 1837, 'Textbook for Students of Chemistry,' 1839. The ventilation of public buildings was a subject which early engaged his attention, and in 1844 he published 'Illustrations of the Theory and Practice of Ventilation.' The book attracted general notice, and his system was adopted by Sir Charles Barry in the new houses of parliament. Reid was engaged for five years at Westminster upon this work. His method was also applied more fully to St. George's Hall, Liverpool—the only building, according to his own statement, in which his system was completely carried out. In 1856 Reid became government medical inspector to the sanitary commission of the United States. On the outbreak of the civil war new military hospitals were erected throughout the States, and Reid was about to leave Washington on a tour of inspection when he was seized with a fatal illness. He died at Washington on 5 April 1863.

[Charter, Statutes, &c. of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh; Conolly's Eminent Men of Fife, p. 377; Thomas's Univ. Dict. of Biogr.] A. H. M.

REID, GEORGE WILLIAM (1819–1887), keeper of the department of prints and drawings at the British Museum, born in London on 6 July 1819, was son of George Reid, a draughtsman and teacher of drawing, who afterwards became an attendant in the print-room. He was educated as an artist, but in 1842 he received an appointment as an attendant in the department of prints and drawings in the British Museum, from which position he was promoted to be an assistant in 1865. On the decease of William Hookham Carpenter [q. v.], Reid was on 1 Aug. 1866 advanced to the keepership, which he held

until his retirement on 20 Dec. 1883. He possessed a most exact and comprehensive knowledge of prints, and of their commercial value. Great additions were made to the national collection during his tenure of office as keeper, the most important of which were the Henderson bequest of watercolour drawings, comprising 164 fine examples of the work of Turner, Girtin, David Cox, William James Müller, Canaletto, and John Robert Cozens; the Crace collection of maps, plans, and views of London; the Hawkins collection of English satirical prints; the Slade bequest of engravings; the Anderson collection of Japanese and Chinese drawings; the collection of proofs and prints of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' formed by John Pye; Hollar's great view of Cologne; and the series of six plates of the Triumphs of Petrarch, ascribed to Fra Filippo Lippi, all in the earliest states, which were formerly in the Sunderland Library at Blenheim.

Several valuable departmental catalogues were prepared under his supervision, and he caused to be printed and published, besides some exhibition guides, the 'Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires,' by Mr. F. G. Stephens, in four volumes, 1870–83; the 'Descriptive Catalogue of Playing and other Cards,' by Dr. W. H. Willshire, 1876; the 'Descriptive Catalogue of Early Prints in the British Museum: German and Flemish Schools,' also by Dr. Willshire, in two volumes, 1879–83. He likewise selected the examples for the two parts of reproductions of 'Italian Prints' issued in 1882–3.

Reid's chief non-official work was a 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank,' in three quarto volumes, 1871; but he also wrote introductions and descriptive text to 'Designs for Goldsmiths, Jewellers, &c., by Hans Holbein,' twenty photographs from the original drawings in the British Museum, published by the Arundel Society in 1869; 'A Reproduction of the Salamanca Collection of Prints from Nielli,' 1869; 'Albert Dürer and Lucas van Leyden,' a catalogue of works exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1869; 'Titian Portraits,' 1871; 'Gems of Dutch Art,' 1872; and 'Works of the Italian Engravers of the Fifteenth Century, reproduced in facsimile by photo-intaglio,' 1884, of which the first series only was ever published. He also drew up the catalogue of the prints and etchings in the Dyce collection, South Kensington Museum, and a catalogue in manuscript of the Duke of Devonshire's collection of prints and drawings at Chatsworth, as well as the sale catalogues of the Julian Marshall and other collections of engravings.

Reid died at Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, near London, on 20 Oct. 1887, after a lengthened period of depression and of bad health.

[Times, 26 Oct. 1887; Athenæum, 1887, ii. 573; Academy, 1887, ii. 325.] R. E. G.

REID, HUGO (1809–1872), educational writer, born at Edinburgh on 21 June 1809, was third son of Dr. Peter Reid, by Christian, eldest daughter of Hugo Arnot [q. v.], historian of Edinburgh, and younger brother of David Boswell Reid [q. v.] He was a good classical scholar, but was best known in the Scottish capital as an able chemist, mechanician, and writer of popular educational handbooks. He was for some years president of the Hunterian Society of Edinburgh, and afterwards lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy at the High School, Liverpool. In 1858 he went to the United States, migrated thence to Nova Scotia, and for some years held the post of principal of Dalhousie College, Halifax. He died in London on 13 June 1872. He married, in 1839, Marion, eldest daughter of James Kirkland, a Glasgow merchant, by whom he left one daughter.

Reid published, besides 'Catechisms' of chemistry (1837), of heat (1840), and of astronomy (1841), and elementary text-books on geography (1849), physical geography (1850), arithmetic (1853), and mathematics (1872): 1. 'Outlines of Medical Botany,' Edinburgh, 1832, 12mo; 2nd edit. enlarged, 1839. 2. 'Tabular Views of Botanical Classifications,' Edinburgh, 1833, 8vo. 3. 'Popular Treatise on Chemistry: I. Chemistry of Nature' (all published), Glasgow, 1834, 12mo; reprinted Edinburgh, 1837. 4. 'Science of Botany,' Glasgow, 1837, 18mo; Edinburgh, 1838; sixth thousand, 1840. 5. 'The Steam Engine,' 1828, 12mo; other edit. 1840 and 1851. 6. 'Remarks on Arago's Statements on the Steam-engine,' 1840, 8vo. 7. 'Chemistry of Science and Art,' Edinburgh, 1840, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1848. 8. 'Natural Philosophy: Book I. Pneumatics,' Edinburgh, 1841, 8vo. 9. Elements of Astronomy,' Edinburgh, 1842, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1852; 3rd edit. 1856; 4th edit., by A. Mackay, 1874, 8vo. 10. 'What should be done for the People? An Appeal to the Electors of the United Kingdom,' London, 1848, 8vo. 11. 'A System of Modern Geography,' Edinburgh, 1852, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1857. 12. 'The Principles of Education,' 1853–4, 12mo. 13. 'On Mathematical Geography and easy Methods of teaching it' (a Society of Arts Lecture), London, 1854, 8vo. 14. 'The Solar System,' London, 1854, a folio sheet. 15. 'Mental Arithme-

tic,' London, 1859, 18mo. 16. 'Sketches in North America,' London, 1861, 12mo. 17. 'The American Question in a Nutshell; or why we should recognise the Confederates,' London, 1862, 8vo. 18. 'A Handbook of the History of the United States,' London, 1862, 8vo. 19. (Under the pseudonym of Roger Boswell) 'The Art of Conversation,' London, 1867, 8vo. 20. 'On Euclid as a School-book,' London, 1870, 8vo. Reid was a frequent contributor to 'Notes and Queries,' under his initials 'H. R.' His wife published 'A Plea for Women,' Edinburgh, 1843, 8vo (another edit. New York, 1845, 8vo).

[Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Literature; Edinburgh Courant, 20 June 1872.] G. S. B.

REID, JAMES SEATON, D.D. (1798–1851), church historian, born in Lurgan, co. Armagh, was son of Forest Reid, master of a grammar school there, and Mary Weir, his wife. Left fatherless at an early age, James spent much of his youth at Ramelton, co. Donegal, under the care of his brother Edward, minister of the presbyterian congregation there. At the age of fifteen he entered the university of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1816, and afterwards attended the divinity hall. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Letterkenny in 1818, and in the following year was ordained, and inducted to the presbyterian church of Donegore, co. Antrim. Four years later he was translated to the presbyterian church at Carrickfergus. From this time, while discharging with the greatest diligence and faithfulness his heavy pastoral duties, he began his preparation for a history of the Irish presbyterian church. This was a task of much difficulty, as—to use his own words—'there was then no history of any branch of the church in Ireland; nor was there any narrative of events connected with the religious interests of the country on which the least dependence could be placed.' He had to collect his materials from the records of church courts and other manuscripts within his reach, and he made frequent visits to Dublin, London, and Edinburgh to pursue his researches in the great public libraries. In 1827 he was unanimously elected moderator of the synod of Ulster, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. It was a time of bitter controversy, and, though himself a staunch upholder of the catholic doctrine of the Trinity, Reid had won by his learning and moderation the respect of the Arian party, which was then on the eve of secession. During his term of office he preached before the synod a sermon on the controversy, which he published, with a preface and historical notes. In 1829 the 'Orthodox Presbyterian' was started by Reid and others, and he was a frequent contributor. In 1833 the university of Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. In the following year he published the first volume of the 'History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.' It was at once recognised as valuable, and the Royal Irish Academy unanimously elected him a member. The second volume, containing many original documents relating to the civil war and Cromwell's rule in Ireland, appeared in 1837, and in that year he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history, church government, and pastoral theology, in the Royal Belfast College. In 1841 he was presented by the crown to the professorship of church history in the university of Glasgow. There he had an adequate salary, a great library at his command, and a long vacation of over six months in the year; and under these advantageous circumstances he continued to pursue his studies with zeal and industry. He spent part of 1845 and of 1846 on the continent, visiting the chief scenes of historic interest in Germany, France, and Italy. In 1848 he edited Murdock's translation of Mosheim's 'Church History,' to which he added many valuable notes.

Reid died on 26 March 1851, from an affection of the brain brought on by excessive study. A considerable portion of the third volume of his 'History' was then ready for the press, and it was completed by Professor Killen of Belfast. As an historian, Reid's chief merits were acuteness, painstaking research, impartiality, and clearness of statement, and his work has taken a permanent place in literature.

Besides the works mentioned above, Reid published in 1824 a 'Brief Account of the Irish Presbyterian Church in the Form of Question and Answer;' 'The Sabbath, a Tract for the Times;' and 'Seven Letters to Dr. Elrington, Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin, "occasioned by his Animadversions in his 'Life of Ussher' on certain Passages in the History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,"' Glasgow, 1849.

Reid married, in February 1826, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Arrott, a Belfast surgeon, and had eleven children, of whom five survived him. In acknowledgment of his literary services a pension was settled by government on his widow and family.

[Evangelical Witness (Belfast) for 1868; Hist. of Presb. Congr. in Ireland, ed. Prof. Killen, Belfast, who says in the preface that the greater part of the information contained in this work was collected by Dr. Reid.] G. W. S.

REID, JOHN (1721–1807), general, founder of the chair of music at the University of Edinburgh, was the son of Alexander Robertson of Straloch, Perthshire, who took an active part and incurred heavy losses in resisting the Jacobite rebellion of 1745 (cf. *Culloden Papers*, p. 412). He was of the same stock as the Robertsons of Strowan, Matilda, the granddaughter of Duncan, third baron of Strowan, having married John Reid of Straloch, and obtained a charter of the lands of Straloch from James II of Scotland in 1451.

John Reid was born on 13 Feb. 1721, and was educated at Edinburgh University. When Lord Loudoun's regiment of highlanders was raised, after Fontenoy, he received a commission in it (8 June 1745) as lieutenant, his name being shown as John Robertson or Reid of Straloch (Stewart, *Highlanders*, ii. 72). Subsequently he adopted exclusively the surname of Reid. He served with the regiment against the rebels, and was with that part of it which captured the troops landed in Tongue Bay from the sloop Hazard on 25 March 1746. These troops, belonging to the French service, but mainly Irish in nationality, numbered about 170, while their captors were only half that strength. The credit of this achievement was claimed by Lord Reay and his sons, one of whom was a captain in Loudoun's regiment (*Gent. Mag.* 1746, p. 207); but, in a memorial to Lord Amherst, Reid affirmed many years afterwards, and brought some evidence to show, that it was really due to him. When his superior officers, considering the enemy too strong, had retired, he had persuaded some of the men to remain with him; and at the risk of a court-martial he had persisted in the attacks which at length forced the enemy to surrender. About 12,000*l.* of money was taken, and the loss of this at a time when the Jacobite army was otherwise destitute was, according to Francis Farquharson, who commanded a regiment in that army, 'the chief cause of taking that desperate resolution of engaging the king's army at Culloden.'

Reid served with his regiment in Flanders in 1747–8, and took part in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom. When peace was made in 1748 the regiment was reduced, and Reid bought a commission as captain-lieutenant in the 42nd highlanders on 26 June 1751. He became captain 3 June 1752, and major 1 Aug. 1759. He served in the expedition against Martinique under Colonel Robert (afterwards General) Monckton [q. v.] in January 1762, and in command of the 1st battalion of the 42nd he took a prominent part in the attack on the French positions on the Morne Tartançon (24 Jan.), and was himself wounded in two places. On 3 Feb. he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel. In the same year he was at the siege of the Havannah, which lasted two months, and cost his battalion heavy losses from sickness. In October the 42nd went to British North America, having been reduced to one battalion, and in 1764 Reid was second in command in Bouquet's expedition against the western and Ohio Indians, which followed on the conspiracy of Pontiac. In 1770, after nearly twenty years in the 42nd, he was placed on half-pay. On 29 Aug. 1777 he was promoted colonel, and on 19 Oct. 1781 major-general.

When some new regiments were added to the establishment on account of French intervention in the war between Great Britain and the American colonies, he raised one—the 95th—of which he was colonel from 7 April 1780 till 31 May 1783, when it was disbanded.

Reid became lieutenant-general 12 Oct. 1793, and on 27 Nov. 1794 he was made colonel of the 88th foot (Connaught Rangers). In the previous July he had written to Lord Amherst, the commander-in-chief—under whom he had served in America—asking for the colonelcy of a regiment not liable to be reduced after the war, and setting forth in detail, perhaps with some exaggeration, his past services and the losses he had sustained. He had acquired, chiefly by purchase, about thirty-five thousand acres of land in Vermont, and had erected mills and made other improvements. But the land had been forcibly seized by settlers from New England in 1774, and the outbreak of the war had deprived him of a remedy.

He became general 1 Jan. 1798, and died in the Haymarket, London, 6 Feb. 1807.

Reid was a proficient flute-player and a musical composer. His compositions include an introduction, pastorale, minuet, and march, probably written for flute and bass. They were orchestrally arranged by Sir Henry Bishop. 'Twelve marches' by Reid were arranged for a full band of wind instruments by P. Winter in the early part of this century.

In spite of his own and his father's losses, Reid left a fortune of more than 50,000*l.* Subject to the life-interest of his only daughter, who had married a Mr. Robertson without his consent, he left this money to found a professorship of music in the university of Edinburgh, and to be further applied to the purchase of a library, or otherwise laid out in such a manner as the principal and professors of the university might think proper.

Accordingly in 1839, after the daughter's death, the chair of music was founded. The fund had increased by that time to about 70,000*l.*; but the university authorities largely availed themselves of the discretion given to them in the application of the money. They diverted the bulk of it from the primary object to the further uses mentioned in Reid's will, and they fixed the professor's salary at 300*l.*, the minimum which he had named. John Thomson (1805–1841) [q. v.] was the first professor, and Sir Henry Bishop the second (from 1841 to 1844). The salary was increased after an agitation by Mr. John Donaldson, who became professor in 1845.

Reid directed in his will that a concert should be annually given on his birthday, and should begin with pieces of his own composition. A recent ordinance of the Scottish Universities Commission abolished this concert, but directed that one of the series of winter concerts should, if possible, take place on Reid's birthday, and include some of his compositions.

The university of Edinburgh has two anonymous portraits of Reid—one taken as a young man, the other in later life. In the latter he holds a flute.

[Irving's Book of Eminent Scotsmen; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland; Stewart's Highlanders; Hist. Rec. of the 42nd and 88th Regiments; Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians; and, especially, information supplied by Fr. Niecks, esq., the present Reid professor of music.]

E. M. L.

REID, JOHN, M.D. (1776–1822), physician, was born at Leicester in 1776, and after education at the school of Mr. Holland, a dissenting minister, went to the Hackney nonconformist academy for five years. He then studied medicine at Edinburgh, and there graduated M.D. on 12 Sept. 1798, reading a thesis 'De Insania.' He became a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London on 25 June 1804. He published in 1801 a translation from the French, 'An Account of the Savage Youth of Avignon;' in 1806 'A Treatise of Consumption,' in which he states his belief that tubercles are inflammatory products, and have no real resemblance to caseous disease of lymphatic glands; and in 1816 'Essays on Insanity,' of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1821 as 'Essays on Hypochondriasis and other Nervous Affections.' He generally writes with good sense, and relates a few interesting cases of mental disease, but has added nothing to medical knowledge. He was a contributor of medical reports to the 'Old Monthly Magazine,' gave lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, and was physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. His house was in Grenville Street, Brunswick Square, and he died there on 2 July 1822.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 14; Works.]

N. M.

REID, JOHN (1808–1841 ?), compiler of 'Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica,' born at Paisley on 2 April 1808, was the second son of John Reid, M.D., by Jean M'Gavin, sister to William M'Gavin [q. v.] of Glasgow. After receiving an education mostly from his father, he was apprenticed to a firm of booksellers in Glasgow. At the end of his apprenticeship he went to London, and entered the service of Messrs. Black & Young, foreign publishers. In a few years he again returned to Glasgow, where he started as bookseller and publisher on his own account. While studying Gaelic in 1825, a friend asked Reid to catalogue his Gaelic books for him. This led to the compilation of the 'Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica,' the manuscript of which accidentally fell into the hands of Sir John Sinclair, bart. [q. v.], in 1827. By him it was brought under the notice of the Highland Society of London, from which it received a premium in 1831. It was published in Glasgow by Reid himself in 1832.

While in Glasgow Reid took considerable interest in social reform and politics. He was a particular friend to the Polish exiles then in this country, and he was one of those active politicians who desired the Earl of Durham to lead a reconstructed radical party in parliament. With this end in view he published in 1835 a sketch of the earl's political career. Owing to his interest in public affairs he had a wide circle of friends, including Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Daniel Macnee [q. v.] the painter, William Weir, who was latterly editor of the 'Daily News,' and William Motherwell [q. v.] the poet.

Reid was fond of travelling, and knew the continent well. In 1838 he went to Turkey on a prolonged visit, and in 1840 published his impressions of the country in 'Turkey and the Turks, being the Present State of the Ottoman Empire,' London, 1840. That year he gave up his publishing business in Glasgow and went to Hong Kong to edit an English journal and prepare a Chinese dictionary. He died at Hong Kong in either 1841 or 1842. He married, in 1836, Anne, daughter of Captain John McLaren, High Laws, Berwick, by whom he had one daughter.

Besides the works noticed and contributions to periodical literature, Reid published 'Illustrations of Social Depravity,' a series

of booklets, Glasgow, 1834; and he prefixed a memoir of William McGavin to the latter's 'Posthumous Works,' 1834.

[Preface to Bibl. Scoto-Celtica; information kindly supplied by the Rev. William Reid, D.D., brother to the subject of the memoir.] J. R. M.

REID, JOHN (1809–1849), anatomist, sixth child of Henry Reid, farmer, was born at Bathgate, West Lothian, on 9 April 1809. Hs studied medicine at Edinburgh University, taking his diploma on 12 July 1830, and being admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, on 4 Oct. 1836. He was appointed assistant physician in the clinical wards of Edinburgh Infirmary in 1830, and in the succeeding year went to Paris to pursue his medical studies. Returning in 1832, he was sent, with three other Edinburgh physicians, to Dumfries during the outbreak of cholera there, and remained for several months actively engaged in arresting the progress of the epidemic. He subsequently became one of the most skilful demonstrators in the school of anatomy established at Old Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, and won further distinction by the publication of essays on subjects connected with his profession. In 1836 he was appointed lecturer on physiology at the Edinburgh Extra-Academical Medical School, and in 1838 pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. On the death of Dr. Robert Briggs in 1841, Reid was appointed to the Chandos chair of anatomy in the university of St. Andrews, where he began a course of lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology, in addition to the regular work of the professorship. He also conducted systematic researches into the natural history of the marine fauna of the Fife coast, and in 1848 published a collection of papers on the subject, entitled 'Physiological, Anatomical, and Pathological Researches,' a volume remarkable for originality and accuracy of observation. He died, after protracted suffering, from cancer of the tongue in 1849.

[A biography of Reid was published by Dr. George Wilson, Edinburgh. See also Conolly's Eminent Men of Fife, p. 377, Statutes, Charter, &c. of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen.] A. H. M.

REID, MAYNE, whose name was originally Thomas Mayne Reid (1818–1883), novelist, the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Mayne Reid, a presbyterian minister, was born at Ballyroney, co. Down, on 4 April 1818. His mother was a descendant of the 'hot and hasty Rutherford' of 'Marmion.' Mayne Reid was educated with a view to the ministry of the presbyterian church, but, finding his inclinations opposed to this calling, he emigrated to America, and arrived at New Orleans in January 1840. After a varied career as 'store-keeper,' negro-overseer, schoolmaster, and actor, with occasional experiences of hunting expeditions and Indian warfare, he settled down in 1843 as a journalist in Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of Edgar Allan Poe. Leaving Philadelphia in 1846, he spent the summer at Newport, Rhode Island, as the correspondent of the 'New York Herald;' he was engaged in September upon Wilkes's 'Spirit of the Times,' and in December, having obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the 1st New York volunteers, he sailed for Vera Cruz to take part in the Mexican war. He behaved with conspicuous gallantry in various engagements, and particularly distinguished himself at the storming of Chapultepec (13 Sept. 1847), where he was severely wounded, and afterwards reported dead.

Returning to the United States in the spring of 1848, he wrote the greater part of the first of his novels, 'The Rifle Rangers,' at the house of his friend Donn Piatt, in the valley of Mac-o-Chee, Ohio.

In June 1849 he sailed for Europe in order to take part in the revolutionary movements in Bavaria and Hungary, but, arriving too late, he turned his attention finally to literature, and published his first novel, 'The Rifle Rangers,' London, 1850, 2 vols.

Between this date and his death he produced a long series of romances, of which no one else could have been the author, for in them are avowedly embodied the observation and experiences of his own extraordinary career. Unfortunate building speculations at Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire, involved him in disaster, and after the failure of 'The Little Times,' a journalistic experiment, he returned in October 1867 to New York. There he founded, and for some time conducted, 'The Onward Magazine;' but after being confined in hospital, where his life was despaired of, from the effects of his old wound, he returned to England in 1870. During the last years of his life he resided near Ross, Herefordshire, and died on 22 Oct. 1883. He was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

Mayne Reid married Elizabeth, only daughter of George William Hyde, who claimed relationship with the family of the first Earl of Clarendon. A carbon portrait of the novelist is in the possession of Mrs. Mayne Reid (*Victorian Exhib. Cat.* p. 128).

The following is a list of Mayne Reid's

principal novels: 1. 'The Rifle Rangers,' 1850. 2. 'The Scalp Hunters,'* 1851. 3. 'The Desert Home,'* 1851. 4. 'The Boy Hunters,' 1852. 5. 'The Young Voyageurs,'* 1853. 6. 'The Hunter's Feast,'* 1854. 7. 'The Forest Exiles,' 1854. 8. 'The Bush Boys,' 1855. 9. 'The Quadroons,'* 1856. 10. 'The Young Yägers,' 1856. 11. 'The War Trail,'* 1857. 12. 'The Plant Hunters,'* 1858. 13. 'Ran away to Sea,' 1858. 14. 'The Boy Tar,'* 1859. 15. 'The White Chief,' 1859. 16. 'The Wild Huntress,'* 1860. 17. 'The Wood Rangers,' 1861. 18. 'The Maroon,' 1862. 19. 'The White Gauntlet,' 1863. 20. 'The Ocean Waifs,' 1864. 21. 'The Cliff Climbers,'* 1864. 22. 'Afloat in the Forest,'* 1865. 23. 'The Boy Slaves,'* 1865. 24. 'The Bandolero, or the Mountain Marriage,' 1866. 25. 'The Headless Horseman,' 1866. 26. 'The Finger of Fate,'* 1868. 27. 'The Child Wife,' 1868. 28. 'The Castaways,'* 1870. 29. 'The Ocean Waifs,'* 1871. 30. 'The Death Shot,' 1874. 31. 'The Flag of Distress,' 1875. 32. 'The Vee Boers,'* 1880. 33. 'Gaspar the Gaucho,'* 1880. 34. 'The Free Lances,' 1881 (those marked * have been translated into French, and many have also been translated into German). Mayne Reid also wrote stories of natural history for boys and a treatise on 'Croquet' (1863).

[Memoir by his Widow, 1890; M. Q. Holyoake, Strand Magazine, July 1891.] G. T. D.

REID, RICHARD TUOHILL, LL.D. (*d.* 1883), jurist, son of Herbert Reid of Killarney, was called to the Irish bar in Trinity term 1853, and soon afterwards proceeded to Bombay, where for more than a quarter of a century he held the Perry professorship of jurisprudence in Elphinstone College, and presided over the government law school. He was also from 1864 editor of the 'Reports of the High Court.' He died at Rome on 11 Feb. 1883, bequeathing 25,000*l.* in trust for the promotion of education in Ireland. Reid was author of 'Family Rights considered as a Branch of General and Comparative Jurisprudence,' Bombay, 1856, 16mo.

[Athenæum, 5 May 1883; Thom's Official Directory, 1854.] J. M. R.

REID, ROBERT (*d.* 1558), abbot of Kinloss and bishop of Orkney, was the son of John Reid of Aikenhead, who was killed at Flodden, and of Elizabeth Schanwell, sister of John Schanwell, abbot of Cupar. He was educated at St. Salvator's College in the university of St. Andrews, which he entered in 1511, residing with his uncle Robert Reid, official of the see, and having as his tutor the theologian Hugh Spens. He graduated M.A. in 1515, and afterwards studied at the university of Paris. After his return to Scotland he was made subdean of Moray; and in 1526 he was selected by Abbot Crystal as his successor at Kinloss. In 1527 he proceeded to the court of Clement VII on the business of the convent; and on his return met, at Paris, his old fellow-student the Piedmontese John Ferrarius, whom he induced to accompany him to Scotland, and who subsequently continued Boece's 'History of Scotland' and wrote a history of the abbey of Kinloss. He afterwards settled on Ferrarius a pension of 40*l.*, with a servant and two horses. Having brought with him a papal bull confirming him in the abbacy of Kinloss, Reid was, in the autumn of 1528, anointed abbot in the church of Grey Friars, Edinburgh, being then designed sub-dean and official vicar of Gartly and Burnt Kirk and vicar of Kirkcaldy. In 1530 he received *in commendam* the priory of Beaulieu, or Beauly, in the county of Ross. Although not included in the original list of the members of the College of Justice at its institution by James V on 12 May 1532, the abbot was nominated and admitted by the king at the first meeting of the court in place of Robert Schanwell, vicar of Kirkcaldy. The abbot soon acquired the special confidence of the king, and frequently acted as his secretary. In February 1533–4 he was along with William Stewart, bishop of Aberdeen, sent on a special embassy to Henry VIII (*Letters and State Papers of Henry VIII*, ed. Gairdner, vol. vii. No. 244); and after his arrival in London returned to Scotland to obtain the answer of the king on certain points (*ib.* No. 628). On 6 July following he received a commission from James V to procure the ratification of the treaty, dated London, 11 May 1534 (*ib.* No. 952), and he was present at the ratification on 2 Aug. (*ib.* No. 1031; Rymer, *Fœdera*, xiv. 529). In 1535 and 1536 he was employed by James V in marriage negotiations in France (*Letters and State Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. ix. Nos. 960 and 1043, vol. x. No. 578). In December 1537 he was again sent on an embassy to England (*ib.* vol. xii. No. 1283).

On the death of Robert Maxwell, bishop of Orkney, in 1541, the abbot was recommended to the pope for the vacant see by James V, who, however, requested that the abbot should be allowed to retain all his existing preferments, and should undertake to pay out of his emoluments a pension of eight hundred marks to the king's natural son, John Stewart (*Epist. Reg. Scot.* ed.

Ruddiman, ii. 85). These conditions were apparently agreed to, and, although the bishop's nephew was admitted to the office of abbot of Kinloss in 1553, the bishop also continued to be styled abbot. On 3 Dec. 1541 the bishop set out on an embassy to Henry VIII (*Hamilton State Papers*, ed. Bain, i. 132, 137). He also undertook a second embassy in September 1542 (*ib.* p. 205). After the death of James V the bishop, though appointed one of the privy council of Arran, was a supporter of Cardinal Beaton. He was employed by the anti-English nobles in March 1542–3 to persuade Arran and his supporters to consent to the liberation of the cardinal and to other arrangements hostile to England; and in an interview with Sir Ralph Sadler, on 26 April 1543, endeavoured to persuade him to have a private interview with the cardinal at St. Andrews, assuring him that 'his journey would be well bestowed' (*Sadler State Papers*, ed. Scott, i. 167). He also signed the cardinal's secret band of 24 July (*Hamilton State Papers*, i. 631).

On 1 Feb. 1548–9 the bishop was named president of the court of session. He was one of the churchmen who sat at the trial of Adam Wallace for heresy in 1550. He specially questioned Wallace in regard to his views as to the real presence of Christ in the bread and wine in the sacrament of the Supper, and on hearing his statements exclaimed, 'It is an horrible heresy' (Calderwood, *History*, i. 550). In June 1551 the bishop was named one of a commission to arrange a peace with England at Norham, on 1 May 1554 curator to the young sovereign Mary Stuart, in 1555 a commissioner for the introduction of a universal standard of weights and measures, and in 1556 a commissioner for settling disputes on the borders. In 1558 he was sent to the court of France as one of the commissioners empowered to grant the sanction of the estates of Scotland to the marriage of Queen Mary Stuart with the dauphin of France, on condition that provision was made in the marriage contract for guarding the rights of Scotland as an independent kingdom. On the way thither the ship in which he sailed was wrecked near Boulogne, but he and the Earl of Rothes were saved by a fishing-boat. On the way home he and other commissioners were seized with illness, suspected to have been caused by poison, and he died at Dieppe on 15 Sept. According to Knox, when the bishop found his illness to increase, 'he caused make his bed betwixt his two coffers (some said upon them); such was his god the gold that therein was enclosed, that he could not depart therefrom, so long as memory would serve him' (Knox, *Works*, i. 264). Knox also states that on his death-bed the bishop was visited by Lord James Stewart (afterwards Earl of Moray), who previously had had frequent discussions with him on religious topics, and to whom he now said: 'My Lord, long have you and I been in play for purgatory: I think that I shall know or it be long whether there be such a place or not' (*ib.* p. 265).

Knox's assertion as to the bishop's miserliness is opposed to the estimates of his character both by Buchanan and Lesley, and to all the known facts. Buchanan styles him 'a good man and of consummate wisdom' (*History*, bk. xiv.); and Lesley describes him as 'of singular wit, judgment, good learning and life, and long experience' (*History*, Bannatyne Club, p. 267). These eulogiums seem to have at least partial justification. In many respects his rule, both as abbot and bishop, was enlightened and enterprising. His love of learning is shown by the construction, in 1538, of a fireproof library at Kinloss. He also greatly improved the buildings of the abbey, and his initials still appear in a sculptured stone above the doorway of the tower. He took a special interest in gardening, and brought a gardener from France skilled in the grafting of fruit-trees, who greatly advanced fruit culture, not merely in the garden of the abbey, but in the surrounding district. In 1540 Reid built the nave of the church of Beauly, and restored the bell-tower; and on his promotion to the bishopric of Orkney, he enlarged and adorned the cathedral church of Kirkwall. His interest in education was shown, not merely by the erection in Kirkwall of a college for the instruction of youths in grammar and philosophy, but by the bequest of eight thousand marks towards the founding of a college for the education of youth in Edinburgh. In Gordon's 'Earldom of Sutherland' (p. 137) it is asserted that Reid 'left a great sum of money for building the college of Edinburgh, which the Earl of Morton converted to his own use and profit, by punishing the executors of Bishop Reid for supposed crimes;' but there is no evidence that Morton either appropriated any of the money, or punished any of the executors. On the contrary, letters were raised before the privy council in 1576 by the lord-advocate to convey the eight thousand marks from the executors into the hands of such persons as Morton, the lord regent, might direct, that it might be applied to its proper purpose (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 520). These letters were, however, ineffectual, and on

11 April 1582 the town council was empowered to pursue and recover the money from the abbot of Kinloss, Walter Reid (*ib.* iii. 472–4). Ultimately only two thousand five hundred marks were recovered, and this was paid in instalments by Abbot Walter Reid—seven hundred in 1583 and eighteen hundred in 1587.

The abbot is stated to have been the author of a 'Geographical Description of the Islands of Orkney, and a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Family of the Sinclairs;' but probably the treatise was merely written by his direction or sanction, as it is signed by the chapter as well as by himself.

[Ferrarii Historia Abbatum de Kinloss (in the Bannatyne Club), 1839; Records of the Monastery of Kinloss, ed. John Stuart, LL.D. 1872; Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, vol. i.; Hamilton State Papers, vol. i.; Sadler State Papers; Reg. Privy Council of Scotland, vol. i.; Histories of Knox, Spotiswoode, Calderwood, Buchanan, Lesley, and Keith; Grant's History of the University of Edinburgh; Keith's Scottish Bishops; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice.] T. F. H.

REID, ROBERT (1776–1856), of Lowood, architect, was born in 1776. He competed for the laying out of Moray Park, Edinburgh, and the lower part of the new town, begun early in the present century. In 1806 he designed the bank of Scotland; 1808–10, the new courts of justice, embracing three sides of Parliament Square, and the upper library of the Society of Writers to the Signet; 1810, the lunatic asylum, Morning Side; 1811–14, St. George's Church, the custom-house at Leith, and several other public buildings. He exhibited architectural designs at the Royal Academy, 1818–20. In 1820 he designed St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, the east wing of which was completed in 1831 at a cost of about 10,000*l.* About the same time he made considerable additions to St. Mary's College. He was the last master of the king's works, or king's architect, in Scotland, an office abolished on 5 April 1840. He died at Edinburgh, 20 March 1856, and was buried in the Dean cemetery.

[Dictionary of Architecture; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, s.v. Reed; Gent. Mag. 1856, i. 547.] C. D.

REID, ROBERT (1773–1865), topographer and antiquary, youngest son of John Reid, mahogany dealer and cabinet-maker in Glasgow, was born there on 27 Jan. 1773. He was educated at the grammar school and the university of Glasgow. In 1793 he commenced business as a muslin manufacturer, and in 1800 became a partner with his brother John as a wholesale mahogany dealer. On his brother's death he took over the business, adding to it that of cabinet-making and upholstery. In 1832 he sold off his stock-in-trade and retired from business. Devoting himself to literature, under the pseudonym of 'Senex,' he contributed for many years attractive and well-informed articles on local memorabilia to the 'Glasgow Herald.' These papers were afterwards collected and published, as 'Glasgow Past and Present,' in three volumes. Two volumes appeared in 1851 and the third in 1856. Reid's 'Glasgow and its Environs' was issued in 1864, and both works, with additions by other writers, were reprinted in three quarto volumes at Glasgow in 1884. The third volume, written entirely by Reid, contains his portrait and a short autobiography.

During the last years of his life Reid resided at Strahoun Lodge in the island of Cumbrae, where he died on 7 June 1865. Reid married, in 1809, a daughter of Robert Ewing, a merchant of London. She died in 1826. By her he had three sons.

Reid was also author of: 'Fragments regarding the Ancient History of the Hebrides,' 12mo, Glasgow, 1850.

[Obituary notice in Glasgow Herald; autobiography, reprinted 1865.] G. S–H.

REID, READ, or RHÆDUS, THOMAS (*d.* 1624), Latin secretary to King James I, was second son of James Reid, minister of Banchory Ternan, Kincardineshire, a cadet of the Pitfoddels family. Alexander Reid (1586?–1643) [q. v.] was a younger brother. Thomas was educated at the grammar school, Aberdeen, and at Marischal College and University, where he appears to have graduated M.A. about 1600. In 1602 he was appointed to a mastership in the grammar school, which he resigned in the following year on being chosen one of the regents in Marischal College. After conducting a university class through the four years of their curriculum, he went to the continent, where he prosecuted his studies, at first in France, and afterwards at the universities of Rostock and Leipzig. While at Rostock, where he was admitted a 'docent' in December 1608, he 'taught philosophy and humane letters for several years with distinguished reputation,' and carried on a disputation on metaphysical subjects with Henningus Arnisæus, professor of medicine in the university of Frankfort. Reid's contributions to the discussion are characterised by Sir William Hamilton as displaying elegant scholarship and great philosophical talent. He matri-

culated at Leipzig in the summer of 1613. Returning to England he was associated with Patrick Young in the translation into Latin of James I's English writings, and in 1618 was appointed Latin secretary to the king, an office which he retained until his death in 1624. He lived in habits of intimacy with the most distinguished men of his age, and 'had hardly his match for largeness of knowledge of foreign courts.' In 1620 he was, with his brother Alexander [q. v.], incorporated M.A. Oxon. Several of his poems appear in the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum' (Amsterdam, 1637).

It is, however, neither as a poet, nor as a diplomatist, nor as a metaphysician, that Reid is now remembered, but as the founder of the first public reference library in Scotland. By his will he bequeathed to the town and new college of Aberdeen his collection of books, and six thousand merks to endow a librarian who 'sall hold the door of the librarie patent and oppin four dayes of the weeke the whole yeir.' Reid's collection, which included 'the fairest and largest editions of all the classics that were printed from the time of Aldus Manutius until the year 1615 . . . and many valuable and curious manuscripts,' now forms an integral part of the library of the university of Aberdeen; but his endowment, which at first made the librarianship the best paid office in the college, was frittered away through the mismanagement of the town council, and now yields only about 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum. From 1733 to 1737 the librarianship was held by Reid's eminent kinsman and namesake, Thomas Reid (1710–1796) [q. v.], the philosopher.

An oil-painting of Reid, the property of the university of Aberdeen, has been reproduced in photogravure in the New Spalding Club's 'Fasti Academiæ Mariscallanæ,' and in stained glass in one of the windows of the Mitchell Hall, Marischal College.

Reid's chief works are: 1. 'De Accidente Proprio Theoremata Philosophica,' Rostock, 1609. 2. 'Pervigilium Lunæ de Objecto Metaphysicæ,' Rostock, 1609. 3. 'De Ente,' Rostock, 1610. 4. 'De Proprietatibus Entis,' Rostock, 1610. 5. 'De Veritate et Bonitate Entis,' Rostock, 1610. 6. 'De Diversitate Entis,' Rostock, 1610. 7. 'De Objecto Metaphysicæ Dissertatio Elenctica,' Rostock, 1610. 8. 'Pervigilia Metaphysica Desideratissima,' Rostock, 1616. 9. 'Dissertatio quod regibus et licitum et decorum sit scribere' in Thomas Smith's 'Vitæ,' London, 1707.

[Aberdeen Town Council Minutes; Aberdeen University Buik of Register; Ayton's Epicedium in obitum Thomæ Rhædi; Blackwell's Account of Marischal College; Cal. State Papers (Dom.); Dempster's Historia Ecclesiastica; Devon's Issues of the Exchequer; Thomas Smith's Vitæ quorundam Eruditissimorum Virorum: William Smith's Academiæ Marischallanæ Mæcenates; Wood's Fasti Oxonienses; Franck's Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques; information kindly furnished by the librarian of the University of Rostock.] P. J. A.

REID, THOMAS (1710–1796), philosopher, born 26 April 1710, at Strachan, Kincardineshire, was the son of Lewis Reid (1676–1762), minister of the parish for fifty years. He was a descendant of James Reid, the first minister of Banchory Ternan after the Reformation, whose son and his son's grandson succeeded him as ministers of Banchory. Alexander and Thomas, also sons of James Reid, are separately noticed. Lewis Reid, grandson of the third minister of Banchory, married Margaret, daughter and one of twenty-nine children of David Gregory (1627–1720) [q. v.] She was niece of James Gregory (1638–1675) [q. v.] and sister of David Gregory (1661–1708) [q. v.], the Savilian professor, and of two other professors of mathematics at St. Andrews and Edinburgh. Thomas, son of Lewis and Margaret Reid, was educated at the parish school of Kincardine, and in 1722 became a student at Marischal College. He read philosophy for three years under George Turnbull, a writer upon 'moral philosophy' and 'ancient painting,' and was in the Greek class of Thomas Blackwell (1660?–1728) [q. v.]; Colin Maclaurin [q. v.] was professor of mathematics at the same time. The teaching, however, was superficial, and Reid showed industry rather than brilliance. He graduated in 1726. He then studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil on 22 Sept. 1731. He probably resided at his father's manse until, in 1733, he was appointed to the librarianship of Marischal College, endowed by his collateral ancestor, secretary Reid, and resided at the university until 1736. He formed a close friendship with John Stewart, afterwards professor of mathematics at Marischal College, which lasted till Stewart's death in 1766. In 1736 Reid resigned his librarianship, and travelled with Stewart to England. At Cambridge he saw Bentley and the blind mathematician, Saunderson, who is occasionally noticed in his writings. In 1737 he was presented by King's College, Aberdeen, to the living of New Machar, twelve miles from Aberdeen. Disputes as to patronage had made his parishioners so hostile that he is said to have

been in personal danger. They hinted their dislike, if a tradition mentioned by Dr. McCosh be correct, by ducking him in a pond. One of his uncles, it is added, had to guard the pulpit stairs with a sword. He gradually overcame their prejudices, and won a popularity which was increased by his marriage in 1740 to Elizabeth, daughter of his uncle, George Reid, a London physician. Their benevolence, according to Dugald Stewart, was remembered with gratitude after Reid's death. Reid showed his modesty by preaching the sermons of 'Tillotson and Evans' (probably John Evans, D.D., 1680?–1730 [q. v.]). He was accused of concealing his obligations, but it is added that he industriously practised himself in original composition. He was also engaged in speculative studies, and in 1748 he contributed to the 'Philosophical Transactions' an 'Essay upon Quantity,' attacking Hutcheson's application of mathematical formulæ to ethical questions. On 28 Oct. 1751 Reid succeeded Alexander Rait in a 'regentship' at King's College, Aberdeen. The old system of 'regenting' was changed at this time with Reid's co-operation. He became 'professor of philosophy,' but each class went through its whole course for the last three of the four years under the same professor. Reid's course of lectures included 'mathematics and physics' as well as 'logic and ethics.' He appears to have been an active mover in measures adopted at this time to improve the studies and discipline of the college. New regulations were issued in 1753. They provided that less time should be devoted than hitherto to the scholastic writers. A large part of the course was to be given to studies of Greek, in which Reid appears to have been much interested (*Works*, ed. Hamilton, p. 38 *n.*); the third year was to be given to mathematics and 'natural philosophy,' and the fourth to the 'philosophy of the human mind,' of which a very wide definition, due apparently to Reid, is given. The length of the session was increased from five to seven months; residence within the college walls enforced; and the students were seen regularly 'nine or ten times throughout the day' by Reid or 'other of the masters' (Rait, *Universities of Aberdeen*, pp. 199–203, 223). A student's notes of a course of Reid's lectures are in possession of Mr. R. S. Rait. They include statics, dynamics, astronomy, magnetism, electricity, hydrostatics, pneumatics, and optics, some of these topics being of course in a very elementary stage.

Reid, with his cousin, John Gregory (1724–1773) [q. v.], 'mediciner' at the university, founded in 1758 the Philosophical Society, nicknamed the 'Wise Club,' which lasted till 1773, and held weekly meetings at the Red Lion inn. Beattie and George Campbell were members. The minutes are preserved in the Aberdeen University library. A list of many of the topics discussed is given by McCosh. Several books published by members appear to have been suggested at these meetings, and Reid's last papers were parts of his first book which was soon to be published. Hume's 'Treatise,' published in 1739, had naturally provided topics. Reid tells Hume that if he gave up writing, the society would be at a loss for subjects; and one result was Reid's 'Inquiry into the Human Mind,' which was published in 1764. The book, which was the fruit of long study, made an impression from the first. Reid communicated his book before publication to Hume, through their common friend, Dr. Blair; and Hume wrote a courteous letter to his opponent, who frankly acknowledged that his speculations had been suggested by Hume's writings. The 'Inquiry' was well received as an answer to Hume's scepticism, and soon reached a second edition. It apparently led to Reid's election in the same year, 22 May 1764, to the professorship of moral philosophy at Glasgow, vacated by Adam Smith's resignation. He had, 18 Jan. 1762, received the honorary degree of D.D. from Marischal College.

Reid held his professorship at Glasgow until his death. He appears to have discharged his duties industriously and efficiently. He lectured five days a week for two and sometimes three hours. The number of students at Glasgow was about three hundred in 1764, and rose to over six hundred by the end of the century. Many of them were Irish presbyterians, preparing for the ministry. Reid wished that there could be one professor for the dunces, and another for the clever. He was at first, however, in some awe of the older students, who often attended classes for four or five years. According to Dugald Stewart, who attended his lectures in 1772, his simplicity, clearness, and earnestness always secured for him the most respectful attention. The salary depended chiefly upon fees, a system which he warmly praises as stimulating the professors to energy (*Works*, p. 733). He had a class of one hundred at starting, and expected to make about 100*l.* in fees in the session. The subjects of the lectures were natural theology, ethics, and political science, to which Reid voluntarily added a course of 'rhetoric' (*Works*, pp. 10, 40, 46, 721–39).

Reid had some distinguished colleagues, especially Joseph Black and John Millar

(1735–1801) [q. v.] Black explained to Reid his discovery of latent heat before it was generally published; and Reid took a keen interest through life in scientific questions. He describes in 1765 some of the improvements in the steam engine lately made by Watt in Glasgow. Millar was a disciple of Hume, and with him Reid had lively discussions at a philosophical club which held weekly meetings. The fourteen professors, however, were anything but an harmonious body. In his letters to the Skenes (*Works*, pp. 40–7), Reid complains of their intrigues and factions. There were, he says, often five or six college meetings a week, which were made very disagreeable by 'the evil spirit of party' (*Works*, p. 43). John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy, was constantly quarrelling with his colleagues, and was described to some students by the professor of humanity as a 'detestable member of society.' Lawsuits ultimately resulted from these quarrels, and Reid was frequently appealed to as an authority. He seems to have acted with impartiality and dignity. He also served upon many committees for managing the college property and other business (Notes from the university records kindly sent by the Rev. Professor Dickson).

Reid retired from the active duties of his professorship in 1780, when Archibald Arthur [q. v.] was appointed to be his assistant with part of the salary. Reid occupied himself in preparing for publication the substance of his lectures. They appeared as essays on the 'Intellectual Powers' (1785), and upon the 'Active Powers' (1788). He continued to live in Glasgow, where in 1792 his wife died. They had had a 'numerous family;' two sons and two daughters died after reaching maturity. The only survivor was the wife of Patrick Carmichael, M.D., son of Gerstom Carmichael, Hutcheson's predecessor at Glasgow, and, according to Sir W. Hamilton, the 'real founder of the Scottish school of philosophy' (Reid, *Works*, p. 30 *n.*) Mrs. Carmichael took care of her father, who suffered from deafness and loss of memory. He continued, however, to take an interest in science, and rubbed up his old mathematical knowledge. In 1796 he paid a visit to his friend, Dr. James Gregory, at Edinburgh, and saw something of Playfair and Dugald Stewart. He was in apparently good health, and after returning to Glasgow amused himself with gardening and with algebraical problems. He had an attack in September, and died of paralysis on 7 Oct. 1796.

Reid was below the middle size, but had great athletic power. His portrait, painted by Raeburn during his last visit to Edinburgh, belongs to Glasgow University; and a medallion by Tassie, taken in his eighty-first year, in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, is said to be a very good likeness. Reid's obvious characteristic was the strong and cautious 'common sense' which also dictated his philosophy. He was thoroughly independent, strictly economical, and uniformly energetic in the discharge of his duties. He was amiable in his family, delighted in young children, some of whom, it is said, 'noticed the peculiar kindness of his eye;' and was as charitable as his means permitted. Stewart mentions a gift to his former parishioners of New Machar, during a scarcity of 1782, which would have been out of proportion to his means had it not been for his rigid economy, and of which he endeavoured to conceal the origin. From the few letters preserved, he appears to have been remarkable for the warmth and steadiness of his friendships.

Reid is the leading representative of the school of 'common sense.' This phrase had been frequently used by previous writers (many references are given in Sir W. Hamilton's elaborate note A in Reid's *Works*, pp. 742–803). Among them was Buffier, whose 'Traité des Premières Vérités' was published in 1717; an English translation appeared in 1780, with a title-page and preface accusing Reid, Oswald, and Beattie of plagiarism. Reid had probably not seen Buffier when his 'Inquiry' was published, and the accusation only shows the accuser's ignorance (see Hamilton in Reid's *Works*, pp. 786–9). By 'common sense' Reid meant to imply, not vulgar opinion, but the beliefs common to rational beings as such. Reid's scientific tastes led him to an unqualified admiration of the doctrines associated with the names of Bacon and Newton. He held that philosophy might be pursued as successfully as the physical sciences if treated by the same methods. He agrees, therefore, with Locke in appealing to 'experience,' and follows Locke's lead in basing philosophy upon psychology investigated as a science of observation and by inductive methods. Hume, as he held, had been misled into scepticism, because, while attempting to apply scientific methods, he had accepted the 'ideal system' due to Des Cartes. Reid's great merit, according to himself (*Works*, p. 86), was his attack upon this system. He modestly adds that his own theory was due not to genius but to 'time' and to the arguments of Berkeley and Hume themselves. The assumption that we could only know

'ideas' as representative of external realities had led them to dispense with anything beyond the ideas themselves and consequently produced scepticism as to any knowledge of realities. Reid's 'Inquiry,' his most original work, therefore endeavours to prove that our belief in an internal world is intuitive or immediate. Our perceptions cannot, as he argues, be constructed out of the sensations of sight and touch, which are only the occasions, not the materials, of our construction. Hence our belief in an external world of space must be accepted as an original datum of 'common sense.' Reid's inductive process having thus yielded intuitions, as implied in all experience, he applies the same method in his late books to provide a basis for philosophical, theological, and ethical doctrines. In these speculations, however, he is in great measure a disciple of Bishop Butler, Hutcheson, Shaftesbury, and other predecessors.

Reid's successor, Dugald Stewart, accepted his main doctrines with slight modifications. Brown, as Stewart's assistant, sharply criticised Reid, and abandoned some of his chief positions. Sir W. Hamilton condemned Brown severely, and endeavoured to combine Reid's teaching with the doctrines of Kant. The English empiricists found in Reid and Stewart the representatives of the 'intuitionism' which they opposed; and Mill's criticism of Hamilton includes some discussion of Hamilton's version of Reid's doctrine. In Germany Reid's influence was eclipsed by Kant, whose answer to Hume's scepticism proceeded on different lines, though with some points of resemblance. Schopenhauer in 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung' declares that Reid's book is 'ten times more worth reading than all the philosophy together that has been written since Kant,' and thinks that his argument against the possibility of deducing space and time from sensation was conclusive. He also regards Reid's account of the nature of conception as the best he has found (translation by Haldane and Kemp, ii. 186, 240). The Scottish philosophy was transplanted into France by Royer-Collard (1763-1845). His pupil and assistant, Victor Cousin (1792–1867), was converted by him from Condillac, and Cousin's philosophy, though he was afterwards attracted by Schelling and Hegel, was much influenced by Reid. Jouffroy (1796–1842), a disciple of Cousin, adopted the Scottish philosophy and translated Reid's works into French. The French 'spiritualist' school had thus a considerable infusion of the Scottish doctrine. The Italian philosopher Rosmini (1797–1855) was in some degree influenced by Reid, whose works, with those of Dugald Stewart, are criticised in his 'Saggio sull' Origine delle Idee,' 1830 (English translation of vol. i. 1883). Other criticisms of Reid may be found in Hamilton's elaborate annotations, in McCosh's 'Scottish Philosophy' (1875), in Cousin's 'Philosophie Morale, École Écossaise' (1840), pp. 184–282, and in Professor A. Seth's 'Balfour Lectures on Scottish Philosophy' (1890).

Reid's works are: 1. 'An Essay on Quantity, on occasion of reading a Treatise in which simple and compound ratios are applied to Virtue and Merit,' in 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1748. 2. 'An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense,' 1764; 2nd edit. 1765; 3rd edit. 1769; 4th edit. 1785; a French version of this was published in 1768. 3. 'A Brief Account of Aristotle's Logic' in the second volume of Kames's 'Sketches of the History of Man,' 1774. 4. 'Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man,' 1785. 5. 'Essays on the Active Powers of Man,' 1788. 6. 'A Statistical Account of the University of Glasgow,' in the twenty-first volume of Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' 1799.

Some other editions of the philosophical works separately appeared before 1830. A collective edition by G. N. Wright was published in 1843. The standard edition, by Sir William Hamilton, appeared in an imperfect state in 1846, and was issued with additions in 1863 under the editorship of H. L. Mansel.

A French translation by Jouffroy, entitled 'Œuvres Complètes de Thomas Reid, chef de l'École Écossaise, avec des Fragments de M. Royer-Collard et une Introduction de l'Editeur,' was published in six volumes (1828–36).

[The original authority is the Life of Reid by Dugald Stewart, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, published in 1803, and prefixed to Hamilton's and other editions of Reid's works. See also McCosh's Scottish Philosophy and R. S. Rait's Universities of Aberdeen. The writer has specially to thank Mr. Rait for information as to Reid's career at Aberdeen, derived from various manuscript records at Aberdeen, minutes of the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the Aberdeen synod, and Anderson's Fasti Ac. Mariscallanæ and Officers of King's College, both published by the New Spalding Club. See also Scott's Fasti, iii. 509, 545. The Rev. Professor Dickson of Glasgow has kindly given information from university records as to Reid's Glasgow career.] L. S.

REID, THOMAS (1791–1825), naval surgeon, born of protestant parents in 1791, was educated near Dungannon, co. Tyrone. He passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons in England on 7 May 1813, when he was found qualified to act as 'surgeon to any rate.' He was admitted on 3 Nov. 1815 a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and at the end of 1817 he made a voyage in the Neptune to New South Wales as superintendent of male convicts. A few years later he went in the same capacity in the female convict ship Morley. He revisited his native country in 1822, and made an extended tour through the central, northern, and southern parts of the island. He died at Pentonville on 21 Aug. 1825.

Reid was a sincerely religious man who laboured earnestly to ameliorate the condition of the prison population of the country. In early life he drew attention to the conditions attending the transportation of convicts, male as well as female, to the penal settlements in Australia. He showed how bad was the discipline to which they were subjected on board ship during their transference, and how atrocious were the arrangements made for their reception when they arrived in New South Wales. He strongly advocated that convicts should no longer remain idle, but should be employed in a rational manner.

Reid's works are: 1. 'Two Voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with a Description of the Present Condition of that Colony . . . Observations relative to . . . Convicts; also Reflections on Seduction,' London, 8vo, 1822; this book is dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. The language, if somewhat inflated, gives a vivid picture of the treatment received by convicts at the beginning of this century. 2. 'Travels in Ireland in the year 1822, exhibiting brief Sketches of the Moral, Physical, and Political State of the Country,' London, 1823, 8vo. The book is prefaced with a brief history of the country. The second part contains an account of the tour in the form of a diary. The condition of the poor and of the prisoners is carefully considered.

[Gent. Mag. 1825, ii. 377; information kindly given by the secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.] D'A. P.

REID, WILLIAM (1764–1831), minor poet, born in Glasgow on 10 April 1764, was the son of Robert Reid, baker, and Christian Wood, daughter of a farmer at Gartmore, Perthshire. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a typefounder, and then learned bookselling with Messrs. Dunlop & Wilson, Glasgow. In 1790 he entered into partnership with James Brash, with whom he developed an excellent bookselling business, which flourished for twenty-seven years. Reid seems to have been a pleasant, sociable man. He died in Glasgow on 29 Nov. 1831. His wife, Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of a linen-printer, survived him, with two sons and five daughters.

Reid wrote humorous verse in Scottish dialect, some of which appeared in 'Poetry Original and Selected,' published by his firm between 1795 and 1798. He wrote supplementary verses to Burns's 'Of a' the airts the winds can blaw' and 'John Anderson my jo' (cf. *Scots Mag.* 1797), as well as to Robert Fergusson's 'Lea Rig;' and his 'Monody on the Death of Burns' is given with commendation in Hogg's and Motherwell's editions of Burns (v. 282). He is said to have been on friendly terms with Burns, but the stories that the poet invited Reid's firm to publish his poems before the Kilmarnock edition appeared and that Burns encouraged him to make additional verses to some of his songs may be safely rejected.

[Johnson's Scots Musical Museum, iv. 212*, ed. 1853; Currie's Life of Burns; Scot Douglas's Burns, i. 268, ii. 225; Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs; Grant Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland.] T. B.

REID, SIR WILLIAM (1791–1858), major-general royal engineers, and colonial governor, eldest son of James Reid, minister of the established church of Scotland at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, and of his wife Alexandrina, daughter of Thomas Fyers, chief engineer in Scotland, was born at Kinglassie on 25 April 1791. The family of Reid was formerly of Barra Castle, Aberdeenshire. Reid was educated at Musselburgh and at the Edinburgh Academy. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1806, and before obtaining a commission he was sent to learn practical surveying under Colonel William Mudge [q. v.]. He was gazetted a second lieutenant in the royal engineers on 10 Feb. 1809, and promoted first lieutenant 23 April 1810. In the same month he joined the British army under Wellington at Lisbon.

On landing in Portugal, Reid was employed in the construction of the defensive lines of Torres Vedras. In April 1811 he was sent to Elvas to take part in the first siege of Badajos. Ground was broken on 8 May. On 10 May the garrison made a daring sortie, and Reid, who played a gallant part in the encounter, was wounded in the knee. The first siege was raised on 13 May.

During the second siege, which was raised in June, Reid did duty in the trenches.

Towards the end of 1811 he served in the expedition under General Don Carlos d'Espagña. The latter commended his zeal and skill to Wellington, who mentioned him in despatches. In January 1812 Reid was at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and was wounded by a bullet in the leg in the assault of 19 Jan., when the place fell. The bullet was never extracted. After the ruined defences had been repaired and strengthened, the fortress was handed over to a Spanish garrison, and Reid, with other officers of royal engineers, was moved to Elvas for the third siege of Badajos. He was employed in the trenches until the place was taken by assault on 6 April. Writing from Elvas on 15 March 1812, Sir Richard Fletcher recommended to the inspector-general of fortifications that Reid should be promoted to the rank of brevet captain on account of his commanding merits at Badajos and Ciudad Rodrigo. The promotion of a lieutenant of royal engineers to the brevet rank was without precedent, and Fletcher's recommendation was rejected.

In June 1812, when Wellington laid siege to the Salamanca forts, Reid made a gallant but ineffectual attempt to blow in a part of the counterscarp of Fort San Vincento. On the 23rd he led an unsuccessful assault by escalade on Fort Gayetano, when 120 men were killed and wounded. He was mentioned both in the general orders of the 6th division by Major-general Sir Henry Clinton and in Wellington's despatch. The capture of the forts was effected on 27 June. On 22 July Reid took part in the battle of Salamanca, entered Madrid with Wellington on the 12th, and was present at the capture of the Retiro palace on 14 Aug. 1812.

In September and October Reid was at the siege of Burgos, and took part in the unsuccessful assault by escalade on the outer line on 22 Sept. Some fortnight later he fell ill and took no further part in the siege, which was raised on 21 Oct. He was in winter quarters with the army in Portugal until May 1813. In June he took a prominent part in the operations preceding the battle of Vittoria. On 19 June, when the division came up with the enemy's rearguard, and was ordered by Wellington to attack their left flank, the direction of the operation was given to Reid, who, with one Caçador battalion, performed the service with masterly effect. In the battle of Vittoria (21 June) Alten wrote that he derived the greatest assistance from Reid's advice and activity.

Even more conspicuous was Reid's action at the siege of San Sebastian, where ground was broken on 11 July 1813. He blew in the counterscarp before dawn on 25 July, and, taking part in the succeeding assault which was repulsed, was wounded in the neck. He was thought to be dead, but his silk neckerchief was found pressed into the wound, and on withdrawing it the bullet came with it. The town was eventually taken by assault on 31 Aug., and the castle surrendered on 8 Sept. On 27 Aug. 1813 Alten directed the especial attention of Sir Richard Fletcher to Reid's gallantry, but Fletcher was killed before Alten's letter arrived, and nothing came of it. In February 1814 he was employed in the construction of the great bridge of boats for the passage of the Adour. He was entrusted with the duty of securing the cables on the right or enemy's bank. Sir William Napier describes the forming of this bridge as a 'stupendous undertaking, which must always rank among the prodigies of war' (*History of the Peninsular War*, vol. vi.)

Reid took part in the battles of the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse, and returned to England at the conclusion of the war. He received his promotion to second captain on 20 Dec. 1814. In July he was ordered to proceed on an expedition under Sir Edward Pakenham against New Orleans, which was unsuccessfully attacked on 4 Jan. 1815. In this attack there was killed a young officer of royal engineers, Lieutenant Wright, who had served throughout the greater part of the Peninsular war alongside of Reid. Wellington used jocosely to refer to the friends as two of his favourite youngsters, 'Read and Write.' Reid took part in some further operations and in the capture of Fort Bowyer, near Mobile, on 12 Feb. 1815. He returned to England in May. The following month he went to the Netherlands, and took part in the march to Paris and in the capture and occupation of that city. For his services in the Peninsula he received the silver war medal with eight clasps, but no brevet promotion.

Reid left Paris in January 1816, and was quartered at Woolwich, where, in April, he was appointed adjutant of the royal sappers and miners. A few months later he accompanied the expedition against Algiers under Lord Exmouth, and was on board the Queen Charlotte during the bombardment of the town on 27 Aug., when he and his sappers worked at the guns, and after the action rendered assistance in repairing the damage done to the ship. For their services they were thanked in general orders, and Reid received the medal for Algiers. He returned to England in November, and resumed his duties

at Woolwich. On 20 March 1817 he was promoted brevet-major for gallant and distinguished conduct on service, after both Lord Exmouth and Wellington had made strong recommendations on the subject. On 1 Feb. 1819 he was placed on half-pay, on the reduction of the corps of royal engineers, consequent on the return of the army of occupation from France; but he was brought back to full pay on 12 March 1824, and quartered in Ireland. In December he was appointed to the ordnance survey of Ireland, and remained in Dublin until June 1827, when he was left without employment until his promotion, on 28 Jan. 1829, to the regimental rank of first captain. He was then sent to the Exeter district, and took part in the measures for quelling the reform riots in the west of England. On 8 Dec. 1831 he embarked for the West Indies, and at Barbados he did good service in rebuilding the government buildings which had been blown down in the hurricane of 10 Aug. 1831.

The disastrous effect of this hurricane directed Reid's attention to the subject of storms. In his researches he was materially assisted by the previous labours of Mr. William C. Redfield of New York, who had, in a paper to the 'American Journal of Science' in 1831, demonstrated that the hurricanes of the American coast were whirlwinds moving on curved tracts with considerable velocity. Reid's correspondence with Redfield in three folio volumes was presented to the library of Yale University, U.S.A., by John H. Redfield. Reid set himself to confirm and extend Redfield's view by collating the log-books of British men-of-war and merchantmen. He also collected data in order to corroborate the theory that south of the equator, in accordance with the regularity evinced in all natural law, storms would be found to move in a directly contrary direction. In May 1834 he returned to England, and, not being required for military duty, he, for a year and a half, continued his investigations.

On 7 Sept. 1835 Reid was placed on half-pay on embarkation for Spain to join the British legion of ten thousand which had been raised in England, with the sanction of the English government, for the service of the queen regent of Spain against Don Carlos. Reid had accepted from General Sir George De Lacy Evans [q. v.], his old comrade in the Peninsula, the command of a brigade of infantry. He saw a good deal of fighting; was at the siege of Bilbao, which was raised in November 1835, co-operated with Espartero in the attack on Arlaban in January 1836, and assisted to raise the siege of San Sebastian on 5 May, when ninety-seven officers and five hundred men out of a force of five thousand were lost. On this occasion Reid was again wounded in the neck while attacking the lines in front of San Sebastian. On 31 May and in the early part of June he took part in the repulse of the Carlist attack on the position of Evans. He returned to England in August, and was restored to the full-pay unemployed list.

On 10 Jan. 1837 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and on 17 Feb. was sent to Portsmouth, where he remained for nearly two years. On 19 July 1838 he was made a C.B. In this year the result of his scientific labour was published in London in 'An Attempt to develop the Law of Storms by means of Facts, arranged according to Place and Time, and hence to point out a Cause for the Variable Winds.' The volume was illustrated by charts and woodcuts (2nd edit., with additions, 1841; 3rd edit. 1850). The work laid down, for the guidance of seamen, those broad and general rules which are known as the 'law of storms.' The announcement of this law was received with the greatest interest by the scientific world, and the book went through many editions and has been translated into many languages, including Chinese.

In January 1839, in which year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, Reid was appointed governor of the Bermuda Islands. He found the coloured population of the Bermudas, who had been recently freed from slavery, without any education. He established parochial schools throughout the colony and procured annual votes from the legislature for their support. Agriculture was in a very backward state; the chief implement for tilling was the hoe, and exports were confined to arrowroot and onions, the latter being sent only to the West Indies. Reid soon perceived that the Bermudas might be made a market garden for early potatoes and other vegetables for the United States. He set to work to train the people in an improved system of cultivation. He purchased the discharge of some soldiers with a good knowledge of gardening, and employed them as instructors. He imported ploughs and other suitable implements. He introduced the best varieties of seeds, and, by holding agricultural shows and ploughing and sowing matches, stimulated the people to adopt an industry which is now their main support. He started a public library, and in so many ways developed the resources of the colony and improved the condition of the people that to this day he is remembered as the 'good governor.'

On 23 Nov. 1841 Reid was promoted re-

gimental lieutenant-colonel. In December 1846 he was transferred from the Bermudas to Barbados, to be governor-in-chief of the Windward West India Islands. He devoted himself to the amelioration of the condition of the coloured race and to the development of the resources of the colonies; but he resigned the government in 1848, owing to the action of the colonial office in reinstating the chief justice of St. Lucia, who, having exposed himself to censure in a case of libel, had been suspended by Reid with the approval of the secretary of state. While in Barbados, he first suggested a series of rudimentary technical treatises which was carried out by the publisher, John Weale [q. v.] of Holborn.

Reid returned to England in September 1848, and on 1 Jan. 1849 resumed military duty as commanding royal engineer at Woolwich. He was elected a vice-president of the Royal Society in 1849. On 12 Feb. 1850, on the recommendation of Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton) [q. v.], president of the board of trade, Reid was appointed chairman of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition to be held the following year in Hyde Park, London. His judicious arrangements contributed materially to the success of this undertaking, and its punctual opening at the appointed time was in great measure due to his quiet determination. He was rewarded with a civil K.C.B. in 1851.

On 27 Oct. 1851 Reid was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Malta. On the 11th of the following month he was promoted brevet-colonel. He became a regimental colonel on 17 Feb. 1854 and major-general on 30 May 1856. At Malta Reid displayed the unostentatious activity which had distinguished his previous governments. In a time of special difficulty, when Malta was an entrepôt of the first importance to the British army in the Crimea, and its resources were strained to the uttermost, he succeeded in meeting all demands, acting in perfect harmony with the admiral at the station, Sir Houston Stewart [q. v.] He also carried forward measures for the benefit of the people: he founded an agricultural school; he imported improved agricultural implements; he introduced a new species of the cotton plant and seeds adapted to the climate; he established barometers in public places to warn the shipping and fishermen of impending gales. He also took in hand the library of the old knights of Malta, and, by introducing modern books, made it a useful public library for the community.

Reid returned to England in the summer of 1858, and died after a short illness on 31 Oct. of that year at his residence, 117 (now 93) Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London. He married, on 5 Nov. 1818, at Clapham, Sarah (born on 16 Oct. 1795), youngest daughter of John Bolland, M.P., formerly of Marham, Yorkshire, and later of Clapham, London. Lady Reid died at St. Leonards, Sussex, on 19 Feb. 1858, nine months before her husband. Five daughters survived them, of whom Charlotte Cuyler married General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Reid was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and of many learned societies and institutions of various countries. His diplomas, with all his private papers, were destroyed in the fire at the Pantechnicon, Baker Street, London, in 1874. A monument was erected to his memory by the people of the Bermudas in the grounds surrounding the public buildings at Hamilton. It is an obelisk of grey granite, with a medallion bust and inscription. Reid's name is also recorded in the royal engineers' memorial in Rochester Cathedral to the officers who served in the Peninsular war. An engraving was published by Graves of Pall Mall, London, of a portrait of Reid, by J. Lane, a copy of which hangs in the mess of the royal engineers at Chatham.

Besides the works noticed, Reid published: 1. 'Defence of Fortresses,' pamphlet, 8vo, 1823. 2. 'Defence of Towns and Villages,' pamphlet, 8vo, 1823. 3. 'The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms and of the Variable Winds, with the Practical Application of the Subject to Navigation,' 8vo, London, 1849. 4. 'Narrative, written by Sea-Commanders, illustrative of the Law of Storms and of its Practical Application to Navigation, edited by Sir W. Reid, No. 1,' 8vo, London, 1851 (no further numbers were published). He made many contributions to the 'Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers,' quarto series, vol. i. 1837: 'On Assaults,' 'Forts of Salamanca and Fortress of Burgos,' 'Account of the Attack of Fort Laredo near Santoña,' 'Description of the Concrete Sea-wall at Brighton and the Groynes which defend the foot of it,' 'A Short Account of the Failure of a Part of the Brighton Chain Pier in the Gale of 30 Nov. 1836,' 'Hints for the Compilation of an Aide-Mémoire for the Corps of Royal Engineers,' 'On the Destruction of Stone Bridges.' Vol. ii. 1838: 'On Entrenchments as Supports in Battle and on the Necessity of completing the Military Organisation of the Royal Engineers,' 'Further Observations on the Moving of the Shingle of the Beach along the Coast,' 'On Hurricanes.' Vol. iii.

1839: 'On the Decomposition of Metallic Iron in Salt Water and of its Reconstruction in a Mineral Form.' Vol. iv. 1840: 'On lodging Troops in Fortresses at their Alarm Posts.' Vol. x. 1849: 'Properties in Cultivation in St. Lucia.'

[Despatches; War Office Records; Colonial Office Records; Private Correspondence; Royal Engineers' Records; Memoir, by Major-General John Henry Lefroy [q.v.], in the Proc. of the Royal Society of London for 30 Nov. 1858, vol. ix.; Porter's Hist. of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1889; United Service Gazette, 6 Nov. 1858 and 8 Dec. 1860; Dod's Annual Register, 1858; Times (London), 6 Nov. 1858 and 7 March 1860; Gent. Mag. 1818, vol. lxxxviii.; Wrottesley's Life and Correspondence of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, 1873; Fifty Years of Public Work, by Sir Henry Cole; Article entitled 'The Good Governor' in Household Words, No. 23, 31 Aug. 1850, by Charles Dickens; Times. London, November 1858; United Service Gazette, 6 Nov. 1858 and 8 Dec. 1860; Malta Times, 27 April 1858; Histoire de la Guerre de la Péninsule, par Foy, 1827; Jones's War in Spain, Portugal, and South of France, 1821; Napier's Hist. of the Peninsular War, 1828; Winds and their Courses, with an Examination of the Circular Theory of Storms as propounded by Sir W. Reid, by G. Jinman, 1861.]

R. H. V.

REIDFURD, Lord. [See Foulis, James, 1645?–1711, Scottish judge.]

INDEX

TO

THE FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

PAGE

Puckle, James (1667 ?–1724) 1
Pudsey, Hugh de (1125 ?–1195). See Puiset.
Pugh, Ellis (1656–1718) 2
Pugh, Herbert (*fl.* 1758–1788) 2
Pugh, Philip (1679–1760) 2
Pugh, Robert (1609–1679) 3
Pughe, William Owen, known in early life as William Owen (1759–1835) . . . 4
Pugin, Augustus Charles (1762–1832) . . 5
Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore (1812–1852) 6
Pugin, Edward Welby (1834–1875) . . 10
Puiset or Pudsey, Hugh de (1125 ?–1195) . 10
Pulcherius, Saint (*d.* 655). See Mochaemog.
Puleston or Puliston, Hamlet (1632–1662) . 16
Puleston, John (*d.* 1659) 16
Pullain, Pullayne, or Pulleyne, John (1517–1565) 17
Pullan, Richard Popplewell (1825–1888) . 17
Pullein. See Pullen.
Pullen, Josiah (1631–1714) 19
Pullen, Robert (*d.* 1147 ?) 19
Pullen, Pullein, or Pulleyne, Samuel (1598–1667) 20
Pullen or Pullein, Samuel (*fl.* 1758) . . 21
Pullen, Tobias (1648–1713) 21
Pullen, William John Samuel (1813–1887) . 22
Puller, Sir Christopher (1774–1824) . . 22
Puller, Timothy (1638 ?–1693) 22
Pulling, Alexander (1813–1895) . . . 23
Pulman, George Philip Rigney (1819–1880) . 24
Pulteney, Daniel (*d.* 1731) 24
Pulteney, Sir James Murray (1751 ?–1811). See Murray.
Pulteney or Poultney, Sir John de (*d.* 1349) . 25
Pulteney, Richard (1730–1801) 26
Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath (1684–1764) 28
Pulton or Poulton, Andrew (1654–1710) . 35
Pulton, Ferdinando (1536–1618) . . . 36
Punshon, William Morley (1824–1881) . . 37
Purcell, Daniel (1660 ?–1717) 38
Purcell, Henry (1658 ?–1695) 39
Purcell, John (1674 ?–1730) 44
Purcell, Richard (*fl.* 1750–1766) . . . 44
Purchas, John (1823–1872) 44
Purchas, Samuel (1575 ?–1626) . . . 45
Purdon, Edward (1729–1767) 46

PAGE

Purdy, John (1773–1843) 46
Purefoy, William (1580 ?–1659) 47
Purfoy, Robert (*d.* 1558). See Warton.
Purnell, Robert (*d.* 1666) 47
Purnell, Thomas (1834–1889) 48
Pursglove, Robert, otherwise Silvester (1500 ?–1579) 48
Purton, William (1784–1825) 49
Purver, Anthony (1702–1777) 49
Purves, James (1734–1795) 50
Purvey, John (1353 ?–1428 ?) 51
Puseley, Daniel (1814–1882), author under the pseudonym of Frank Foster 53
Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800–1882) . . 53
Pusey, Philip (1799–1855) 61
Putta (*d.* 688) 64
Puttenham, George (*d.* 1590) 64
Puttenham, Richard (1520 ?–1601 ?). See under Puttenham, George.
Pycroft, James (1813–1895) 67
Pycroft, Sir Thomas (1807–1892) . . . 67
Pye, Charles (1777–1864). See under Pye, John (1782–1874).
Pye, Henry James (1745–1813) 68
Pye, John (*fl.* 1774) 70
Pye, John (1782–1874) 70
Pye, Sir Robert (*d.* 1701) 71
Pye, Thomas (1560–1610) 72
Pye, Sir Thomas (1713 ?–1785) 73
Pye, Sir Walter (1571–1635). See under Pye, Sir Robert.
Pygg, Oliver (*fl.* 1580). See Pigg.
Pyke, John (*fl.* 1322 ?). See Pike.
Pyle, Thomas (1674–1756) 74
Pym, John (1584–1643) 75
Pym, Sir Samuel (1778–1855) 83
Pym, Sir William (1772–1861) 84
Pyncebeck, Walter (*fl.* 1333) 85
Pynchon, William (1590–1662) 85
Pyne, James Baker (1800–1870) . . . 85
Pyne, Valentine (1603–1677) 86
Pyne, William Henry, known also as Ephraim Hardcastle (1769–1843) 86
Pynnar, Nicholas (*fl.* 1619) 87
Pynson, Richard (*d.* 1530) 87
Pyper, William (1797–1861) 88
Pyus, Thomas (1560–1610). See Pye.

PAGE
Quælly, Malachias (*d.* 1645) 88
Quain, Sir John Richard (1816–1876) . . 89
Quain, Jones (1796–1865) 89
Quain, Richard (1800–1887) 90
Quare, Daniel (1648–1724) 91
Quarles, Charles (*d.* 1727) 92
Quarles, Francis (1592–1644) 92
Quarles, John (1624–1665) 96
Queensberry, Dukes of. See Douglas, Charles, third Duke (1698–1778); Douglas, James, second Duke (1662–1711); Douglas, William, first Duke (1637–1695); Douglas, William, fourth Duke (1724–1810).
Queensberry, Catherine, Duchess of (*d.* 1777). See under Douglas, Charles, third Duke of Queensberry (1698–1778).
Queensberry, Earls of. See Douglas, James, second Earl (*d.* 1671); Douglas, Sir William, first Earl (*d.* 1640).
Quekett, Edwin John (1808–1847). See under Quekett, John Thomas.
Quekett, John Thomas (1815–1861) . . 97
Quekett, William (1802–1888). See under Quekett, John Thomas.
Quemerford, Nicholas (1544?–1599). See Comberford.
Querouaille, Louise Renée de, Duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (1649–1734). See Keroualle.
Quesne, Charles Le (1811–1856). See Le Quesne.
Quesnel or Quesuel, Peter (*d.* 1299?) . . 99
Quick, Henry (1792–1857) 99
Quick, John (1636–1706) 99
Quick, John (1748–1831) 100
Quick, Robert Hebert (1831–1891) . . . 103
Quillinan, Dorothy (1804–1847). See under Quillinan, Edward.
Quillinan, Edward (1791–1851) 103
Quin, Edward (*d.* 1828) 105
Quin, Edward (1794–1828). See under Quin, Edward (*d.* 1828).
Quin, Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-, third Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl in the peerage of Ireland, and first Baron Kenry of the United Kingdom (1812–1871) 105
Quin, Frederic Hervey Foster (1799–1878) . 106
Quin, James (1621–1659). See under Quin, Walter.
Quin, James (1693–1766) 107
Quin, Michael Joseph (1796–1848) . . . 111
Quin, Walter (1575?–1634?) 111
Quincey, Thomas de (1785–1859). See De Quincey.
Quincy, John, M.D. (*d.* 1722) 112
Quincy, Roger de, second Earl of Winchester (1195?–1265). See under Quincy, Quency, or Quenci, Saer, Saher, or Seer de, first Earl of Winchester.
Quincy, Quency, or Quenci, Saer, Saher, or Seer de, first Earl of Winchester (*d.* 1219) . 113
Quinton, James Wallace (1834–1891) . . 116
Quivil or Quivel, Peter de (*d.* 1291) . . 117

Raban, Edward (*d.* 1658) 118
Raby, Baron. See Wentworth, Thomas, third Baron, afterwards Earl of Strafford (*d.* 1739).
Rack, Edmund (1735?–1787) 118
Rackett, Thomas (1757–1841) 119
Radcliffe. See also Radclyffe and Ratcliffe.
Radcliffe, Alexander (*fl.* 1680) 119
Radcliffe, Ann (1764–1822) 120
Radcliffe or Radclyffe, Charles (1693–1746). See under Radcliffe or Radclyffe, James, third Earl of Derwentwater.
Radcliffe, Charles Bland (1822–1889) . . 121
Radcliffe or Radclyffe, Charles Edward (1774–1827) 122
Radcliffe, Egremont (*d.* 1578) 123
Radcliffe, Sir George (1593–1657) . . . 123
Radcliffe or Radclyffe, James, third Earl of Derwentwater (1689–1716) 126
Radcliffe, Henry, second Earl of Sussex (1506?–1557). See under Radcliffe or Ratcliffe, Robert, first Earl of Sussex.
Radcliffe, Henry, fourth Earl of Sussex (1530?–1593). See under Radcliffe, Thomas, third Earl of Sussex.
Radcliffe or Ratcliffe, John, Lord Fitzwalter (1452?–1496) 128
Radcliffe, John (1650–1714) 129
Radcliffe, John, M.D. (1690–1729). See under Radcliffe, John (1650–1714).
Radcliffe, John Netten (1826–1884) . . . 132
Radcliffe, Nicholas (*fl.* 1382) 133
Radcliffe, Ralph (1519?–1559) 134
Radcliffe or Ratcliffe, Sir Richard (*d.* 1485) . 134
Radcliffe or Ratcliffe, Robert, first Earl of Sussex (1483–1542) 135
Radcliffe, Robert, fifth Earl of Sussex (1569?–1629). See under Radcliffe, Thomas, third Earl of Sussex.
Radcliffe, Thomas, third Earl of Sussex (1526?–1583) 136
Radcliffe, William (1760–1841) 145
Radclyffe, Edward (1809–1863). See under Radclyffe, William (1796–1855).
Radclyffe, William (1813–1846). See under Radclyffe, William (1796–1855).
Radclyffe, William (1796–1855) 146
Radford, John (1561–1630) 147
Radford, Thomas (1793–1881) 147
Radley, William de (*d.* 1250). See Raleigh.
Radnor, Earls of. See Robartes, John (1606–1685); Bouverie, William Pleydell- (1779–1869), third Earl.
Radstock, Baron. See Waldegrave, William (1753–1825).
Radulph. See Ralph, Randolf, and Ranulf.
Rae. See also Ray.
Rae, Alexander (1782–1820) 148
Rae, Sir David, Lord Eskgrove (1724?–1804) 150
Rae, James (1716–1791) 150
Rae, John (1813–1893) 151
Rae, Peter (1671–1748) 153
Rae, Sir William (1769–1842) 153
Rae, Sir William (1786–1873) 155
Raeburn, Sir Henry (1756–1823) . . . 155
Raffald, Elizabeth (1733–1781) 159
Raffles, Thomas (1788–1863) 160
Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781–1826) . 161
Raftor, Catherine (1711–1785). See Clive, Catherine.
Ragg, Thomas (1808–1881) 165
Raglan, Baron. See Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry (1788–1855).
Rahere (*fl.* 1144) 166
Raikes, Charles (1812–1885) 167
Raikes, Henry (1782–1854) 167
Raikes, Henry Cecil (1838–1891) 167
Raikes, Robert (1735–1811) 168
Raikes, Thomas (1777–1848) 170
Railton, William (*d.* 1877) 171

PAGE
Raimbach, Abraham (1776–1843) . . . 171
Rainborow, Rainborowe, or Rainsborough, Thomas (*d.* 1648) 172
Rainborow, William (*d.* 1642) . . . 173
Rainbowe, Edward, D.D. (1608–1684) . 174
Raine, James (1791–1858) 175
Raine, Matthew (1760–1811) 176
Raines, Francis Robert (1805–1878) . . 177
Rainey, George (1801–1884) 178
Rainforth, Elizabeth (1814–1877) . . . 179
Rainier, Peter (1741 ?–1808) 179
Rainolds. See also Reynolds.
Rainolds or Reynolds, John (1549–1607) . 180
Rainolds, William (1544 ?–1594) . . . 182
Rainsborough. See Rainborow.
Rainsford, Charles (1728–1809) . . . 183
Rainsford, Marcus (*fl.* 1805) 184
Rainsford, Sir Richard (1605–1680) . . 184
Rainton, Sir Nicholas (1569–1646) . . 185
Rainy, Harry (1792–1876) 185
Raithby, John (1766–1826) 186
Ralegh, Sir Carew (1550 ?–1625 ?). See under Ralegh, Sir Walter.
Ralegh, Carew (1605–1666). See under Ralegh, Sir Walter.
Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552 ?–1618) . . . 186
Ralegh or Raleigh, Walter (1586–1646) . . 206
Raleigh, Alexander (1817–1880) . . . 207
Raleigh, William de (*d.* 1250) . . . 208
Ralfe, James (*fl.* 1820–1829) 208
Ralfs, John (1807–1890) 209
Ralph. See also Randolph and Randulf.
Ralph the Timid, Earl of Hereford (*d.* 1057) . 210
Ralph of Wader, Earl of Norfolk (*fl.* 1070). See Guader, Ralph.
Ralph of Toesny (*d.* 1102) 210
Ralph, Baron of Mortemer (*d.* 1104 ?). See Mortimer.
Ralph d'Escures, sometimes called Ralph de Turbine (*d.* 1122) 211
Ralph, Radulf, Ranulf, or Randulf (*d.* 1123) . 215
Ralph, called Luffa (*d.* 1123) 215
Ralph (*d.* 1144 ?) 216
Ralph (*d.* 1160 ?) 217
Ralph Niger (*fl.* 1170). See Niger.
Ralph (*d.* 1174) 217
Ralph Gobion or Gubiun (*d.* 1151). See under Ralph of St Albans, or Ralph of Dunstable.
Ralph of St. Albans, or Ralph of Dunstable (*fl.* 1180 ?) 218
Ralph de Diceto (*d.* 1202 ?). See Diceto.
Ralph of Coggeshall (*fl.* 1207). See Coggeshall.
Ralph or Randulph of Evesham (*d.* 1229) . 218
Ralph of Bristol (*d.* 1232) 218
Ralph of Maidstone (*d.* 1246) 219
Ralph Bocking (*d.* 1270). See Bocking.
Ralph of Shrewsbury (*d.* 1363) . . . 219
Ralph, George Keith (*fl.* 1778–1796) . . 220
Ralph, James (1705 ?–1762) 221
Ralston, Raleston, or Raulston, John (*d.* 1452) 224
Ralston, William Ralston Shedden- (1828–1889) 224
Ram, James (1793–1870) 225
Ram, Robert (*fl.* 1655). See under Ram, Thomas.
Ram, Thomas (1564–1634) 226
Ramadge, Francis Hopkins, M.D. (1793–1867) 227
Ramage, Craufurd Tait (1803–1878) . . 227
Ramberg, Johann Heinrich (1763–1840) . 228
Ramesay, William (*fl.* 1660). See Ramsay.
PAGE
Ramkins, Alexander (1672–1719 ?) . . 228
Ramsay, Sir Alexander (*d.* 1342) . . . 229
Ramsay, Sir Alexander (*d.* 1402) . . . 230
Ramsay, Sir Alexander (*fl.* 1450). See under Ramsay, Sir Alexander (*d.* 1402).
Ramsay, Allan (1686–1758) 230
Ramsay, Allan (1713–1784) 233
Ramsay, Andrew (1574–1659) . . . 234
Ramsay, Sir Andrew (1620 ?–1688) . . 235
Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie (1814–1891) . 236
Ramsay, Andrew Michael, known in France as the Chevalier de Ramsay (1686–1743) . 238
Ramsay, Charles Aloysius (*fl.* 1689) . . 239
Ramsay, David (*d.* 1642). See under Ramsay, David (*d.* 1653 ?).
Ramsay, David (*d.* 1653 ?) 239
Ramsay, Edward Bannerman, known as Dean Ramsay (1793–1872) 241
Ramsay, Fox Maule, second Baron Panmure and eleventh Earl of Dalhousie (1801–1874). See Maule, Fox.
Ramsay, Sir George (1800–1871) . . . 242
Ramsay, George, twelfth Earl of Dalhousie (1806–1880) 242
Ramsay, Sir James (1589 ?–1638) . . . 243
Ramsay, James (1624 ?–1696) 244
Ramsay, James (1733–1789) 246
Ramsay, James (1786–1854) 247
Ramsay, James Andrew Broun, tenth Earl and first Marquis of Dalhousie (1812–1860) 247
Ramsay, Sir John (*d.* 1513) 256
Ramsay, John (1496 ?–1551) 257
Ramsay, Sir John, Viscount Haddington and Earl of Holderness (1580 ?–1626) . . 257
Ramsay, John (1802–1879) 258
Ramsay, John William, thirteenth Earl of Dalhousie (1847–1887). See under Ramsay, George, twelfth Earl of Dalhousie.
Ramsay or Ramsey, Laurence (*fl.* 1550–1588) 259
Ramsay or Ramsey, Robert (*fl.* 1630) . . 259
Ramsay, Robert (1842–1882) 260
Ramsay or Ramsey, Thomas (*fl.* 1653) . . 260
Ramsay, Thomas Kennedy (1826–1886) . . 261
Ramsay, William, of Colluthie, Earl of Fife (*fl.* 1356–1360) 261
Ramsay or Ramesey, William, M.D. (*fl.* 1660) 262
Ramsay, William, second Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie and first Earl of Dalhousie (*d.* 1674) 262
Ramsay, William (1806–1865) . . . 263
Ramsay, William Norman (1782–1815) . . 263
Ramsbotham, Francis Henry, M.D. (1801–1868) 265
Ramsden, Jesse (1735–1800) 265
Ramsey. See Ramsay.
Ranby, John (1703–1773) 267
Ranby, John (1743–1820). See under Ranby, John (1703–1773).
Rand, Isaac (*d.* 1743) 268
Randall, John (1570–1622) 269
Randall, John (*fl.* 1764) 269
Randall, John (1715–1799) 270
Randall, John (1755–1802) 270
Randall, Thomas (1605–1635). See Randolph.
Randall, William (*fl.* 1598) 271
Randolph, Bernard (1643–1690 ?). See under Randolph, Edward (1640 ?–1700 ?).
Randolph, Charles (1809–1878) . . . 271
Randolph, Edward (*d.* 1566) 271
Randolph, Edward (1640 ?–1700 ?) . . . 272
Randolph, Francis (1752–1831) . . . 273
Randolph, John, third Earl of Moray (*d.* 1346) 273

PAGE
Randolph, John (1749–1813) 274
Randolph, Sir Thomas, first Earl of Moray (*d.* 1332) 275
Randolph, Thomas (1523–1590) . . . 278
Randolph, Thomas (1605–1635) . . . 280
Randolph, Thomas (1701–1783) . . . 282
Randolph, William (1650–1711) . . . 283
Rands, Henry (*d.* 1551). See Holbeach, Henry.
Rands, William Brighty (1823–1882), who wrote under the pseudonyms of Henry Holbeach and Matthew Browne . . . 283
Randulf, called Le Meschin, Earl of Chester (*d.* 1129 ?) 284
Randulf, called De Gernons, Earl of Chester (*d.* 1153) 286
Ranelagh, third Viscount and first Earl of (1636 ?–1712). See Jones, Richard.
Ranew, Nathanael (1602–1678) . . . 288
Rankeillor, Lord (1639–1706). See under Hope, Sir John, Lord Craighall.
Ranken, Alexander (1755–1827) . . . 289
Ranken, George (1828–1856) 289
Rankin, Thomas (1738–1810) 290
Rankine, William John Macquorn (1820–1872) 290
Rankins, William (*fl.* 1587) 292
Rankley, Alfred (1819–1872) 292
Rannulf Flambard (*d.* 1128). See Flambard.
Ransford, Edwin (1805–1876) 293
Ransome, James (1782–1849). See under Ransome, Robert.
Ransome, James Allen (1806–1875). See under Ransome, Robert.
Ransome, Robert (1753–1830) . . . 293
Ranson, Thomas Frazer (1784–1828) . . 295
Ranulf. See Ralph and Randulf.
Ranulf de Glanville (*d.* 1190). See Glanville.
Ranulf or Randulph de Blundevill, Earl of Chester (*d.* 1232). See Blundevill.
Ranulph Brito or Le Breton (*d.* 1246). See Brito.
Ranyard, Arthur Cowper (1845–1894) . . 295
Ranyard, Ellen Henrietta (1810–1879) . . 296
Raper, Henry (1767–1845) 296
Raper, Henry (1799–1859) 297
Rapin, Paul de, generally styled 'Rapin-Thoyras' (1661–1725) 297
Rasbotham, Dorning (1730–1791) . . . 300
Rashleigh, Philip (1729–1811) . . . 300
Raspe, Rudolf Eric (1737–1794) . . . 301
Rastall, William Dickinson (1756–1822). See Dickinson, William.
Rastell, John (*d.* 1536) 303
Rastell, John (1532–1577) 304
Rastell, William (1508 ?–1565) . . . 305
Rastrick, John (1650–1727) 305
Rastrick, John Urpeth (1780–1856) . . 306
Rastrick, William (*d.* 1752). See under Rastrick, John.
Ratcliffe. See also Radcliffe and Radclyffe.
Ratcliffe, Henry (1808–1877) 307
Ratcliffe, John, *alias* Sicklemore (*d.* 1610). See Sicklemore.
Ratcliffe, John (*d.* 1776). 307
Ratcliffe or Ratliffe, Thomas (*d.* 1599) . . 308
Rathbone, Hannah Mary (1798–1878) . . 308
Rathbone, John (1750 ?–1807) . . . 309
Rathbone, William (1757–1809) . . . 309
Rathbone, William (1787–1868). See under Rathbone, William (1757–1809).
Rathborne, Wilson (1748–1831) . . . 310
Ratsey, Gamaliel (*d.* 1605) 311
PAGE
Rattee, James (1820–1855) 312
Rattray, Sylvester (*fl.* 1650–1666) . . . 312
Rattray, Thomas, D.D. (1684–1743) . . 312
Raulston, John (*d.* 1452). See Ralston.
Rauzzini, Matteo (1754–1791). See under Rauzzini, Venanzio.
Rauzzini, Venanzio (1747–1810) . . . 314
Raven, John Samuel (1829–1877) . . . 315
Ravenet, Simon François (1721 ?–1774) . . 315
Ravenscroft, Edward (*fl.* 1671–1697) . . 316
Ravenscroft, Thomas (1592 ?–1635 ?) . . 318
Ravenser, Richard de (*d.* 1386) . . . 318
Ravensworth, first Earl of. See Liddell, Henry Thomas (1797–1878).
Ravis, Ravius, or Raue, Christian (1613–1677) 319
Ravis, Thomas (1560 ?–1609) 319
Rawdon, Christopher (1780–1858) . . . 320
Rawdon, Sir George (1604–1684) . . . 320
Rawdon, Marmaduke (1610–1669) . . . 322
Rawdon-Hastings, Francis, first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira (1754–1826). See Hastings, Francis Rawdon-.
Rawes, Henry Augustus, D.D. (1826–1885) . 322
Rawle, Francis (1660–1727) 323
Rawle, Richard (1812–1889) 323
Rawle, Samuel (1771–1860) 324
Rawlet, John (1642–1686) 324
Rawley, William (1588 ?–1667) . . . 324
Rawlin, Richard (1687–1757) 325
Rawlins, Richard (*d.* 1536) 325
Rawlins, Thomas (1620 ?–1670) . . . 326
Rawlinson, Christopher (1677–1733) . . 327
Rawlinson, Sir Christopher (1806–1888) . 327
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895) 328
Rawlinson, John (1576–1631) 331
Rawlinson, Richard (1690–1755) . . . 331
Rawlinson, Sir Thomas (1647–1708) . . 333
Rawlinson, Thomas (1681–1725) . . . 334
Rawlinson, Sir Thomas (*d.* 1769). See under Rawlinson, Sir Thomas (1647–1708).
Rawlinson, Sir William (1640–1696) . . 335
Rawson, George (1807–1889) 336
Rawson, John, Viscount Clontarff (1470 ?–1547) 336
Rawson, Sir William (1783–1827), whose name was originally Adams 337
Ray. See also Rae.
Ray, Benjamin (1704–1760) 338
Ray, James (*fl.* 1745) 338
Ray, John (1627–1705) 339
Ray, Martha (*d.* 1779). See under Hackman, James.
Ray, Thomas Matthew (1801–1881) . . 345
Rayman, Jacob (*fl.* 1620–1650) . . . 345
Raymond Le Gros (*d.* 1182). See Fitzgerald, Raymond.
Raymond, Robert, Lord Raymond (1673–1733) 345
Raymond, Sir Thomas (1627–1683) . . 346
Raynalde, Thomas (*fl.* 1546) 347
Rayner, Lionel Benjamin (1788 ?–1855) . 347
Rayner, Samuel (*fl.* 1850) 349
Raynold. See Rainolds, Raynalde, and Reynolds.
Rea, John (*d.* 1681) 349
Reach, Angus Bethune (1821–1856) . . 349
Read. See also Reade, Rede, Reed, Reede, and Reid.
Read Catherine (*d.* 1778) 350
Read, Charles Anderson (1841–1878) . . 350
Read, David Charles (1790–1851) . . . 351
Read, John (*fl.* 1588) 351

PAGE
Read, Nicholas (*d.* 1787) 352
Read, Richard (1745 ?-1790 ?) . . . 352
Read, Samuel (1815 ?-1883) 352
Read or Reade, Thomas (1606-1669) . . 353
Read, Sir William (*d.* 1715) 354
Read, William (1795 ?-1866) 354
Reade. See also Read, Rede, Reed, Reede, and Reid.
Reade, Charles (1814-1884) 354
Reade, Edward Anderdon (1807-1886) . . 358
Reade, John Edmund (1800-1870) . . . 360
Reade, Joseph Bancroft (1801-1870) . . 360
Reade, Robert (*d.* 1415) 361
Reade, William Winwood (1838-1875) . . 361
Reader, William (*fl.* 1680) 362
Reader, William (1782-1852) 363
Reading, Burnet (*fl.* 1780-1820) . . . 363
Reading, John (1588-1667) 363
Reading, John (*d.* 1692) 365
Reading, John (1677-1764). See under Reading, John (*d.* 1692).
Reading, Robert de (*d.* 1325) 365
Reading, William (1674-1744) 366
Ready, William James Durant (1823-1873) . 366
Reagh, Florence MacCarthy (1562 ?-1640 ?). See MacCarthy Reagh.
Reay, Lords. See under Mackay, Donald, of Far (1591-1649).
Reay, Stephen (1782-1861) 367
Rebecca, Biagio (1735-1808) 367
Recorde, Robert (1510 ?-1558) 367
Reddie, James (1773-1852) 369
Redding, Cyrus (1785-1870) 370
Reddish, Samuel (1735-1785) 371
Rede. See also Read, Reade, Reed, Reede, and Reid.
Rede, Leman Thomas [Tertius] (1799-1832) . 373
Rede, Sir Richard (1511-1579). See under Rede, Sir Robert.
Rede, Sir Robert (*d.* 1519) 373
Rede or Reade, William (*d.* 1385) . . . 374
Rede, William Leman (1802-1847) . . . 376
Rederech (*fl.* 580). See Rhydderch Hael.
Redesdale, Earl of. See Mitford, John Thomas Freeman- (1805-1886).
Redesdale, Baron. See Mitford, John Freeman- (1748-1830).
Redesdale, Robin of (*fl.* 1470). See Robin.
Redfern, James Frank (1838-1876) . . . 376
Redford, George, D.D. (1785-1860) . . . 377
Redford, Sir Henry (*d.* 1404 ?) . . . 377
Redford, John (*fl.* 1535) 378
Redgrave, Richard (1804-1888) 379
Redgrave, Samuel (1802-1876) 380
Redhouse, Sir James William (1811-1892) . 381
Redington, Sir Thomas Nicholas (1815-1862) 381
Redman, John (1499-1551) 382
Redman, Sir Richard (*d.* 1426) . . . 383
Redman, Richard (*d.* 1505) 383
Redman, Robert (*d.* 1540) 383
Redman, William (*d.* 1602) 384
Redmond, Thomas (1745 ?-1785) . . . 384
Redpath, Peter (1821-1894) 384
Redvers, Family of 385
Redvers, Baldwin of (*d.* 1155). See Baldwin.
Redwald or Rædwald (*d.* 627 ?) . . . 386
Reece, Richard (1775-1831) 387
Reece, Robert (1838-1891) 387
Reed. See also Read, Reade, Rede, Reede, and Reid.
Reed, Alfred German (1847-1895). See under Reed, Thomas German.
Reed, Andrew (1787-1862) 388
Reed, Sir Charles (1819-1881) . . . 389
Reed, Charles Edward Baines (1845-1884). See under Reed, Sir Charles.
Reed, Isaac (1742-1807) 391
Reed, Joseph (1723-1787) 392
Reed, Joseph Charles (1822-1877) . . . 393
Reed, Priscilla (1818-1895), known in early life as Miss P. Horton. See under Reed, Thomas German.
Reed, Talbot Baines (1852-1893). See under Reed, Sir Charles.
Reed, Sir Thomas (1796-1883) . . . 393
Reed, Thomas German (1817-1888) . . 394
Reede, John de, Baron Reede (1593-1683) . 396
Rees. See also Rhese, Rhys, and Rice.
Rees, Abraham, D.D. (1743-1825) . . . 397
Rees, David (1801-1869) 398
Rees, George, M.D. (1776-1846) . . . 398
Rees, George Owen (1813-1889) . . . 399
Rees, Henry (1798-1869) 400
Rees, Josiah (1744-1804) 400
Rees, Owen (1770-1837). See under Rees, Thomas (1777-1864).
Rees, Rice (1804-1839) 401
Rees, Thomas (1777-1864) 401
Rees, Thomas (1815-1885) 402
Rees, William, D.D. (1802-1883) . . . 403
Rees, William Jenkins (1772-1855) . . 404
Reeve, Clara (1729-1807) 404
Reeve, Edmund (1585 ?-1647) . . . 405
Reeve, Edmund (*d.* 1660) 405
Reeve, Henry (1780-1814) 406
Reeve, Henry (1813-1895) 406
Reeve, John (1608-1658) 408
Reeve, John (1799-1838) 409
Reeve, Joseph (1733-1820) 411
Reeve, Lovell Augustus (1814-1865) . . 412
Reeve, Richard (1642-1693) 413
Reeve, Thomas, D.D. (1594-1672) . . . 413
Reeve, Sir Thomas (*d.* 1737) 414
Reeve, William (1757-1815) 414
Reeves, Charles (1815-1866) 415
Reeves, John (1752 ?-1829) 415
Reeves, John (1774-1856) 416
Reeves, William (1667-1726) 416
Reeves, William, D.D. (1815-1892) . . 417
Regan, Morice (*fl.* 1171) 418
Regenbald (*fl.* 1065) 419
Regimorter or Regemorter, Assuerus, M.D. (1614-1650) 419
Reginald, called Godfreyson (*d.* 944 ?) . . 419
Reginald or Rainald (*d.* 1097) . . . 420
Reginald of Canterbury (*fl.* 1112) . . . 420
Reginald (*fl.* 1125). See under Reginald (*d.* 1200).
Reginald of Coldingham or of Durham (*fl.* 1170) 421
Reginald, Earl of Cornwall (*d.* 1175) . . 422
Reginald Fitzjocelin (1140 ?-1191). See Fitzjocelin.
Reginald (*d.* 1200) 423
Reginalda, Bathsua (*fl.* 1616). See Reynolds.
Regondi, Giulio (1822-1872) 423
Regulus or Rule, Saint (*fl.* 8th cent. ?) . . 424
Reid. See also Read, Reade, Rede, Reed, and Reede.
Reid or Rhead, Alexander (1586 ?-1641) . 424
Reid, Alexander (1747-1823) 425
Reid, Alexander (1802-1860) 426
Reid, Andrew (*d.* 1767 ?) 426
Reid, David Boswell (1805-1863) . . . 427

PAGE
Reid, George William (1819–1887) . . 427
Reid, Hugo (1809–1872) 428
Reid, James Seaton, D.D. (1798–1851) . . 429
Reid, John (1721–1807) 430
Reid, John, M.D. (1776–1822) . . . 431
Reid, John (1808–1841?) 431
Reid, John (1809–1849) 432
Reid, Mayne, whose name was originally Thomas Mayne Reid (1818–1883) . . 432
Reid, Peter (1777–1838). See under Reid, David Boswell.
Reid, Richard Tuohill, LL.D. (*d.* 1883) . . 433
Reid, Robert (*d.* 1558) 433
Reid, Robert (1776–1856) 435
Reid, Robert (1773–1865) 435
Reid, Read, or Rhædus, Thomas (*d.* 1624) . 435
Reid, Thomas (1710–1796) 436
Reid, Thomas (1791–1825) 440
Reid, William (1764–1831) 440
Reid, Sir William (1791–1858) . . . 440
Reidfurd, Lord. See Foulis, James (1645?–1711).

END OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

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